

CHRIS MANLEY



BRITISH & IRISH MOTHS

THIRD EDITION



A Photographic Guide

BLOOMSBURY

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A Photographic Guide

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'The wildlife of today is not ours to dispose of as we please.
We have it in trust.
We must account for it to those who come after.'
King George VI

Dedication

To Eve, who has had to manage without me all these months, and to
moth-records everywhere, without whom this book could not have happened.

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Cover images, front: (top) *Convolvulus Hawk-moth*, (bottom, left to right) *Micropterix tunbergella*, *Cynaeda dentalis*, Alder Kitten; rear: (top) Scallop Shell, (bottom) Large Thorn

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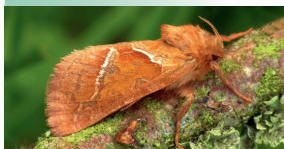
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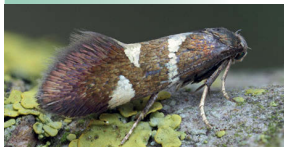
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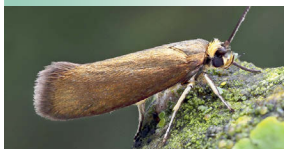
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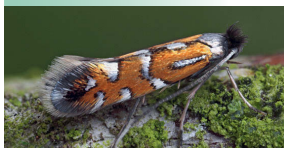
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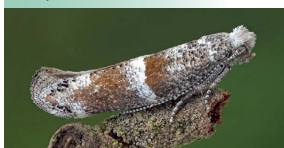
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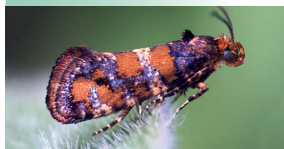
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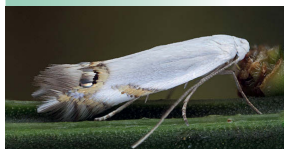
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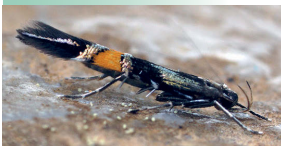
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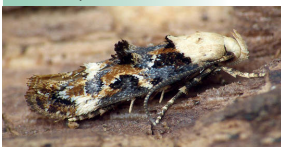
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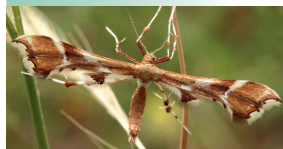
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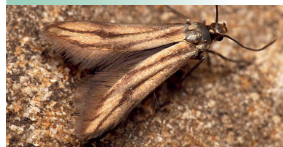
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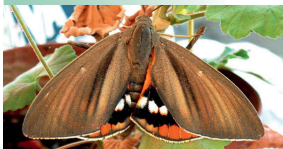
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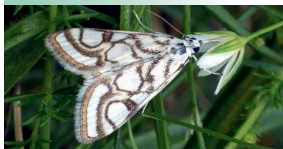
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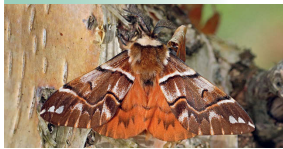
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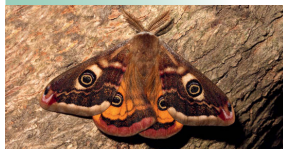
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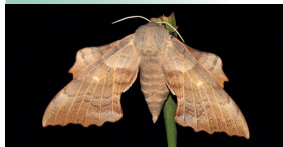
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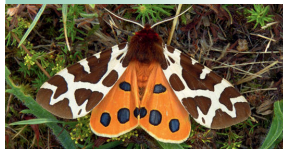
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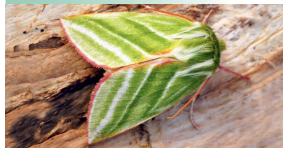
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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

Six years after the publication of the second edition of this book, I was flattered to be asked by Bloomsbury to prepare a proposal for a third. My copy was looking very worn (some might even say moth-eaten!), so it was definitely time for a new one.

It has always concerned me that incomplete lists can result in incorrect identifications as recorders tend to compare moths to the available images, perhaps being unaware that there may be others not illustrated. My objective, therefore, has been to provide images of adults of all the 2,500 species in the main ABH checklist (Agassiz *et al.* 2013), which covers resident and immigrant species as well as those that have been found in the wild, even if possibly adventive. I thought this might be an impossible task but, thanks to much generous and enthusiastic support from the moth-recording community, I have achieved it.

I have used fresh photographs as far as possible, and illustrated different forms wherever I can, so hopefully it should be possible to identify, at least provisionally, any moth. There is also an appendix covering many of the adventives (those species that have been imported and not seen in the wild), so the next time a moth emerges from your organic bananas you might even be able to identify that too.

Chris Manley



Clifden Nonpareil.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Given the very wide scope of this book, I have been extremely lucky to have had the support of so many hugely talented photographers. This has enabled me to display regional variations in many cases, as well as showcase superb images of some of our very smallest moths. Thank you all very much for so kindly allowing me access to Flickr accounts and websites, and for sending me images direct. Some people have taken photographs especially for me, while others have generously sent me eggs or larvae of scarce species to rear. I have also received much invaluable help from recorders in many countries of Europe for some species that are very rare or extinct in Britain and Ireland.

It has been a privilege to be the curator of so much wonderful work.

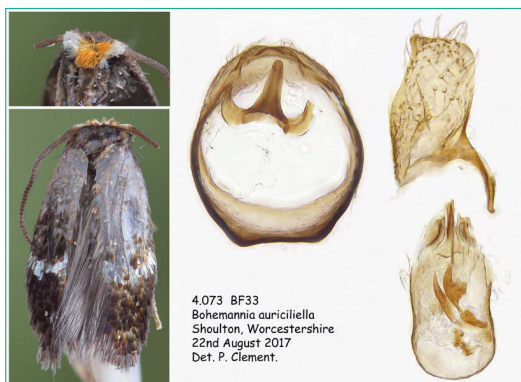
PHOTOGRAPHERS' INITIALS AS THEY APPEAR IN THE BOOK

All photographers are listed below with their initials as shown beneath each photograph.

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Garry Barlow	GB	Jeff Higgott	JBH	Tim Norriss	TJN	Ben Smart	BenS
Stella Beavan	SDB	Donald Hobern	DH	Laurie Oakes	LO	Francis Solly	FNS
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Hampson	Hampson	Daniel Morel	DM	Neil Sherman	NS	Alexey Yakovlev	AY
Shawn Hanrahan	SH	Tony Morris	AJM	Li Cheng Shih	LCS	Eugene Zelenko	EZ

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this book is to provide sufficient information to allow readers to identify or find almost any moth with a combination of photographs of the insect, textual information and a distribution map. The 'almost' acknowledges that there can be local variations, melanic (dark or black) examples, aberrations, or simply very worn specimens whose identity will be cause for discussion. There are also groups whose members look similar that may be impossible to identify on external characteristics alone. At least in these cases a group (genus) identification can be made. This may be determined by expert dissection and microscopic examination of the genitalia (gen. det. = genitalia determination), which are unique to each species.



This very worn, tiny (3mm-long) Red Data Book species is a good example of when genitalia determination may be necessary. PGC

LOG NUMBERS

The layout of this book is based on the *Checklist of the Lepidoptera of the British Isles* (2013) by D.J.L. Agassiz, S.D. Beavan and R.J. Heckford, now generally referred to as 'ABH'. This replaces the previous Bradley (2000) list. The checklist assigns a number to each species, beginning with the most primitive moths. The number before the decimal point describes the family, shown in the Illustrated Index on pp.4–6, while the post-decimal number is the individual species in that family.

The list is continually updated as new arrivals appear, either as migrants in hot summers or imports with exotic plants or foods. When a moth or butterfly new to Britain or Ireland is confirmed, its position on the list is determined by experts at the British Museum of Natural History and a number is assigned.

The five butterfly families, comprising some 59 species, are not covered in this book.

THE PLATES

The emphasis in the images is on clearly illustrating the insect. They are in ABH taxonomic order. The photographs are not laid out to any particular scale, but an average forewing length is displayed as a horizontal green bar beneath each photograph at actual life size for easy comparison between species. All moths can vary significantly in size, and sometimes males and females are different sizes.

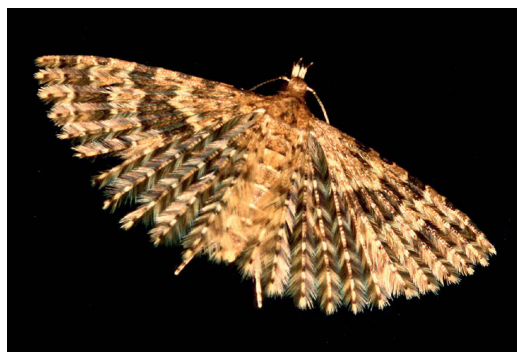
SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Apart from studying the photographs, other facts should be considered:

- Flight period, e.g. a spring-flyer like Pine Beauty cannot be seen in autumn.
- Distribution, e.g. Scotch Annulet occurs only in northern Scotland and western Ireland, so a similar moth elsewhere in Britain must be an Annulet.
- Habitat, e.g. Dark Crimson Underwing is found only in ancient oak woods in the New Forest, whereas Red Underwing could appear almost anywhere in southern Britain.
- Larval foodplant, e.g. the common and widespread Frosted Orange has a wide range of foodplants, whereas the similar, rare Fisher's Estuarine Moth, which flies at the same time of year, feeds only on Hog's Fennel, itself a rare and very localised plant.

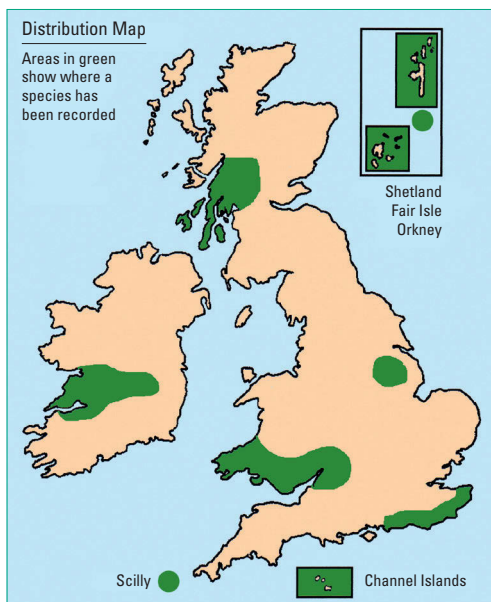
The information in these accounts is as follows:

1. **ABH** log number, with the previous Bradley (2000) number shown in brackets.
2. **English (vernacular) name.** Generally used for macros, and for some of the larger, most common or most important micros. Names are often descriptive of looks (e.g. the Leopard Moth has spots), feeding habits (e.g. the Larch Pug larva feeds on larch tree needles) or perhaps the name of the first recorder (e.g. Sarah Patton caught the first British example of Patton's Tiger).
3. **Scientific name,** in italics. This is the name used worldwide regardless of local names and language, and is either Latin or Greek, or a mixture of both. These names are also often descriptive, as in *hexadactyla*, meaning 'six fingers' in Greek for the Twenty-plume Moth *Alucita hexadactyla*. Each wing of this moth is split into six, which of course makes 24 plumes in all, not 20, so the species is now usually referred to as Many-plumed Moth.
4. **Forewing length.** The size shown is the average length of the forewing in millimetres, and is shown as a horizontal green bar beneath the photograph for comparison with a live moth. In the case of flightless females, the body length is shown. All moths can vary in size.
5. **Status.** A species' status is based on the number of 10km squares nationally in which the species has been recorded. It is reviewed only occasionally by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee so it may be slightly misleading if recent changes are significant.
 - RDB Red Data Book species: 1 is rarest
 - pRDB Provisional or proposed Red Data Book species
 - Na Nationally Scarce A, recorded in 16–30 10km squares since 1980
 - Nb Nationally Scarce B, recorded in 31–100 10km squares since 1980
 - Local Recorded in 10–300 10km squares since 1960
 - Common Recorded in more than 300 10km squares since 1960
 - Migrant Flown from overseas
 - Naturalised Accidentally introduced but now breeding
 - Adventive Accidentally introduced or imported
 - Extinct Former resident, no longer found in spite of searches
6. **Flight period.** This covers the approximate months the insect may be on the wing. Weather conditions can have a significant effect on emergence dates. Some species have a second brood, or may hibernate and reappear in spring.
7. **Identification, habitat, etc.** Descriptions and distinctive features are given if similar species cause confusion. Habitat provides clues as to where to search for a species, although moths, of course, can fly and may occasionally turn up a long way from their breeding place. There are groups that may include species not readily identified by external features only. Some moths can be identified with certainty only by either breeding the caterpillar or by gen. det. (see p.9).
8. **Larval foodplant (FP).** An important clue to identity or to knowing where to look for a moth is the distribution of its foodplant. If there is none in the area, that can preclude some species. Notes are also given on which parts of the host plant are eaten, as in micros that mine leaves, or larvae that eat flowers or leaves, or live underground in roots, inside plant stems or in wood.



Alucita hexadactyla.

9. **Photo.** Initials are of the photographer(s) – see the key in the Acknowledgements. Photographs include some leaf mines and larval cases of micros, as these are often unique to the species and provide another method of recording. This is especially true for some of the smallest moths, which are rarely seen.
10. **Distribution maps.** The maps at this scale can give only an indication of the approximate area where the moth has been recorded. For the larger (macro) moths they are based on the dot maps for 2000–16 kindly supplied by Butterfly Conservation. The maps for micros include all records, as recorder effort is often more specialist and less widespread. They are based on the maps in the British Entomological and Natural History Society's *Field Guide to the Smaller Moths of Great Britain and Ireland* (2018) by J.R. Langmaid, S.M. Palmer and M.R. Young.



HOW TO SEE MOTHS

Moths exploit almost every habitat, so it follows that they can be found almost anywhere and in several different ways. Sometimes they can be found casually in a garden, resting on a wall by a light, or you may see them flying by when you are out for a walk. At other times, however, they are discovered only as a result of determined, targeted searching in a specific habitat.

There are more species of day-flying moths in Britain and Ireland than there are butterflies, so there is no need to wait for dark to see moths. Burnets, for example, are highly visible and some are very common. Butterfly bushes are attractive to moths as well as butterflies, and flowers of tobacco plants (*Nicotiana* spp.) are irresistible to the huge Convolvulus Hawk-moth and other species.

Although it is unclear why most moths are attracted to light, this is undoubtedly the case. Many people will therefore probably have seen their first moth sitting on the outside of a lighted window at night. Placing a clean drinking glass over the moth and sliding a piece of card between the window and the glass will catch the insect



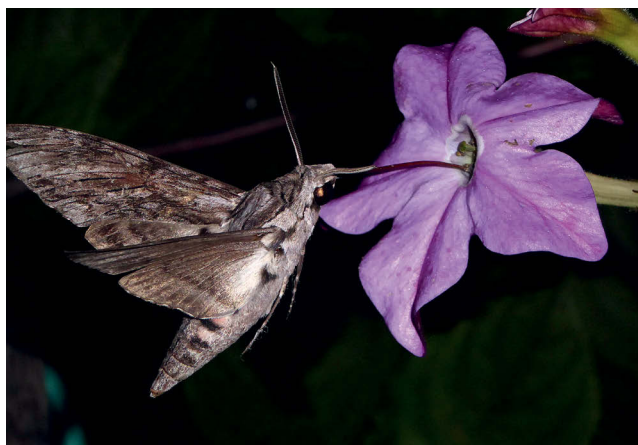
ABOVE RIGHT: A pair of 5-spot Burnet moths.



RIGHT: Hummingbird Hawk-moth nectaring on buddleia.



ABOVE LEFT: **Speckled Yellow on Bugle.**



ABOVE RIGHT: **Convolvulus Hawk-moth nectaring on Tobacco flower.**

RIGHT: I used the easily portable, flexible, packable cardboard box illustrated here as a moth trap in half a dozen European countries before giving it to a friend, who has since used it in Canada, USA, Cuba and Bolivia! LF



unharmd, allowing you to bring it indoors for study. Once you have identified and admired it, you can then release it back outside.

This attraction of moths to light is exploited with mercury-vapour (MV) lamps. These are very bright and produce ultraviolet light, which has been found to be the most attractive to moths and other insects. Ultraviolet is also produced by actinic lights, which are the blue lights used in food shops as fly killers. These lamps are not as bright as MV lights but will still attract plenty of moths.

Moth traps operating with MV or actinic bulbs are by far the easiest method of attracting and seeing large numbers of moths of many different species. There are many commercially made traps on the market, but it is simple to make an effective trap yourself since it is the light that attracts the moths, not the actual trap.

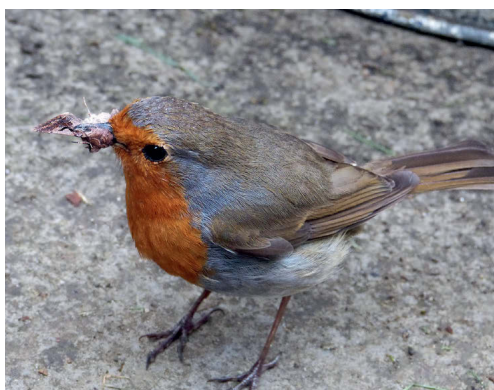
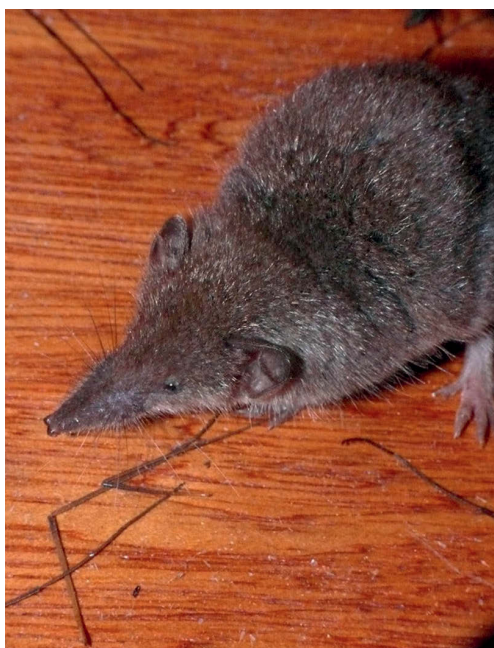
Owing to their brightness, MV lamps may not be popular with neighbours. In this case, actinics are a good alternative in the garden or on a balcony or patio, although catches will be smaller than with MV lights. LED lamps run at very low wattage and do not appear bright, but are good for carrying to inaccessible spots to leave overnight as they are lightweight and use little battery power.

Moths will come to a light and then either rest nearby or dive down below the bulb to hide. Traps exploit this by giving them somewhere to go, usually in the form of a few egg boxes below the lamp. It can be very exciting sitting around a trap on a warm summer evening watching moths appear out of the darkness heading for the lamp. It helps to have a supply of clear plastic pots to contain individual moths once they have settled. Once safely 'potted', the moth can be studied at leisure, identified, recorded, passed around to other 'mothers', compared to other potted insects and so on, before being released unharmed or retained temporarily for photography, breeding or further study.

Occasionally there are surprises in the trap, including some that are not welcome! Hornets come to light and may destroy any moths, Scilly Shrews have learnt that traps mean food, and Robins often help (themselves) by going through the catch.

Inevitably, as your interest in moths grows, you will want to search further afield. Fortunately, lightweight portable generators are readily available. These can easily be carried in a car or wheelbarrow and provide sufficient power for an MV light trap in locations far from mains electricity. Battery-powered actinic or LED traps are even more portable, especially when used in conjunction with a lightweight lithium ion battery. This allows you to explore new habitats and make targeted searches in suitable country for specific species.

Many moths, particularly some of the smaller, so-called micro moths, can be seen flying during the day, or at least persuaded to fly if their habitat is disturbed. Carrying a hand net will give you a chance to capture the flying insect unharmed. It can then either be inspected in the



TOP RIGHT: Hornet and a Square-spot Rustic.

ABOVE RIGHT: Scilly Shrew. DAG

RIGHT: Robin and a Hebrew Character.



ABOVE: This stretch of Dorset coastline (main image) is several kilometres from the nearest road or electricity supply. The white-flowered plant in the foreground is Nottingham Catchfly, the rare foodplant of the Red Data Book species White Spot (inset). Running a light here overnight attracted several of these beautiful moths.

BELOW: Details revealed of *Glyphipterix haworthana* (left). This 6mm-long moth was netted flying in spring sunshine amongst Cotton-grass (right), the larval foodplant.



net or harmlessly 'potted' for positive identification. In many cases it is extremely difficult to be certain of the identity of a small flying insect without 'potting', and impossible to show it to anyone else for confirmation.

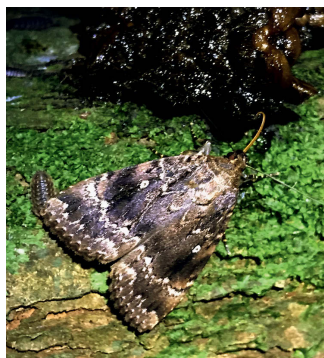
Dusk and the period soon after on a warm summer evening can be a very rewarding time for moth-hunting. Geometer moths can be particularly active at dusk. Try taking a stroll along a quiet hedgerow, woodland ride or open field while it is still not quite dark enough for moths to come to an MV trap. Wear a head torch to attract moths to you, and carry a net and a few pots so that you can then catch them and identify them.

Later in the evening, nectar sources can attract many moth species. In the spring, willow blossom can be especially productive as other food sources are scarce at this time. Similarly, Ivy flowers are popular in autumn, as are ripe blackberries. You can also attract moths with prepared artificial nectar. Simply dissolve sugar in water, perhaps with the addition of molasses, beer or rum, then paint the mixture onto a tree, post or similar object.

Pheromones are the sexually attractive scents given off by virgin female moths advertising that they are available to mate. Male moths detect these with their antennae, sometimes from several hundred metres away, and fly towards the source. If a female Emperor Moth is bred from a pupa and placed outside in sunshine in early May, it is astonishing how many males appear from nowhere in a matter of minutes.

Artificial pheromones are available for some species. These have been developed commercially for controlling pest species, but they are also very effective for attracting clearwing moths. Artificial pheromones are available from the equipment suppliers listed on [p.437](#), and come with notes explaining which moths they can be used for. Since clearwings are day-flying moths that do not come to light, they were once considered rather scarce. However, the use of pheromones has shown that, in some cases, they are actually quite common.

Many of the smallest moths, known as micros, can be discovered by searching the leaves of shrubs and trees. The tiny larvae live within the layers of leaves or within a folded-over section of leaf, making distinct patterns that are diagnostic. This enables an accurate recording to be made without the adult being seen.



ABOVE LEFT: Copper Underwing at bait.



ABOVE RIGHT: Common Quaker on willow.

RIGHT: The feathery antennae of some males such as Emperors provide a larger surface area for pheromone detection than the simple antennae of females. The female seen here was bred from eggs laid the previous year, while the smaller, darker male was wild and soon appeared in my garden.





ABOVE LEFT: Five male Welsh Clearwings are attracted to the pheromone in the netting. DGG



ABOVE RIGHT: The white blotches on the London Plane tree leaf (top) collected in September on the Isle of Dogs in London are mines of *Phyllonorycter platani*. This micro then emerged in March as a 4mm-long adult (bottom).



PHOTOGRAPHY AND RECORDING

Photography is an important recording tool. Clear pictures of a moth will provide positive identification and confirmation of records long after the insect has flown away or you have left the area.

While researching the images for this book, I discovered that I had misidentified a moth I had photographed two years earlier as *Aethes francillana* when it was actually *A. dilucidana*. The photo was accepted by my county recorder as being the fourth county record of that species and the first in 15 years. This was a classic case of using the second edition of this book without considering that there could be other species not illustrated within its pages. Hopefully this new edition will prevent oversights of this kind from happening again.

Out of choice, I prefer to run a trap overnight, possibly sleeping in the back of my car, and then inspect the catch at dawn. Apart from being a wonderful time of day to be outside, early mornings see fewer biting insects and often offer stunning views, as well as all those moths to identify. Furthermore, moths tend to be fairly docile around dawn,

when it is relatively cool and not yet so bright that they feel exposed and try to hide. This makes it easier to go through the trap and record the contents.

Moths tapped off onto surrounding vegetation or a tree trunk will often sit quietly where they land. This provides the ideal opportunity to take a picture. I tend to go for the 'shoot first and ask questions later' approach, especially for obscure micros, as I know I can probably make the identification later at home on a large screen and with access to reference books.

If you are struggling to take photos in the wild, you can take moths home in plastic pots or glass tubes (one per pot). They can be kept unharmed in the fridge and



Aethes dilucidana.



Pictures can be taken with a flash. This is particularly important in the case of protected or very rare species, where specimens should not be collected. This is a flash photo of Scarce Hook-tip, a Red Data Book species found only in the Wye Valley.

Counting Silurians at dawn in the Black Mountains of Wales.



then brought out later, one by one, and photographed in controlled conditions. They can even be photographed in the pot through the side for a simple 'record' shot. Afterwards, release any specimens you have collected. Needless to say, specimens of very rare species should never be collected.

In addition to photographing the moths you catch, it is important to list the contents of the trap as you go through it. If you identify additions when going through your photos later, these can be added.

All records should go to your county recorder for verification and inclusion in the national database maintained by Butterfly Conservation. Contact details for the recorders are listed on Butterfly Conservation's National Moth Recording Scheme website (see [p.437](#) for details). Records should include your name, the moth's name, the location and a six-figure grid reference, and the date the trap was switched on. Unusual records can often be verified if you have photos to support them. These important records form the basis for conservation strategies and help to shape government environmental policies.



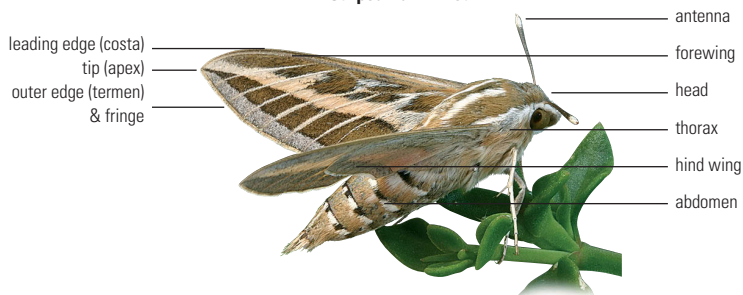
This worn Speckled Footman is a Red Data Book species and possibly extinct, so my record in 2014 was important and would not have been accepted without the photo. Another individual has since been recorded, at a different site in 2020.



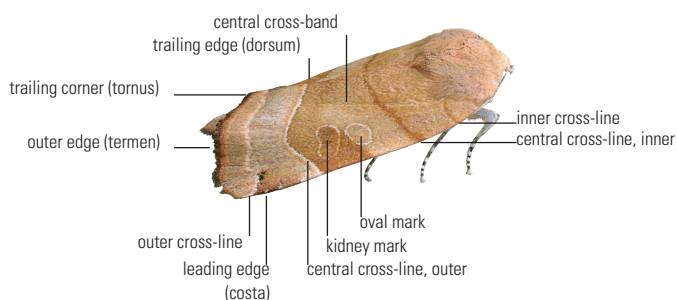
This scarce immigrant Splendid Brocade in the bottom of a plastic pot was the first one I had seen and flew off when I tried to take a better photo. At least I had the record.

ANATOMY

Striped Hawk-moth

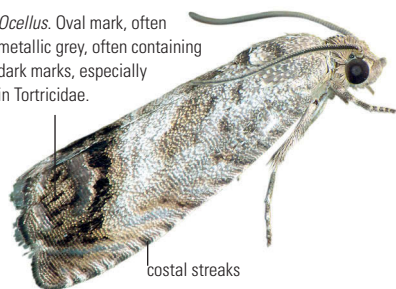


Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing

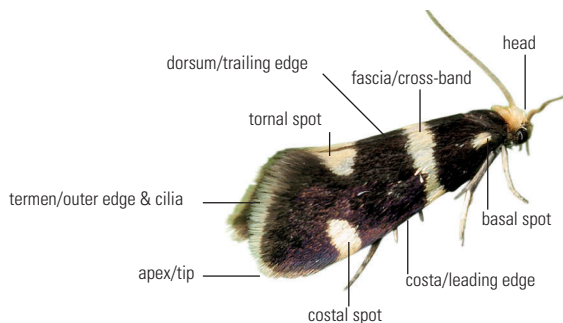


Cydia splendana

Ocellus. Oval mark, often metallic grey, often containing dark marks, especially in Tortricidae.



Snout



Incurvaria praelatella

LIFE CYCLE OF A TYPICAL MOTH

These photographs of Clifden Nonpareil illustrate the stages of the complex metamorphosis of the moth life cycle, in which early stages are completely different from the adult. (In simple metamorphosis – as in dragonflies – early stages resemble the adult and are known as nymphs.)

Eggs are laid by the adult insect, usually on the foodplant, sometimes in batches, sometimes singly. Some moths scatter their eggs in flight over suitable habitat. Eggs can hatch in a few days or overwinter to hatch next spring.

Caterpillars, also known as larvae, hatch from the eggs. They feed and grow, changing their skin, and often their appearance, as they do so. These stages, usually four, are known as instars. Some will be fully developed in a few weeks, others may overwinter to finish development in spring, while some may take two or three years. The Clifden Nonpareil grows from 5mm on hatching to 75mm in six weeks.

Eggs. White shells are empty, dark ones are about to hatch.



5mm-long larva at two days.



15mm long at two weeks.



The adult insect splits open the pupa to crawl out. The wings are soft and crumpled but are pumped up through the veins and harden in a few hours, enabling the insect to fly. Males seek out a mate, females seek suitable habitats to lay eggs, often travelling considerable distances.



After six weeks the fully grown caterpillar is 75mm long and has consumed all the food reserves needed to produce a full-sized adult.

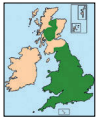


Having shed its larval skin it enters a resting stage as a pupa, also known as a chrysalis, with a hard outer shell. This may be attached to foliage, amongst leaves on the ground, or hidden in a silk cocoon underground. Outlines of adult features such as wings and head can be seen. The pupa, depending on species, may develop in weeks, or overwinter to hatch the following year or even later.



1 MICROPTERIGIDAE

Very primitive moths that evolved with flowering plants 100 million years ago. Adults are the only moths with chewing mouthparts and feed on pollen; some larvae are unknown.



1.001 (1) *Micropterix tunbergella* 5mm Local. Apr–Jun. Day-flying adults feed on pollen of oaks, Sycamore and Hawthorn. **FP** Herbaceous plants and leaf litter.



1.002 (2) *Micropterix mansuetella* 5mm Nb. Apr–Jun. Distinctive black head. Adults feed on pollen of *Carex* spp. in damp woods. **FP** Leaf litter.



1.003 (3) *Micropterix aureatella* 5mm Local. May–Jul. Adults fly in sun, feeding on pollen of Bluebells and *Carex* spp. **FP** Leaf litter.



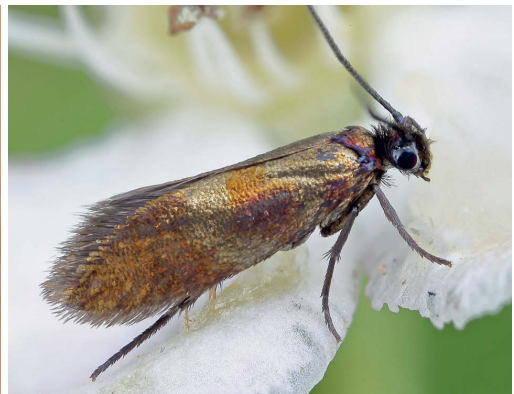
1.004 (4) *Micropterix aruncella* 4mm Common. Apr–Aug. Adults fly in sun, feeding on pollen of herbaceous plants and Hawthorn. Male has two pale cross-lines and sometimes white marks from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$. Female plain, similar to *M. calthella*. Wood margins and pastures. **FP** Young shoots of herbaceous plants.



1.005 (5) *Micropterix calthella* 4.5mm Common. Apr–Jul. Adults feed in shade on pollen on herbaceous plants, especially buttercups, and *Carex* spp. Wing has more purple at base than female *M. aruncella*. **FP** Young shoots of herbaceous plants and grasses in damp conditions.



1.001 CMM



1.002 PGC

2 ERIOCRANIIDAE

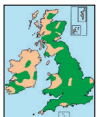
Larvae feed in mines in leaves of birches and other trees. Adults do not feed. They fly at dawn and in spring sunshine. The purple-winged species cannot reliably be separated visually, although there are 'typical' examples, so study of leaf mines, host tree and/or gen. det. may be necessary.



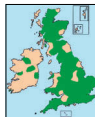
2.001 (6) *Dyseriocrania subpurpurella* 6mm Common. Apr–May. Metallic gold, with tiny purple spots. Flies in sun or at night, in oak woods everywhere. **FP** Blotch mine in oak leaves, May–Jun.



2.002 (7) *Paracrania chrysolepidella* 5.5mm Local. Apr. Similar to others in this family, with purple and gold spots. **FP** Blotch mine along edge of Hazel or Hornbeam leaf, Apr–May.



2.003 (8) *Eriocrania unimaculella* 5mm Local. Mar–Apr. Purple with silvery tornal spot and specks. Flies in sun among birch. **FP** Blotch mine at edge of birch leaf, Apr–May.



2.004 (9) *Eriocrania sparrmannella* 6mm Local. Apr–May. Flies among birches in sunshine. Gold with purple marks. **FP** Initial linear mine away from the edge of a birch leaf, becoming a blotch, Jun–Aug.



2.005 (10) *Eriocrania salopiella* 5.5mm Local. Apr–May. Flies among birches in sunshine. Hairs on head are yellow, not grey. **FP** Blotch mine in birch leaf, May–Jun.



1.003 CMM



1.004 ♂ CMM



1.004 ♂ BS



1.005 CMM



1.005 HMB



1.004 ♀ CMM



2.001 CMM



2.001 OW



2.001 f. fastuosella PGC



2.002 DBS



2.002 Mine in Hazel DGG



2.001 Mine in oak DBS



2.003 PGC



2.003 Mine in birch DBS



2.004 PGC



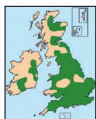
2.005 NS



2.005 Mine in birch NV



2.004 Mine in birch BenS



2.006 (11) *Eriocrania cicatricella* 6mm Local. Apr. Flies among birches in sunshine. **FP** Several larvae per blotch mine in birch leaves, Apr–May.



2.008 (12) *Eriocrania sangii* 6mm Local. Mar–Apr. Flies in sunshine among birches. **FP** Grey larva in blotch mine in birch leaf, Apr–May.



2.007 (13) *Eriocrania semipurpurella* 7mm Common. Mar–Apr. Flies in sun; sometimes comes to light. **FP** Pale larva in blotch mine in birch leaf, Apr–May.



2.006 PGC



2.006 PGC



2.006 Mine in birch NV



2.007 PGC



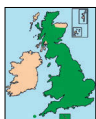
2.007 NS



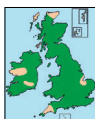
2.007 Mine in birch IK

3 HEPIALIDAE Swifts

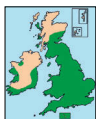
A primitive group of five British species out of about 500 worldwide. They have long wings held almost upright against the body at rest, and very short antennae. They are sexually dimorphic, with females generally larger and plainer than males, although the female Ghost Moth could not be said to be plain at all. They fly at dusk, and will come to light. Female swifts lay eggs by scattering them in flight above suitable vegetation. The white larvae live underground in plant roots, usually for two years.



3.001 (15) Orange Swift *Triodia sylvina* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 25mm Common. Jun–Sep. Male with orange marks, larger female more drab. In grasslands throughout Britain. **FP** Underground two years in herbaceous roots, including Bugloss, docks, Bracken, Dandelion.



3.004 (16) Gold Swift *Phymatopus hecta* ♂ 13mm, ♀ 16mm Local. Jun–Jul. Gold markings on male are obvious, female drab. Hindlegs of male adapted to disperse pheromones for mating, not for walking. Eggs scattered in flight. **FP** In roots of Bracken and grasses for two years.



3.002 (17) Common Swift *Korscheltellus lupulina* ♂ 13mm, ♀ 20mm Common. May–Jul. Often abundant at dusk. Variable male smaller and usually brighter. Throughout, but local in Scotland. **FP** Grass and herbaceous roots.



3.005 (14) Ghost Moth *Hepialus humuli* ♂ 25mm, ♀ 30mm Common. Jun–Aug. Sexually dimorphic. Male is white like a ghost; display flight at dusk, known as 'lekking'. Female is larger with orange markings. In grassy areas in open or wooded ground. Shetland males have some markings. **FP** Underground two years in herbaceous roots, including Bugloss, docks, Bracken, Dandelion.



3.003 (18) Map-winged Swift *Korscheltellus fusconebulosa* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 25mm Local. May–Jul. Variable size, variable markings. Widespread but local on moors, heaths, open woods. **FP** Usually in Bracken roots.



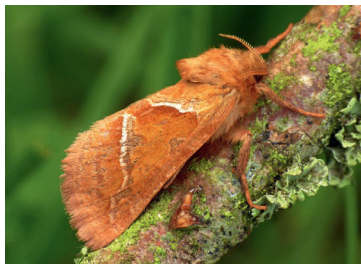
2.008 PGC



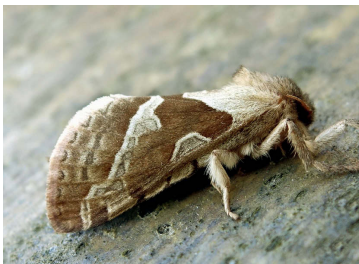
2.008 NV



2.008 Mine in birch IK



3.001 ♂ CMM



3.001 ♀ SD



3.001 ♀ dark CMM



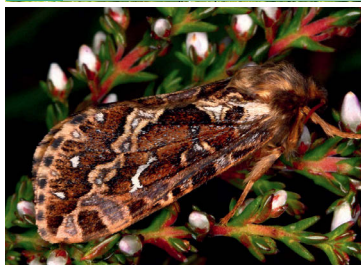
3.002 ♂ CMM



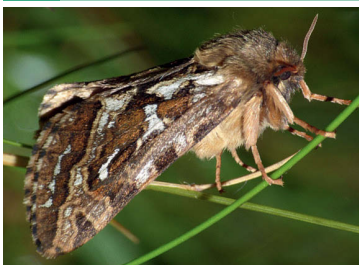
3.002 ♂ Irish EO'D



3.002 ♀ CMM



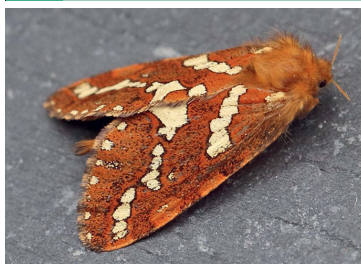
3.003 ♂ CMM



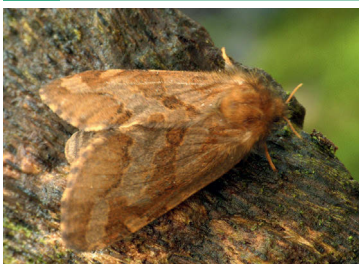
3.003 ♂ CMM



3.003 ♂ f. gallicus NS



3.004 ♂ NV



3.004 ♀ CMM



3.003 ♀ CMM



3.005 ♂ CMM



3.005 ♀ GB

4 NEPTICULIDAE

There are around 100 moths in this family. All are tiny, all feed from mines in leaves and many are similar. Best bred from larvae in mines and/or need gen. det. for certain identification.



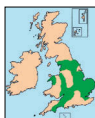
4.001 (118) *Enteucha acetosae* 1.5mm Na. Apr–May, Jul. World's smallest moth. Possibly three generations. **FP** Spiral mines in Sorrel leaves, turning them bright red, May–Jun, Aug–Oct.



4.002 (116) *Stigmella lapponica* 3mm Common. May. Widespread, similar to other *Stigmella* spp. **FP** Mine in birches, Jun–Jul.



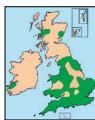
4.003 (117) *Stigmella confusella* 3.5mm Common. May. Similar to other *Stigmella* spp. Widespread. **FP** Mine in birches, Jun–Aug.



4.004 (90) *Stigmella tiliae* 2.5mm Local. May–Jun, Aug. Similar to other *Stigmella* spp. **FP** Contorted mine in leaf of limes, Jul, Sep–Oct.



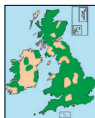
4.005 (110) *Stigmella betulicola* 2.5mm Local. May, Aug. Prefers low seedlings among heather. **FP** Mine in birches, Jun–Aug, Sep–Nov.



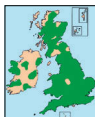
4.006 (113) *Stigmella sakhalinella* 2mm Local. May–Jun. **FP** Mine in birches, Jul–Oct.



4.007 (112) *Stigmella luteella* 2mm Common. May–Jul. **FP** Mines leaves of birches, showing as green islands in fallen leaves, Aug–Nov.



4.008 (114) *Stigmella glutinosae* 2.5mm Local. Aug. Sometimes double-brooded. Ochreous head, bronzy forewing, pale fascia. **FP** Long, irregular mine in Alder, Aug–Nov.



4.009 (115) *Stigmella alnetella* 2.5mm Local. Aug. Sometimes double-brooded. Similar to *S. glutinosae* but larvae slightly different. **FP** Long, irregular mine in Alder, Aug–Nov.



4.010 (111) *Stigmella microtheriella* 2mm Common. May, Aug. Parthenogenetic (females only). **FP** Yellow larva mines in Hazel or Hornbeam, may be many per leaf, Jun–Aug, Sep–Nov.



4.011 (109) *Stigmella prunetorum* 2mm Nb. May, Aug. **FP** Usually mines leaf of Blackthorn, sometimes other *Prunus* spp., Jul, Aug–Oct.



4.012 (102) *Stigmella aceris* 2mm Local. May, Jul–Aug. **FP** Mines leaves of Field or Norway maples, Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep.



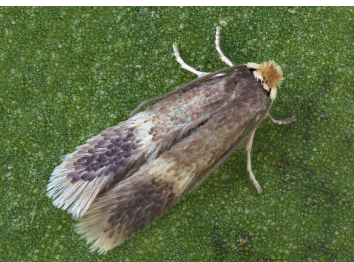
4.001 PGC



4.001 Mines in Sorrel JEG



4.002 PGC



4.003 PGC



4.003 Mine in birch NV



4.002 Mine in birch JEG



4.004 PGC



4.004 Mine in lime PGC



4.005 PGC



4.006 JEG



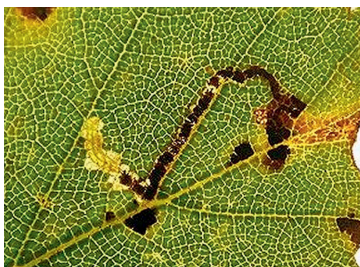
4.006 Mine in birch JEG



4.005 Mine in birch BenS



4.007 BenS



4.007 Mine in birch IK



4.008 BenS



4.009 PGC



4.009 Mine in Alder IK



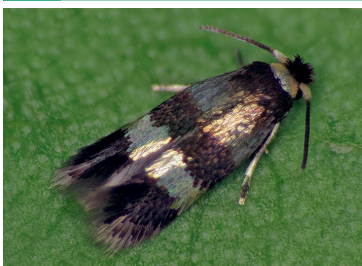
4.008 Mine in Alder IK



4.010 PGC



4.010 Mine in Hazel NV



4.011 RS



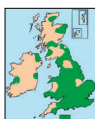
4.012 CL



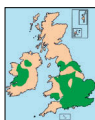
4.012 Mine in Field Maple DS



4.011 Mine in Blackthorn BenS



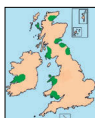
4.013 (97) Apple Pygmy *Stigmella malella* 2.5mm Local. May, Aug. **FP** Yellow larva mines in Apple, May–Jul, Sep–Nov.



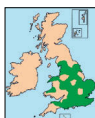
4.014 (98) Stigmella catharticeella 3mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. **FP** Green larva in Buckthorn, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



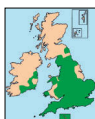
4.015 (92) Rose Leaf Miner *Stigmella anomalella* 3mm Common. May, Aug. **FP** Underside of any rose leaf, Jun–Jul, Sep–Dec.



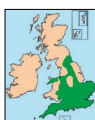
4.016 (94) Stigmella spinosissimae 2mm pRDB2. May, Aug. **FP** Underside of Burnet Rose leaf, Jul, Sep.



4.017 (93) Stigmella centifoliella 2.5mm Local. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. **FP** Mines any rose leaf, Jun–Jul, Aug–Nov.



4.018 (80) Stigmella ulmivora 2.5mm Local. May. Sometimes double-brooded. **FP** Mines underside of elm leaves, Aug–Nov.



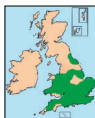
4.019 (95) Stigmella viscerella 2.5mm Local. May–Jun. **FP** Mines upperside of elm leaves, Aug–Nov.



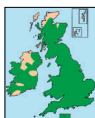
4.020 (82) Stigmella paradoxa 2.5mm Nb. Apr–May. Rests on Hawthorn trunk by day, flies late afternoon. **FP** Blotch mine at tip of Hawthorn leaf, Jun–Aug.



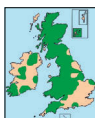
4.021 (106) Stigmella tormalis 2mm Extinct. May–Jun. In Herefordshire until 1910; presumed extinct. **FP** Whitebeam.



4.022 (107) Stigmella regiella 2.5mm Local. May–Jun. Head orange, wing dark with yellow fascia. **FP** Yellow larva in yellow blotch mine in Hawthorn, Aug–Nov.



4.023 (108) Stigmella crataegella 2.5mm Common. May–Jun. **FP** Green larva in Hawthorn, Jun–Oct.



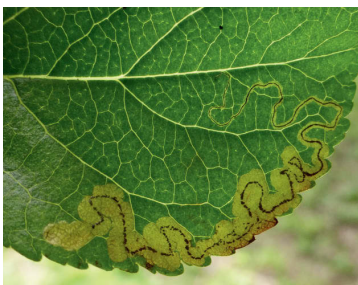
4.024 (104) Stigmella magdalenae 2mm Local. May–Jun. Adult plain grey. **FP** Green larva in contorted gallery in Rowan, Jul–Aug.



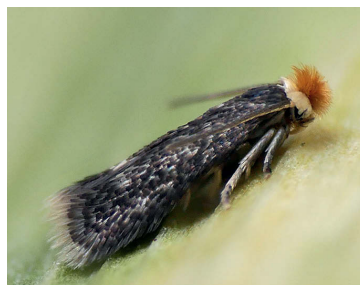
4.025 (103) Stigmella nylandriella 2.5mm Common. May–Jun. **FP** Green larva mines leaf margin in Rowan, Jul–Aug.



4.013 RS



4.013 Mine in Apple SAR



4.014 OW



4.015 BenS



4.015 Mine in rose PGC



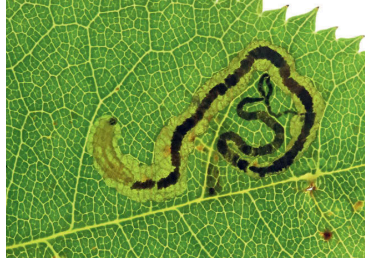
4.014 Mine in Buckthorn OW



4.016 HMB



4.017 TT



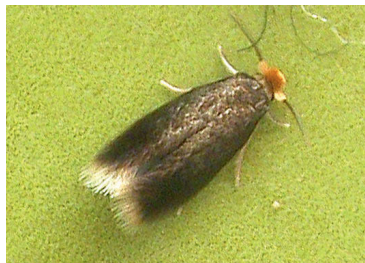
4.017 Mine in rose NV



4.018 MK



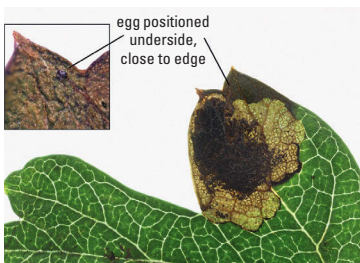
4.018 Mine in elm JEG



4.019 BenS



4.020 PGC



4.020 Mine in Hawthorn PGC



4.019 Mine in elm NV



4.021 PM



4.022 TS



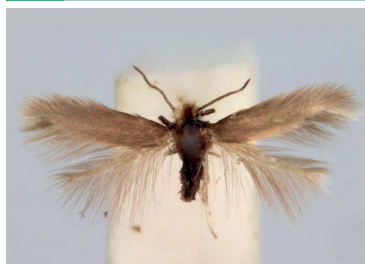
4.022 Mine in Hawthorn PGC



4.023 PGC



4.023 Mine in Hawthorn IK



4.024 PGC



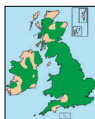
4.025 BenS



4.025 Mine in Rowan NGJR



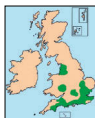
4.024 Mine in Rowan MK



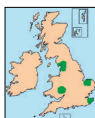
4.026 (100) *Stigmella oxyacanthella* 3mm Common. Jun. **FP** Mines in Hawthorn, Apple, Pear, Tree Cotoneaster, Sep–Nov.



4.027 (101) *Stigmella pyri* 2.5mm Na. May–Jun, Aug. **FP** Blue-green larva mines upperside of Pear leaf, Sep, Jul.



4.028 (91) *Stigmella minusculella* 2mm pRDB1. May, Aug. Head black, collar and eyecaps white, wings plain golden brown. **FP** Green larva mines underside of Pear leaf, Jun, Aug.



4.029 (105) *Stigmella desperatella* 2.5mm pRDB1. Jun. Head orange, eyecaps pale, wings dark copper. **FP** Mines small Crab Apple leaves close to ground, sometimes several to a leaf, Aug–Oct.



4.030 (99) *Stigmella hybnerella* 2.5mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. **FP** Forms blotch mine in Hawthorn, May–Nov.



4.031 (99a) *Stigmella mespilicola* 2mm pRDB2. May, Jul–Aug. **FP** Yellow larva mines upperside of Wild Service-tree and Whitebeam, Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep.



4.032 (75) *Stigmella floslactella* 3mm Common. May, Aug. Same foodplants and similar to *S. microtheriella* but larger and with broader fascia. **FP** Mines underside of Hazel or Hornbeam leaf, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



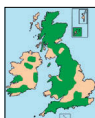
4.033 (76) *Stigmella carpinella* 2.5mm pRDB2. May, Aug. Very similar to previous species. Rests on trunks of Hornbeam. **FP** Mines underside of Hornbeam leaf, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.034 (77) *Stigmella tityrella* 3mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Often found resting on Beech trunks. **FP** Yellow larva often found in green islands in fallen leaves of Beech, Jun–Jul, Aug–Nov.



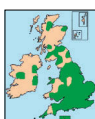
4.035 (68) *Stigmella salicis* 2.5mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Throughout, but barcoding has identified a subspecies Cluster 6. **FP** Makes a contorted gallery in rough-leaved willows, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.036 (72) *Stigmella myrtillella* 2.5mm Local. May–Jun, Aug. **FP** In a contorted gallery in Bilberry leaf, often turning the leaf purple.



4.037 (71) *Stigmella zelleriella* 2.5mm pRDB1. May, Aug. On coastal dunes where the foodplant grows. **FP** Mines leaves of Creeping Willow.



4.038 (70) *Stigmella obliquella* 2.5mm Local. May, Aug. Widespread. **FP** Amber larva mines smooth-leaved willows and willows, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.026 PGC



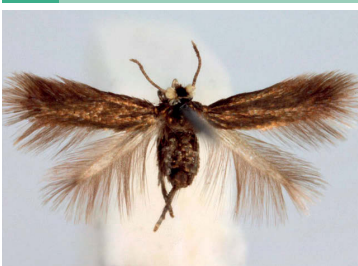
4.026 Mine in Hawthorn PGC



4.027 PGC



4.028 RB



4.029 MK



4.027 Mine in Pear PGC



4.030 PGC



4.030 Mine in Hawthorn DGG



4.031 Mine in Wild Service-tree DAG



4.032 PGC



4.031 RB



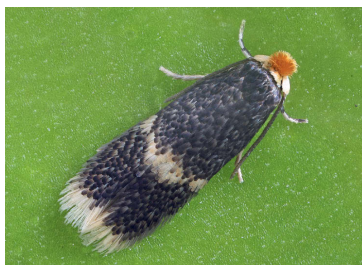
4.032 Mine in Hazel IK



4.033 MK



4.034 PGC



4.035 PGC



4.035 Mine in willow SAR



4.034 Larva in Beech green island PGC



4.036 PGC



4.036 Mine in Bilberry BenS



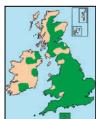
4.037 DT



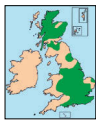
4.038 PGC



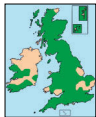
4.038 Mine in Crack Willow PGC



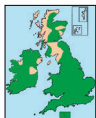
4.039 (73) *Stigmella trimaculella* 3mm Common. May–Jun, Aug. Adults rest on tree trunk. **FP** Black-Poplar, including Lombardy, Jun–Jul, Sep–Oct.



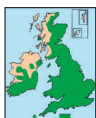
4.040 (74) *Stigmella assimilella* 2.5mm Local. Jun–Jul. **FP** Mines on Aspen and Grey or White Poplars, Aug–Nov.



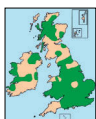
4.041 (66) *Stigmella sorbi* 3mm Common. May. **FP** Mines on Rowan, sometimes Himalayan Cotoneaster, Jun–Jul.



4.042 (67) *Stigmella plagicolella* 2.5mm Common. May–Jun, Aug. **FP** Usually on Blackthorn, occasionally other *Prunus* spp., Jun–Aug, Sep–Nov.



4.043 (63) *Stigmella lemniscella* 3mm Common. May, Aug. **FP** Mines in elms, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



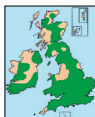
4.044 (64) *Stigmella continuella* 2.5mm Local. May–Jun, Aug. **FP** Gallery mine in birches starts with brown blotch, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.045 (50) *Stigmella aurella* 3mm Common. Apr, Jul, Sep. Abundant throughout. **FP** Mainly on Bramble, also strawberries, avens or Agrimony, Oct–Mar, May–Jun, Jul–Aug.



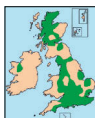
4.046 (54) *Stigmella auromarginella* 3mm pRDB2. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Very similar to *S. aurella* but pale mark at termen. Coastal in Dorset and Devon; Burren in Ireland. **FP** Mines on Bramble or Stone Bramble very similar to those of *S. aurella* but often turn leaf red. Can be several to a leaf, Jun–Jul, Sep–Dec.



4.047 (53) *Stigmella splendidissima* 2mm Common. Apr–May, Aug. Similar to *S. aurella* but head dark, eyecap white. **FP** Usually on Dewberry, sometimes other *Rubus* spp., Agrimony, avens or strawberries, Jul–Aug, Oct–Apr.



4.048 (54a) *Stigmella pretiosa* 2.5mm pRDBK. Jun. Scotland only, first discovered 1990. Two golden metallic fasciae, similar to those of *S. aeneofasciella*. **FP** Mines Water Avens, often more than one mine per leaf, Sep.



4.049 (55) *Stigmella aeneofasciella* 2.5mm Nb. May, Aug. Golden fasciae as with *S. pretiosa* but different foodplants. **FP** Mines in Agrimony, Creeping Cinquefoil, Silverweed, strawberries, Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.039 TT



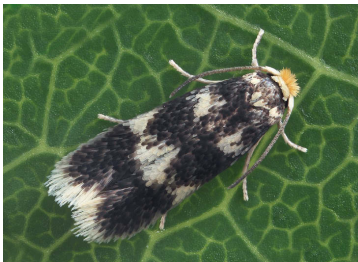
4.039 PGC



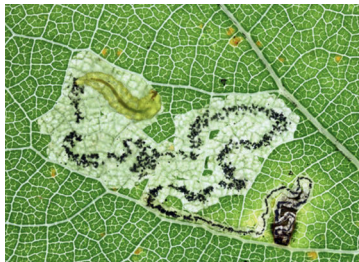
4.039 Mine in Lombardy Poplar CMM



4.040 BenS



4.040 PGC



4.040 Mine in Aspen PGC



4.041 Mine in Rowan JEG



4.041 PGC



4.042 Mine in Blackthorn NV



4.043 Mine in English Elm PGC



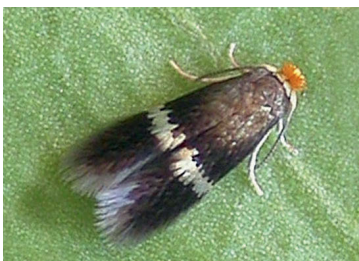
4.043 BenS



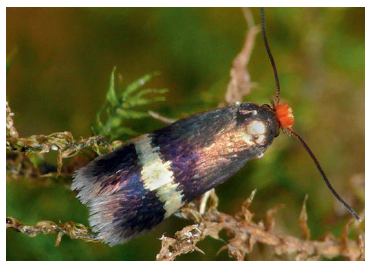
4.042 PGC



4.044 Mine in birch IK



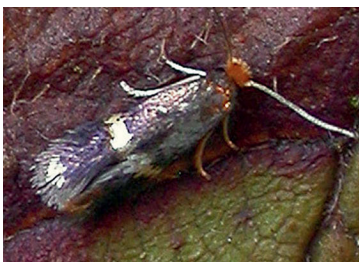
4.044 BenS



4.045 PGC



4.046 BenS



4.046 BenS



4.045 Mine in Bramble PGC



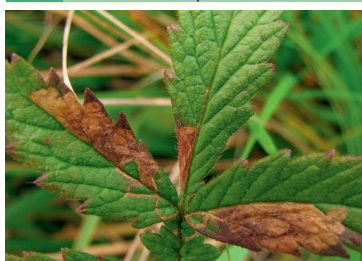
4.047 Mine in Dewberry NV



4.047 RB



4.048 PM



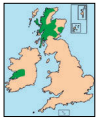
4.049 Mine in Creeping Cinquefoil GHJM



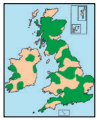
4.049 GHJM



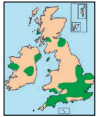
4.048 Mine in Water Aven NV



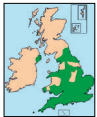
4.050 (56) *Stigmella dryadella* 3mm pRDB1. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Scottish mountains and Burren in Ireland only. **FP** Mines in Mountain Avens, May–Jun, Aug–Sep.



4.051 (59) *Stigmella poterii* 2mm Nb. Apr–May, Aug. Widespread but local. Single-brooded in Scotland. **FP** On burnets or cinquefoils, but in Scotland on Cloudberry, Jun–Jul, Sep–Oct.



4.052 (57) *Stigmella filipendulae* 2.5mm pRDB3. May, Aug. **FP** On Dropwort or Meadowsweet, mine following leaf edge, Jun–Jul, Aug–Oct.



4.053 (78) *Stigmella incognitella* 2.5mm Local. May, Aug. **FP** Gallery mine in leaves of Apple and Crab Apple, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.054 (79) *Stigmella perpygmaeella* 2.5mm Common. May, Aug. **FP** Yellow larva forms compact gallery mine in Hawthorn, Jun–Jul, Sep–Oct.



4.055 (81) *Stigmella hemargyrella* 3mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Rests on Beech trunk. **FP** Pale larva forms irregular gallery in Beech.



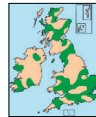
4.056 (65) *Stigmella speciosa* 2.5mm Common. Jun, Aug. Head golden or occasionally black, eyecaps white. **FP** Yellow larva forms irregular gallery in Sycamore, Jul–Aug, Sep–Oct.



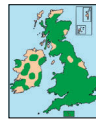
4.057 (85) *Stigmella suberivora* 3.5mm Local. Apr–May, Aug. **FP** Gallery mine in Holm Oak, Jul, Oct–Mar.



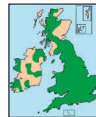
4.058 (89) *Stigmella basiguttella* 2mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. **FP** Gallery mine in oaks, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.059 (87) *Stigmella svenssoni* 3.5mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Double brood in south of England only. **FP** Pale larva forms long, irregular gallery in oak, Jul, Aug–Oct.



4.060 (84) *Stigmella ruficapitella* 3mm Common. May, Jul–Aug. Often rests on oak trunks. **FP** Irregular gallery in leaves of oaks, Jun–Jul, Aug–Nov.



4.061 (83) *Stigmella atricapitella* 2.5mm Common. May, Jul–Aug. Often rests on oak trunks. **FP** Irregular gallery in leaves of oaks, Jun–Jul, Sep–Nov.



4.050 RJH



4.051 MK



4.052 MK



4.050 Mine in Mountain Aven RJH



4.051 Mine in Cloudberry NGJR



4.051 Mine in Salad Burnet GHJM



4.052 Mine in Meadowsweet NV



4.053 CL



4.054 PGC



4.055 PGC



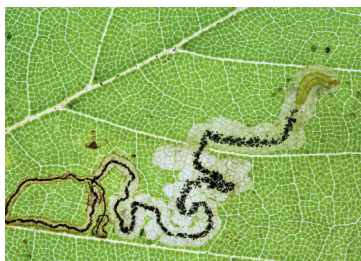
4.055 Mine in Beech PGC



4.054 Mine in Hawthorn JEG



4.056 BenS



4.056 Mine in Sycamore PGC



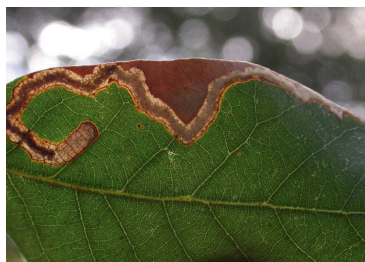
4.057 PGC



4.058 DR



4.058 Mine in oak TS



4.057 Mine in Holm Oak BenS



4.059 PGC



4.059 Mine in oak BenS



4.060 BenS



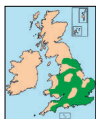
4.061 BenS



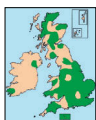
4.061 Mine in oak NV



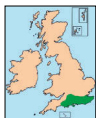
4.060 Mine in oak PGC



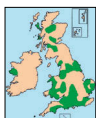
4.062 (88) *Stigmella samiatella* 3mm Local.
May–Jun, Aug–Sep. **FP** Gallery mine in oaks or Sweet Chestnut, Jun–Jul, Sep–Oct.



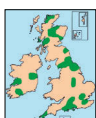
4.063 (86) *Stigmella roborella* 3mm Common.
May–Jun, Aug. **FP** Gallery mine in oaks.



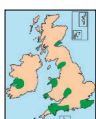
4.064 (44) *Trifurcula headleyella* 2.5mm pRDB2.
May–Aug. On chalk downs in southern England. New to Wales in 2018. **FP** Mines in Self-heal. Starts with a fine gallery, moving to another leaf to form a blotch, Jul–Oct.



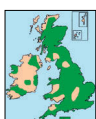
4.065 (48) *Trifurcula cryptella* 2.5mm Na. May–Jun. Usually found in shady situations. **FP** Fine gallery mine in Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil, leading to a blotch.



4.066 (49) *Trifurcula eurema* 2mm pRDB3.
May–Jun, Aug. Usually found in open grassland. **FP** Mine similar to above but in Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, Jun–Jul, Sep–Oct.



4.067 (45) *Trifurcula subnitidella* 2.5mm pRDB2.
May–Sep. Usually found in open grassland. **FP** Mines can be up to 9cm long in stem of Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, Oct.



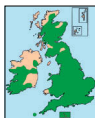
4.068 (46) *Trifurcula immundella* 3.5mm Local.
Jun–Sep. Can be netted from foodplant. Comes to light. **FP** Mine in stem of Broom easily seen, but similar to 21.005 *Leucoptera spartifoliella*.



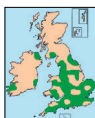
4.069 (47) *Trifurcula beirnei* 3mm pRDB1.
Jul–Sep. Life history not known. Flies at dusk and comes to light after midnight. **FP** Usually associated with Dyer's Greenweed.



4.070 (46a) *Trifurcula squamatella* 4mm pRDB1.
Aug. Life history not known. Flies at dusk around Broom. **FP** Probably Broom.



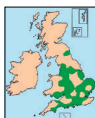
4.071 (40) *Bohemannia pulverosella* 3.5mm Common. May–Jun. **FP** Large blotch in Apple, Jun–Jul.



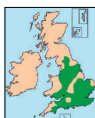
4.072 (19) *Bohemannia quadrimaculella* 4mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Flies in sun; can be tapped from Alder. **FP** Feeds in Alder buds, May.



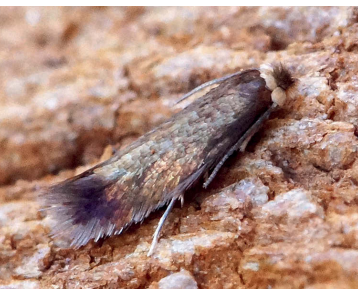
4.073 (33) *Bohemannia auriciliella* 3mm pRDB1.
Jun–Jul. Extremely rare, life history unknown. Up to mid-2020 there were only 33 records of this moth in the whole of Europe. See also p.9 of Introduction. Adults can be found on Small-leaved Lime, possibly attracted by the honeydew. **FP** Probably birches.



4.074 (21) *Ectoedemia sericopeza* 3.5mm Na. Apr–May, Jul–Sep. Adults rest on trunk of Norway Maple. **FP** Norway Maple, in flower buds or seeds.



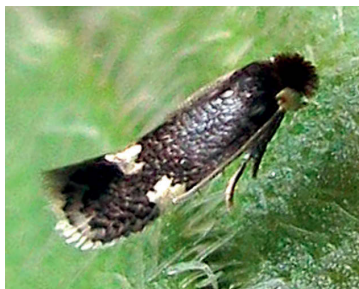
4.075 (22) *Ectoedemia louisella* 3.5mm Local.
May–Oct. Up to three generations. **FP** In buds or seeds of Field Maple, Jun, Aug, Oct–Apr.



4.062 BAS



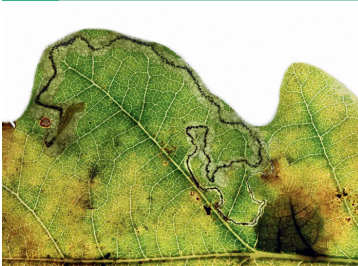
4.063 BenS



4.064 GHJM



4.062 Mine in Sweet Chestnut DBS



4.063 Mine in oak JEG



4.064 GHJM



4.065 OW



4.065 Mine in Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil BenS



4.066 Mine in Common Bird's-foot Trefoil BenS



4.067 OW



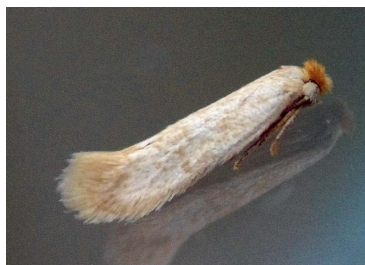
4.066 PeB



4.068 PGC



4.068 Mine in Broom BenS



4.069 IM



4.070 NS



4.071 PGC



4.071 Mine in Apple PGC



4.072 BenS



4.073 CL



4.074 BenS



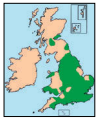
4.075 BenS



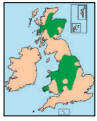
4.075 Mine in Field Maple DBS



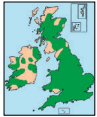
4.074 Mine in Norway Maple BenS



4.076 (20) *Ectoedemia decentella* 3.5mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Rests on tree trunks, comes to light. **FP** Larva in bud in Sep–May, or in seed in Jul.



4.077 (43) *Ectoedemia weaveri* 3.5mm Nb. May–Aug. Single brood with a very long emergence period. **FP** Larvae create blotch mine in leaves of Cowberry, turning them purple, Aug–May.



4.078 (42) *Ectoedemia sepiobrella* 3mm Common. May–Sep. May be triple-brooded. **FP** St John's-wort, forming a large blotch, Jun–Dec.



4.079 (41) *Ectoedemia atrifrontella* 4mm Local. Jun–Aug. Can be beaten from the foodplant. **FP** Mines under the green bark of young oaks up to around 75mm thick.



4.080 (41b) *Ectoedemia longicaudella* 4mm Na. Jul. Life history indistinguishable from previous species. **FP** Mines under the green bark of young oaks up to around 75mm thick.



4.081 (41a) *Ectoedemia amani* 4mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. Yellow head, white eyecaps. **FP** In a straight mine under bark of thin branches of elms.



4.082 (25) *Ectoedemia intimella* 3mm Local. Jun. Can be beaten from the foodplant. **FP** Willows, especially Goat Willow. Forms green islands in fallen leaves. Jul–Nov.



4.083 (24a) *Ectoedemia hannoverella* 4mm pRDB3. May–Jun. **FP** On Hybrid Black-Poplar in petiole, then leaf base. Forms green islands. Jul–Nov.



4.084 (24) *Ectoedemia turbidella* 3.5mm pRDB3. May–Jun. Rests on trunk of foodplant. **FP** On Hybrid Black-Poplar in petiole, then leaf base. Forms green islands. Jul–Oct.



4.085 (23) *Ectoedemia argyropeza* 3.5mm Local. May–Jun. Parthenogenetic (females only), except in south-west Ireland. **FP** On Aspen in petiole, then leaf base. Forms green islands. Jul–Nov.



4.086 (35a) *Ectoedemia heckfordi* 3.5mm pRDB1. Apr–May. Discovered in Devon (and in Britain known only from here) in 2004 by Bob Heckford. **FP** Creates a contorted mine in leaf of sapling oak, Aug–Sep.



4.087 (36) *Ectoedemia quinquella* 3mm Local. Jun–Jul. Rests on trunk of foodplant. **FP** Forms green islands in fallen leaves of deciduous oaks, Oct–Nov.



4.076 PGC



4.077 BenS



4.077 Mine in Cowberry BenS



4.078 PGC



4.078 Mine in St John's-wort PGC



4.079 NS



4.079 Mine under bark of oak BenS



4.079 PeB



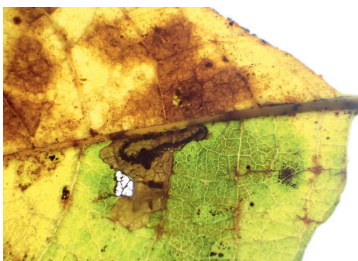
4.080 PeB



4.081 RB



4.082 BenS



4.082 Mine in willow DBS



4.083 PGC



4.083 PGC



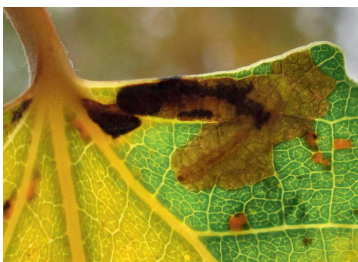
4.083 Mine in Hybrid Black-Poplar VP



4.084 PGC



4.084 PGC



4.084 Mine in White Poplar TS



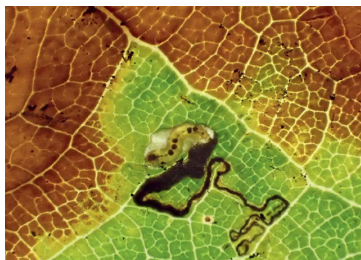
4.085 Mines in Aspen PGC



4.085 PGC



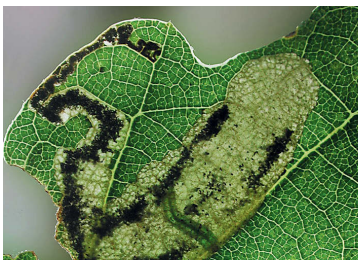
4.086 EVN



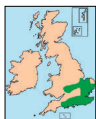
4.087 Mine in oak DBS



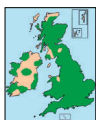
4.087 MK



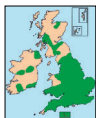
4.086 Mine in oak IRT



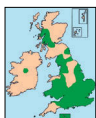
4.088 (36a) *Ectoedemia heringella* 3mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Comes to light. **FP** Mines Holm Oak, several to a leaf, Feb–Mar.



4.089 (37) *Ectoedemia albifasciella* 3.5mm Common. Jun. Rests on trunk of foodplant. **FP** In leaves of oaks, Aug–Oct.



4.090 (38) *Ectoedemia subbimaculella* 3mm Common. Jun–Jul. Rests on trunk of foodplant. **FP** Fine gallery and blotch between midrib and vein in leaf of oaks, sometimes Sweet Chestnut, Oct–Nov.



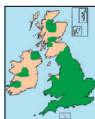
4.091 (39) *Ectoedemia heringi* 3.5mm Local. Jun–Jul. Rests on trunk of foodplant. **FP** Fine gallery and blotch between midrib and vein in leaf of oaks, Oct–Nov.



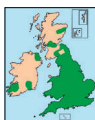
4.092 (32) *Ectoedemia erythrognella* 2.5mm Nb. Jul. Coastal species. **FP** Gallery follows vein in Bramble, turning leaf red, Oct–Apr.



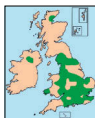
4.093 (26) *Ectoedemia agrimoniae* 2.5mm pRDB3. Jun. On chalk downs in southern England. **FP** In fine, twisting gallery in Agrimony, ending in blotch where it pupates, Aug–Nov.



4.094 (28) *Ectoedemia angulifasciella* 3mm Common. Jul. **FP** Several mines per leaf in roses or Salad Burnet, Sep–Nov.



4.095 (29) *Ectoedemia atricollis* 3mm Common. Jun. **FP** Hawthorn, Apple, sometimes Pear or Wild Cherry. Gallery mine follows leaf margin. Larva with dark abdominal spots. Aug–Apr.



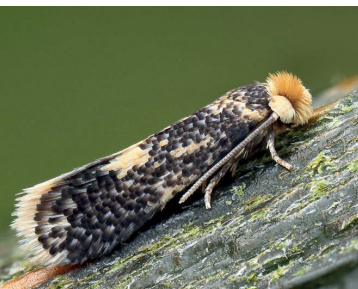
4.096 (30) *Ectoedemia arcuatella* 2.5mm Na. Jun–Jul. **FP** Contorted gallery in Wild or Barren Strawberry, Aug–Oct.



4.097 (31) *Ectoedemia rubivora* 3mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Likes damp locations in south-east England and Burren in Ireland. **FP** Usually in a contorted mine in Bramble or Dewberry, Sep–Nov.



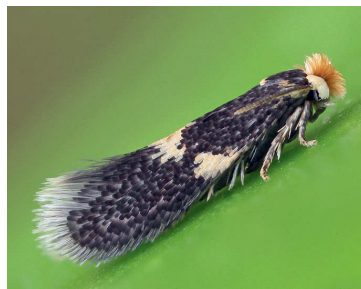
4.098 (27) *Ectoedemia spinosella* 2mm Nb. Jun. Likes to be close to the sea in southern England. **FP** Contorted gallery in Blackthorn, leading to a blotch.



4.088 PGC



4.089 PGC



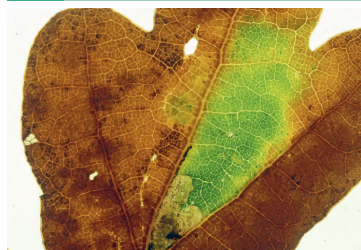
4.089 PGC



4.088 Mines in Holm Oak NV



4.089 Mine in oak HMB



4.090 Mine in oak NV



4.090 BAS



4.090 BenS



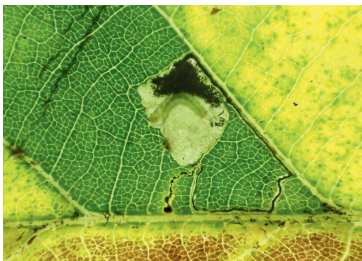
4.091 PGC



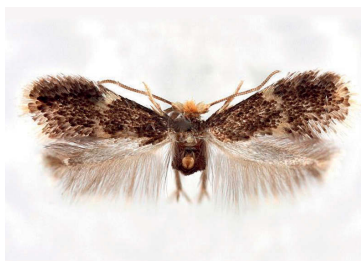
4.092 MK



4.092 Mine in Bramble BenS



4.091 Mine in oak DBS



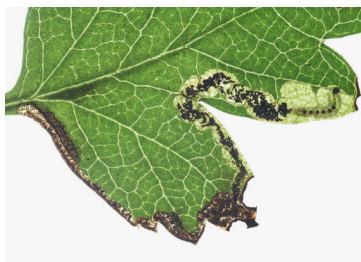
4.093 SIR



4.093 Mines and pupae in Agrimony DBS



4.094 Mines in Dog-rose DBS



4.095 Mine in Hawthorn PGC



4.095 PGC



4.094 Pair JEG



4.096 Mines in Wild Strawberry DBS



4.096 SIR



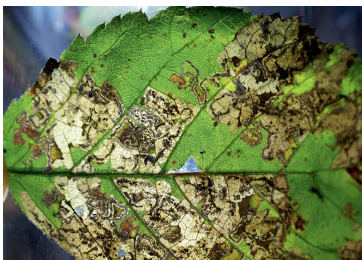
4.097 MK



4.098 Mine in Blackthorn PeB



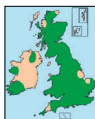
4.098 MK



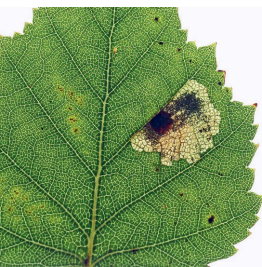
4.097 Mine in Bramble DBS



4.099 (34) *Ectoedemia occultella* 3.5mm Common. Jun–Jul. **FP** Widespread on birches. Forms a blotch. Aug–Nov.



4.100 (35) *Ectoedemia minimella* 3mm Common. May–Jun. **FP** Usually on birches, sometimes Hazel, forming an untidy blotch. Jul–Oct.



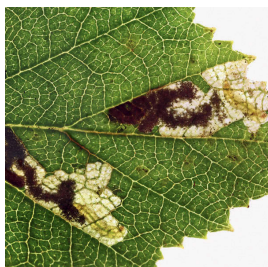
4.099 Mine in birch NV



4.099 PGC



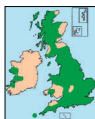
4.100 BenS



4.100 Mine in birch PGC

5 OPOSTEGIDAE

Only four British species, one extremely rare or extinct. Pale with large white eyecaps.



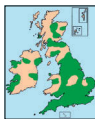
5.001 (119) *Opostega salaciella* 5.5mm Local. Jun–Aug. Usually all white with large eyecaps. **FP** Possibly in stem of Sheep's Sorrel.



5.003 (120) *Pseudopostega auritella* 5mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. In marshland. Comes to light. **FP** Mines stems of Gypsywort.



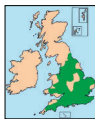
5.002 (122) *Opostega spatulella* 4mm Extinct. Aug–Jun. Single modern record in Essex in 2005. Life history and foodplants unknown.



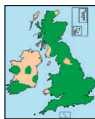
5.004 (121) *Pseudopostega crepusculella* 5mm Nb. Jun–Aug. In marshland and damp woods. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Mines stems of Water Mint.

6 HELIOZELIDAE

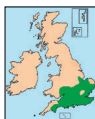
Tiny adults fly in sun around host tree, which may aid identification. Presence often indicated by oval holes in leaves where larvae have cut out a section in which to pupate on the ground.



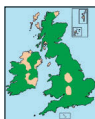
6.001 (158) *Antispila metallella* 4mm Local. Apr–Jun. Flies in afternoon sunshine. Cuts a case from foodplant leaf in which to pupate. **FP** Blotch mine in Dogwood.



6.003 (154) *Heliozela sericiella* 4mm Local. Apr–May. Flies in sunshine around lower branches of oaks. Cuts a case from foodplant leaf in which to pupate. **FP** Blotch mine in oaks.



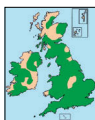
6.002 (159) *Antispila petryi* 3.5mm Local. Jun–Jul. Flies in afternoon sunshine. Cuts a case from foodplant leaf in which to pupate. **FP** Blotch mine in Dogwood.



6.004 (156) *Heliozela resplendella* 3.5mm Local. May–Jul. Flies in sunshine. **FP** Mines Alder leaves, distorting them, and excises a case in which to pupate on the ground.



6.0021 (–) *Antispila treitschkiella* 3.5mm Local. May–Jun. Flies in afternoon sunshine. Cuts a case from foodplant leaf in which to pupate. **FP** Blotch mine in Cornelian Cherry or Dogwood.



6.005 (157) *Heliozela hammoniella* 3mm Local. Apr–Jul. Flies in afternoon sunshine. Cuts a case from foodplant leaf in which to pupate. **FP** Mines petiole and then leaf of birches.



5.001 BAS



5.001 NV



5.002 FK



5.003 FG



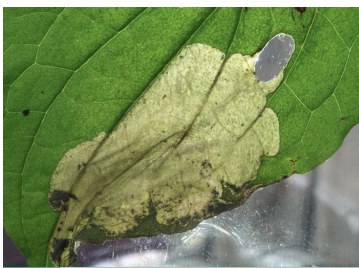
5.004 CMM



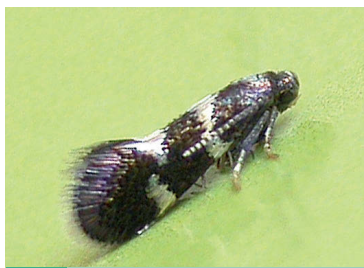
5.004 PGC



6.001 PGC



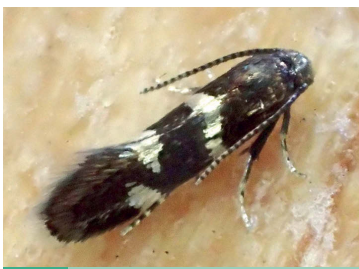
6.001 Mine and cutout in Dogwood DBS



6.002 BenS



6.0021 Mine in Dogwood DBS



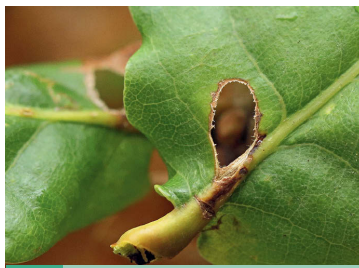
6.0021 DBS



6.002 Mine and cutout in Dogwood BenS



6.003 PGC



6.003 Cutout mine in oak NV



6.004 JEG



6.005 JEG



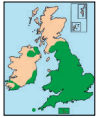
6.005 Mine and cutout in birch DBS



6.004 Mine and cutout in Italian Alder DBS

7 ADELIDAE Longhorns

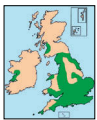
Antennae in this family of 15 can be four times the length of the forewing, particularly in males, hence the vernacular name. The larvae feed from a flat case, often on the ground. They generally fly in sunshine, sometimes in groups, and rest with wings steeply roof-like.



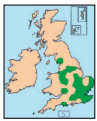
7.001 (148) *Nemophora degeerella* 9mm Common. May–Jul. Flies in sun and at dusk in woodland. Feeds from a flat case made from dead leaves. **FP** Dead, fallen leaves.



7.002 (147) *Nemophora metallica* 9mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Rests on flowers of foodplant. Flies in sun, at dusk, and to light on chalk or limestone downs. **FP** Seeds and leaves of scabiouses.



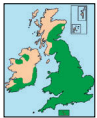
7.003 (146) *Nemophora cupriacella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Flies in sun on downland and rough ground. Parthenogenetic, females only known. **FP** Seeds and leaves of scabiouses and teasels.



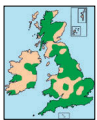
7.004 (144) *Nemophora fasciella* 7mm Na. Jun–Jul. Flies in sun or rests on foodplant on downs, waste ground, verges. Male antennae more than twice length of forewing. **FP** Seeds and then leaves of Black Horehound from a case.



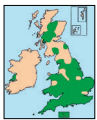
7.005 (145) *Nemophora minimella* 6mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Flies in sun or rests on foodplant on chalk downs, marshes, raised bogs. **FP** Seeds and then leaves of scabiouses.



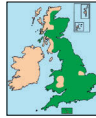
7.006 (150) *Adela reaumurella* 9mm Common. Apr–Jul. Males fly in swarms in sunshine around tops of trees, females rest in shade. **FP** Leaf litter in a portable case.



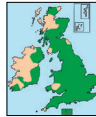
7.007 (149) *Adela cuprella* 8mm Local. Mar–May. Flies in sun in swarms around willow blossom. **FP** On willows, including Creeping Willow, at first in catkin, then fallen leaves from a case.



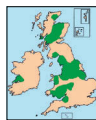
7.008 (151) *Adela croesella* 7mm Local. May–Jun. Flies in sun around foodplants and to light. **FP** Seeds, then leaves of Sea Buckthorn, Wild Privet, Ash or elms.



7.009 (153) *Cauchas fibulella* 5mm Common. May–Jun. Throughout Britain on downland. Smallest longhorn. Flies in sunshine, visits flowers of foodplant. **FP** Seeds, then leaves of speedwells.



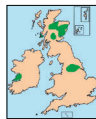
7.010 (152) *Cauchas rufimitrella* 6mm Common. May–Jun. Throughout, common in south in damp pasture. Flies in sun, rests on flower of foodplant. **FP** Seeds, then leaves of Cuckoo Flower, Garlic or Hedge Mustard, Winter-cress, Sea Rocket.



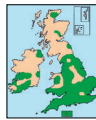
7.011 (142) *Nematopogon pilella* 7mm Na. May–Jun. Flies in sun and to light on moors or open heathy wood. Antennae more than twice length of forewing. **FP** Probably Bilberry.



7.012 (141) *Nematopogon schwarziellus* 8mm Common. Apr–Jul. Flies at dawn, dusk and to light in woods, hedges, heaths and moors. **FP** Dead leaves from a case.



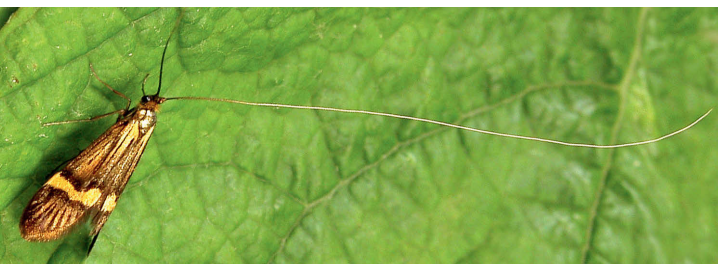
7.013 (143a) *Nematopogon magna* 8mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Flies at dawn on moors and wooded heath. Rediscovered in Yorkshire in 2019 after more than 100 years. Life history not known. **FP** Possibly Bilberry.



7.014 (143) *Nematopogon metaxella* 8mm Local. Apr–Jul. Male antennae three times forewing length. Flies at dusk in damp woods and marshes. **FP** In a case among leaf litter.



7.015 (140) *Nematopogon swammerdamella* 10mm Common. Apr–Jun. Britain's largest longhorn. Widespread in woodland throughout. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a case among leaf litter.



7.001 ♂ CMM



7.001 ♀ CMM



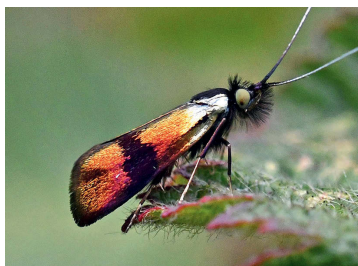
7.001 Case and larva BenS



7.002 SR



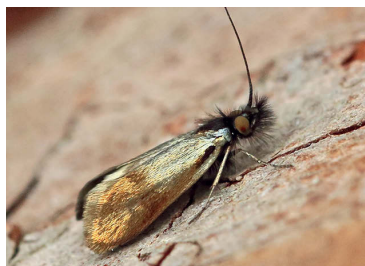
7.003 ♀ PGC



7.004 ♂ PK



7.004 ♀ RS



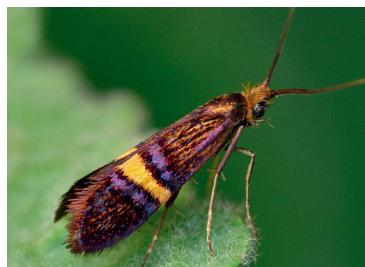
7.005 NV



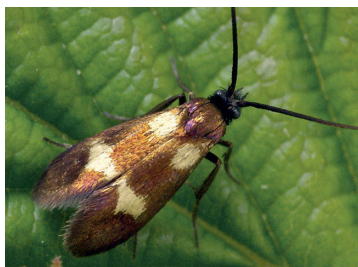
7.006 NV



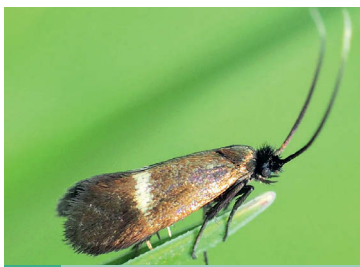
7.007 HMB



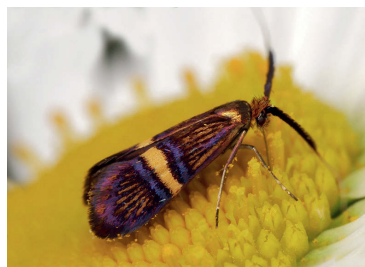
7.008 ♂ PGC



7.009 PGC



7.009 BD



7.008 ♀ OVW



7.010 PGC



7.011 CMM



7.012 CMM



7.013 JPS



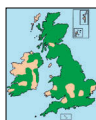
7.014 CMM



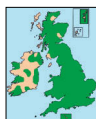
7.015 CMM

8 INCURVARIIDAE

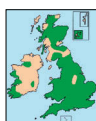
The five species in this family rest with wings steeply roof-like. They fly in sun and come to light. Larvae mine a leaf, then form a case cut from the leaf.



8.001 (129) *Incurvaria pectinea* 8mm Local. Apr–May. Day-flying but comes to light. Male's antennae comb-like, female's thread-like. In woods. **FP** Eight or more mines per leaf of birches, Hornbeam, Apple, Hazel and limes. Cuts a case and feeds on the ground in litter.

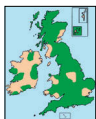


8.002 (130) *Incurvaria masculella* 8mm Common. Apr–Jun. Flies in sun and to light. Males have comb-like antennae. Throughout in woods, scrubland. Darker and with sharper markings than above. **FP** Similar to above but maximum three holes per leaf of Hawthorn, roses or other.

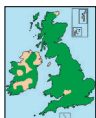


8.003 (131) *Incurvaria oehlmanniella* 7mm Common. May–Jul. Similar to above but with creamy mark on forewing leading edge, nearly opposite tornal mark but nearer wing tip. Found wherever foodplant grows. Flies in sun and to

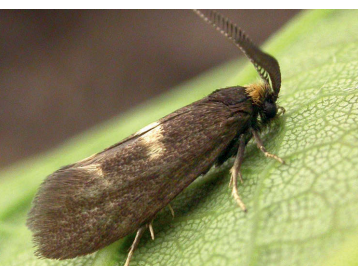
light. Cuts a case from foodplant and feeds on fallen leaves. **FP** Bilberry, Cloudberry.



8.004 (132) *Incurvaria praelatella* 7mm Local. May–Jul. Widespread in damp woods, heath, downland. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** Wild Strawberry, Water Avenas or Tormential, feeding from a flat case made of silk and plant hairs.



8.005 (128) *Phylloporia bistrigella* 4mm Local. May–Jul. Inhabits any birch woodland. Flies in afternoons and to light. **FP** Mine in birch leaf.



8.001 ♂ NS



8.001 ♀ NGJR



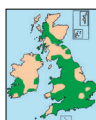
8.001 Mines in birch SAR

9 PRODOXIDAE

Seven species, similar to the previous family. Larvae feed in fruits, shoots or stems of woody plants such as Bramble, Raspberry or roses. Adults fly in sun.



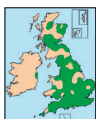
9.001 (133) **Current Shoot Borer** *Lampronia capitella* 8mm pRDB3. May–Jun. Widespread but scarce. Flies in sun, sometimes to light. **FP** Currants, especially Red Currant and Gooseberry. Feeds on fruit, then overwinters to feed in new growth in spring, causing shoots to wilt.



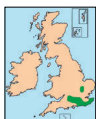
9.002 (135) *Lampronia luzella* 6mm Nb. May–Jul. Flies in sun in woodland. Life history not known. **FP** Possibly Bramble.



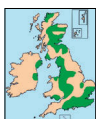
9.003 (136) **Raspberry Moth** *Lampronia corticella* 6mm Nb. May–Jun. In woods and gardens. Flies around foodplant late afternoon and to light. **FP** Red larvae in shoots of Raspberry and Loganberry, causing them to wilt.



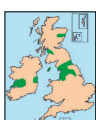
9.004 (137) *Lampronia morosa* 7mm Nb. May–Jun. In woods, hedges and gardens. Flies around foodplant in early-morning sunshine. **FP** Red larvae in shoots of wild or cultivated roses, causing them to wilt.



9.005 (134) *Lampronia flavimitrella* 6mm pRDB3. May–Jun. Flies in mid-morning sun and again in evening, sometimes to light. **FP** Probably in Bramble shoots.



9.006 (138) *Lampronia fuscicella* 8mm Nb. May–Jun. In open woods, heaths, moors. Flies in the afternoon, sometimes to light. **FP** Larva makes a small gall in thin twig of young birch.



9.007 (139) *Lampronia pubicornis* 7mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Flies in early-morning and afternoon sunshine, occasionally to light. **FP** In young shoots of Burnet Rose, causing them to distort.



8.002 ♂ CMM



8.002 ♀ PGC



8.003 CMM



8.004 Case on Wild Strawberry BenS



8.004 PGC



8.005 CMM



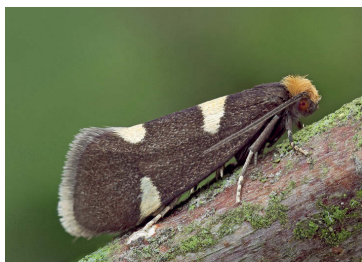
8.005 Mine in birch JEG



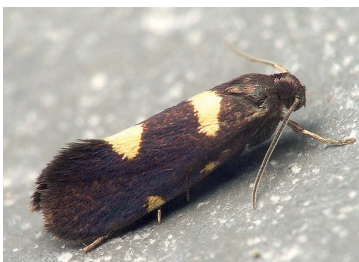
8.005 PGC



8.005 OW



9.001 PGC



9.002 HMB



9.003 OW



9.004 SAR



9.005 HMB



9.003 PGC



9.006 BenS



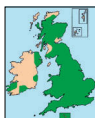
9.006 Larval gall in birch DBS



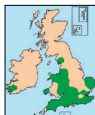
9.007 EMcG

10 TISCHERIIDAE

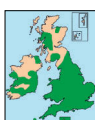
There are six species, which rest with front raised and wings shallowly roof-like.



10.001 (123) *Tischeria ekebladella* 5mm
Common. May–Jul. Deciduous woods. Dark shade to outer quarter of forewings. Sometimes double-brooded in south. **FP** Blotch mine in oaks or Sweet Chestnut over winter.



10.002 (124) *Tischeria dodonaea* 4mm Local.
Jun–Jul. Similar to *T. ekebladella*, but plain. Never double-brooded. **FP** Blotch mine in oaks or Sweet Chestnut over winter.



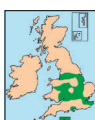
10.003 (125) *Coptotriche marginea* 4mm
Common. May–Jul, Jul–Oct. Always double-brooded. **FP** Blotch mine in Bramble over winter.



10.004 (125a) *Coptotriche heinemanni* 4mm
pRDB1. Aug. Possibly still resident in Kent. **FP** Blotch mine in Agrimony, Bramble or Hazel.



10.005 (126) *Coptotriche gaunacella* 3mm
Extinct. May–Jun. **FP** Blotch mine at edge of Blackthorn leaf, causing it to fold.



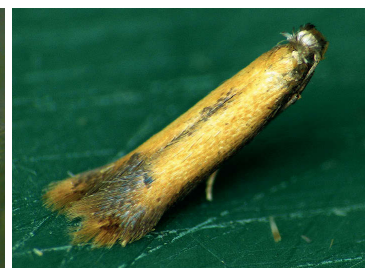
10.006 (127) *Coptotriche angusticollis* 4.5mm
Nb. May–Jun. Occasionally second brood in Aug. **FP** Papery blotch mine in roses, causing leaf to fold.



10.001 PGC



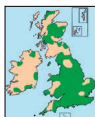
10.002 OW



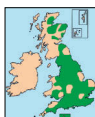
10.003 CMM

11 PSYCHIDAE Bagworms

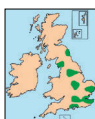
The 18 species in this family construct a case from debris in which to live, giving them their vernacular name. Some species exist only as wingless females and reproduce without fertilisation, known as parthenogenesis. Females usually lay eggs in their old case.



11.001 (180) *Diplodoma laichartingella* 7mm
Local. Jun–Jul. Both sexes have wings. In woodland. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** On lichens, dead insects, decaying plants, etc. from within larval case.



11.002 (175) *Narycia duplicella* 6mm Common.
Jun–Jul. Both sexes have wings. In woodland. Rests on trunks and walls, comes to light. **FP** Feeds on lichen and algae from within larval case.



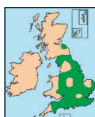
11.003 (176) *Dahlica triquetrella* 6mm pRDB2.
Mar–Apr. Parthenogenetic wingless female only. **FP** On lichens, dead insects, decaying plants, etc. from within larval case.



11.004 (177) *Dahlica inconspicua* 7mm Na. Apr–May. Female is wingless. **FP** On lichens and algae on tree trunks from within larval case.



11.005 (179) *Dahlica lichenella* 5mm Na. Apr–May. Parthenogenetic and wingless. Emerges in early morning. **FP** On lichens and algae from within larval case.



11.006 (181) *Taleporia tubulosa* 10mm Local.
May–Jun. Female is wingless. Male comes to light. **FP** On lichens, dead insects, decaying plants, etc. on the ground from within larval case.



11.007 (182) *Bankesia conspurcatella* 7mm
pRDB1. Mar–Apr. Female is wingless. Male comes to light. **FP** On lichens, dead insects, decaying plants, etc. from within larval case.



10.003 CMM



10.004 PeB



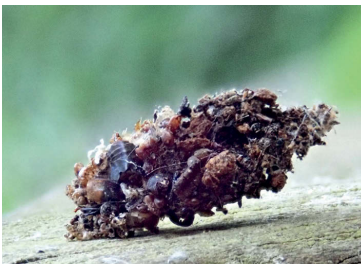
10.005 PeB



10.006 PGC



11.001 BAS



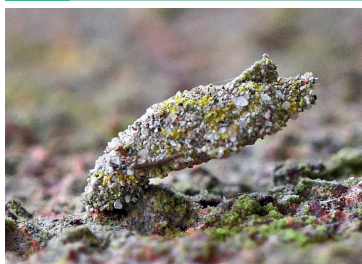
11.001 Case GMT



11.002 PGC



11.002 PK



11.002 Case PK



11.003 ♀ with case and exuvia KT



11.004 ♂ PGC



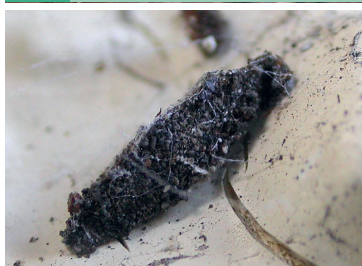
11.005 ♀ with case and exuvia KT



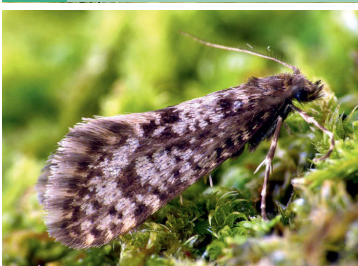
11.005 Case NV



11.006 ♂ NS



11.007 Case BenS



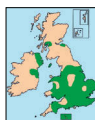
11.007 ♂ CMM



11.006 ♀ with case and exuvia DBS



11.008 (184) *Luffia lapidella* 5mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Channel Islands and Cornwall only. Male is mottled grey, female wingless. **FP** Feeds from within a case on lichens and algae on rocks and wood in sun.



11.009 (185) *Luffia ferchaultella* 6mm Common. Jun–Jul. Parthenogenetic and wingless. Often large numbers together. Possibly a parthenogenetic form of *L. lapidella*. Pupal shell remains within case. **FP** Ringed larval case, feeds on lichens and algae in shade.



11.010 (183) *Bacotia claustrrella* 6mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. Female wingless, male comes to light. Female pupal case remains within case, male protrudes. **FP** Feeds from within case on lichens and algae on wood.



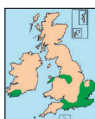
11.011 (188) *Proutia betulina* 6mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. Female wingless, pupa remains within case. Male pupa protrudes. **FP** Feeds from case made of bark on lichen on bushes and trees, particularly Blackthorn.



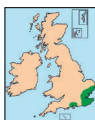
11.012 (186) *Psyche casta* 7mm Common. Jun–Jul. Female wingless. Male comes to light. **FP** Feeds from case made of bits of grass stems on grass, lichen and decaying plants.



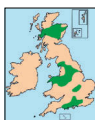
11.013 (187) *Psyche crassiorella* 6mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Female wingless. Last seen in 1917 in Poole, Dorset. **FP** Feeds on grass from a case made of grass stems similar to that of *P. casta*.



11.014 (189) *Epichnopteryx plumella* 6mm Na. May–Jun. Grasslands and moors. Female wingless. Male flies in sunshine and comes to light. **FP** Feeds on grasses from a case made of flat grass.



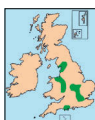
11.015 (190) *Whittleia retiella* 5mm pRDB2. May–Jun. On saltmarshes. Female wingless. Male flies in sunshine and comes to light. **FP** Feeds on Common Saltmarsh-grass from a case made of grass stems.



11.016 (191) *Acanthopsyche atra* 9mm Nb. May–Jun. On heaths and moors. Female wingless. Male flies in afternoon and comes to light. **FP** Feeds on willows and grasses from a case made of grass stems, heather leaves, pine needles, etc.



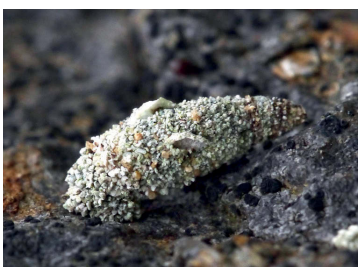
11.017 (192) *Pachythelia villosella* 12mm pRDB2. Jun. On heaths of Dorset and Hampshire only. Female wingless. Male flies in evening. **FP** Feeds on heathers from a variable case made from heather, bark, etc.



11.018 (195) *Sterrhopteryx fusca* 11mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Woods, heaths, moors. Female wingless, male comes to light. **FP** Feeds on grasses, heathers, birches, etc. for two years from a variable case.



11.008 ♂ RB



11.008 Case OW



11.009 ♀ on case BenS



11.010 ♂ with case and exuvia JV



11.010 ♀ on case JV



11.011 Case and larva OW



11.011 ♀ emerging IU



11.011 ♂ OW



11.012 ♂ newly emerged PGC



11.013 ♀ on case PeB



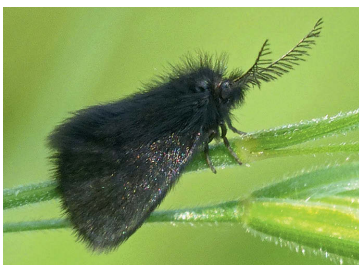
11.012 Case BenS



11.012 ♀ newly emerged PGC



11.013 ♂ FG



11.014 ♂ SR



11.015 ♂ AWP



11.016 ♂ JEG



11.016 Case JEG



11.015 Case BS



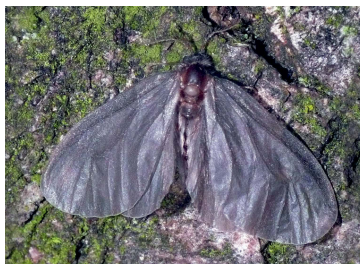
11.017 ♂ JS



11.017 Case NS



11.017 Case JS



11.018 ♂ DAG



11.018 Case GMT



11.018 Case and larva JEG

12 TINEIDAE

This family contains 51 species, including the clothes moths and others associated with bird nests, owl pellets, etc. Several live in barns and outhouses, others on lichen and fungi.



12.001 (207) *Myrmecozela ochraceella* 7mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Lives for two years in nests of Wood Ants in Scotland. **FP** Feeds from a tube on debris in ant nests.



12.002 (201) *Tenaga nigripunctella* 4.5mm Extinct. Jun–Sep. Life history uncertain, possibly associated with rodent nests.



12.003 (202) *Eudarcia richardsoni* 4mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Endemic to rocky Dorset coast. **FP** Feeds from a case on algae and possibly dead insects under rocks.



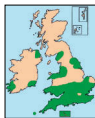
12.004 (–) *Infurcitinea captans* 4.5mm pRDB1. Jul. On maritime heath in west Cornwall only. **FP** In silk-spinning on plant debris, especially Bell Heather.



12.0047 (–) *Infurcitinea teriolella* 3.5mm. May–Aug. Single record to light, London, 2015. **FP** Probably on lichens.



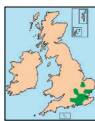
12.005 (204) *Infurcitinea albicomella* 4mm pRDB1. Jul. Now only on warm, rocky cliffs in Torquay, Devon. **FP** Among detritus under *Cotoneaster microphyllus*.



12.006 (203) *Infurcitinea argentimaculella* 4mm Local. Jul–Aug. In shaded woods, parks, gardens. Flies in sun but usually seen as larva. **FP** On lichens from long, lichen-covered silken tubes.



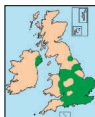
12.007 (205) *Ischnoscia borreoneella* 3mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. Only on limestone coasts of Dorset and Devon. Life history and foodplants unknown.



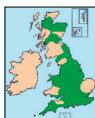
12.008 (206) *Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* 7mm pRDB1. May–Aug. **FP** On lichens and rotten wood on Hazel and *Prunus* spp.



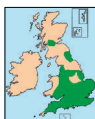
12.009 (198) *Dryadaula pactolia* 6mm pRDB1. Continuously brooded in the right conditions in wine cellars and distilleries. Also regularly in a single private house in Cornwall with no cellar! **FP** On Wine Cellar Mould.



12.010 (196) *Morophaga choragella* 13mm Local. Jun–Aug. In old woodland with bracket fungi. Comes to light. **FP** Bracket fungi and rotten wood.



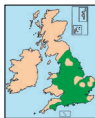
12.011 (225) *Triaxomera fulvimitrella* 9mm Local. May–Jul. In woodland with old, dead and rotten wood. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** Various fungi on rotten wood.



12.012 (224) *Triaxomera parasitella* 8mm Local. May–Jul. Widespread in woodland with dead wood and bracket fungi. Diurnal and comes to light. **FP** Bracket fungi, especially Turkeytail.



12.013 (222) *Archinemapogon yildizae* 9mm pRDB1. May–Jul. In old birch woodland in Scotland with bracket fungi. Rests on birch trunks, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Bracket fungi on birches.



12.014 (223) *Nemaxera betulinella* 7mm Nb. May–Aug. In old woodland with bracket fungi. Comes to light. **FP** Various bracket fungi or rotten wood.



12.001 RJH



12.002 RB



12.003 MC



12.003 Case BenS



12.004 RB



12.0047 RB



12.005 PeB



12.006 BAS



12.006 Feeding tubes OW



12.007 MC



12.008 PeB



12.008 FG



12.009 TJW



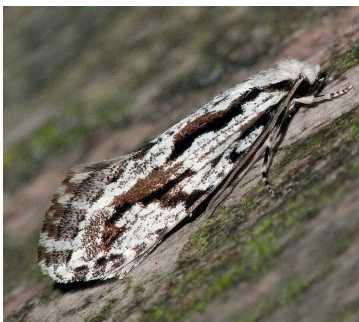
12.010 PGC



12.011 PGC



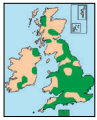
12.012 NS



12.013 DAG



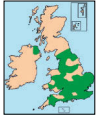
12.014 NV



12.015 (215) **Corn Moth** *Nemapogon granella* 7mm Nb. Mar–Sep. In food warehouses, granaries, etc. and bracket fungi. **FP** Grain, vegetable matter and bracket fungi.



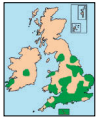
12.016 (216) **Cork Moth** *Nemapogon cloacella* 8mm Common. May–Oct. In woodland with bracket fungi on dead wood. Day-flying and comes to light. **FP** Bracket fungi.



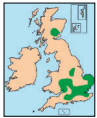
12.017 (217) *Nemapogon koenigi* (*wolffiella*) 6mm Nb. May–Aug. In woodland. Generally darker than Cork Moth. **FP** Dead wood and fungi.



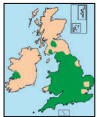
12.018 (216a) *Nemapogon inconditella* 7mm pRDB1. Jul. Single British record from Devon in 1979. **FP** Bracket fungi, including Turkeytail.



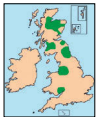
12.019 (219) *Nemapogon ruricolella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. In woodland. Comes to light. **FP** Bracket fungi, especially Turkeytail.



12.020 (218) *Nemapogon variatella* 7mm pRDB3. Mar–Aug. **FP** On bracket fungi, occasionally stored vegetable products or dead wood.



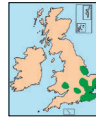
12.021 (220) *Nemapogon clematella* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Diurnal, comes to light. Easily found at larval stage as silken galleries on dead Hazel stems. **FP** On fungi on Hazel.



12.022 (221) *Nemapogon picarella* 9mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Mainly in Scotland. Flies by day and to light. **FP** On bracket fungi and dead wood on trunks of Alder.



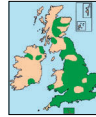
12.0221 (221a) *Nemapogon falstrielia* 6mm Adventive. Aug. A single record found in a poly-tunnel in Suffolk in 2007, identified by gen. det. European. **FP** Probably on fungi on dead wood.



12.023 (226) *Triaxomasia caprimulgella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. In old woodland with hollow trees. **FP** Dead wood.



12.024 (213) *Cephimallota crassiflavella* 7mm Extinct. Jun–Aug. In chalk or sandy areas. Last recorded 1899. **FP** Possibly associated with bee and wasp nests.



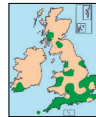
12.025 (234) **Tapestry Moth** *Trichophaga tapetzella* 9mm pRDB3. Apr–Aug. Formerly widespread and quite common in farm buildings, now rarely seen. **FP** Owl pellets, bird nests, fur, wool.



12.026 (236) **Common Clothes Moth** *Tineola bisselliella* 7mm Local. Feb–Sep. Always in association with humans. **FP** Feeds from a silken tube on natural fabrics indoors.



12.027 (240) **Case-bearing Clothes Moth** *Tinea pellionella* 6mm Local. Feb–Oct. Single-brooded outdoors, may be continuous indoors. **FP** Wool, fur, feathers, etc. indoors; bird nests and owl pellets outdoors.



12.028 (243) *Tinea dubiella* 5mm Na. May–Sep. Single-brooded outdoors, probably two broods indoors. **FP** Wool, fur, feathers, etc. indoors; bird nests and owl pellets outdoors.



12.015 PGC



12.016 CMM



12.016 CMM



12.017 GMT



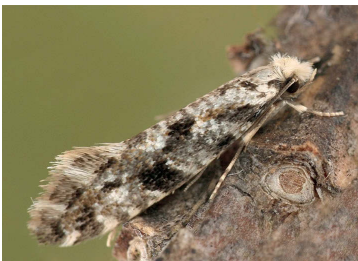
12.018 ♂ RB



12.018 ♀ FK



12.019 ♀ NS



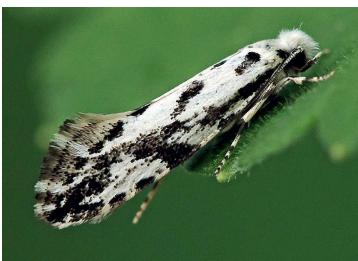
12.020 ♀ PeB



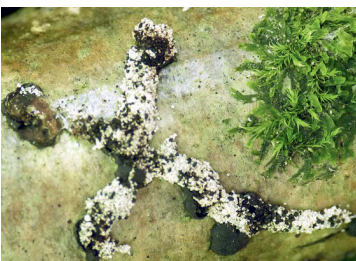
12.021 CMM



12.022 NGJR



12.022 NV



12.021 Larval workings on Hazel CMM



12.021 NS



12.023 BAS



12.024 PeB



12.025 DAG



12.026 PGC



12.027 CMM



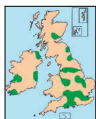
12.028 DC



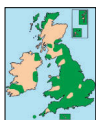
12.028 Case and larva HMB



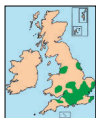
12.027 Case and larva CMM



12.029 (244) *Tinea flavescentella* 5mm pRDB2. **FP** Natural fabrics, feathers, wool, bird nests, dead insects.



12.030 (245) **Large Pale Clothes Moth** *Tinea pallescentella* 10mm Local. Jan–Dec. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** Wool, fur, feathers, dead animals, bird nests.



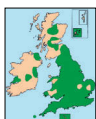
12.031 (239) *Tinea columbariella* 6mm Na. Jun–Sep. **FP** Bird nests, owl pellets, wool.



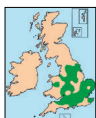
12.032 (246) *Tinea semifulvella* 9mm Common. May–Sep. Double-brooded in south, single-brooded in Scotland. **FP** Bird nests.



12.033 (247) *Tinea trinitella* 7mm Common. Apr–Sep. Double-brooded in south, single-brooded in Scotland. **FP** Bird nests.



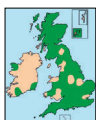
12.034 (237) **Brown-dotted Clothes Moth** *Niditinea fuscella* 7mm Local. Apr–Sep. **FP** Nests of birds, bees and wasps, and in poultry houses.



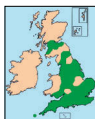
12.035 (238) *Niditinea striolella* 6mm Nb. May–Jul. Tends to crawl among nest material rather than fly. **FP** In bird nests in holes or nest boxes, nests of wasps, etc.



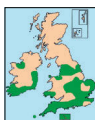
12.036 (227) **Skin Moth** *Monopis laevigella* 8mm Common. Apr–Sep. Double-brooded in south, single-brooded in Scotland. Tonal spot small and obscure. In woods, parks, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** In bird nests, owl pellets, animal carcasses, etc.



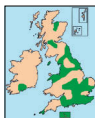
12.037 (228) *Monopis weaverella* 7mm Common. Apr–Sep. Double-brooded in south, single-brooded in Scotland. Tonal spot prominent. In woods, parks, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** On animal faeces, dead animals, rarely bird nests.



12.038 (229) *Monopis obviella* 6mm Local. May–Oct. Double-brooded in south. Comes to light. Smaller and darker than *M. crocicapitella*. **FP** Plant and animal refuse.



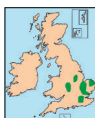
12.039 (230) *Monopis crocicapitella* 7mm Local. May–Oct. Comes to light, double-brooded in south. **FP** Plant and animal refuse, bird nests, bat droppings.



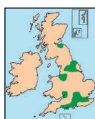
12.040 (231) *Monopis imella* 7mm Nb. May–Oct. Comes to light, double-brooded in south. Widespread, especially on coasts. **FP** Bird nests, plant and animal refuse.



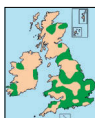
12.041 (232) *Monopis monachella* 8mm pRDB3. May–Sep. Mainly coasts and fens in East Anglia. **FP** Scavenger in owl pellets, bird nests, animal carcasses.



12.042 (233) *Monopis fenestratella* 6mm pRDB2. May–Aug. Associated with nests of birds of prey. Comes to light. **FP** Animal refuse.



12.043 (211) *Haplotinea ditella* 7mm Adventive. In mills, warehouses and granaries. **FP** Stored vegetable products, including cereals and ground-nuts.



12.044 (212) *Haplotinea insectella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Comes to light. In farm buildings, stables, granaries, etc. **FP** Dried foods, cereals, animal waste, rotten wood.



12.045 (278a) *Opogona omoscopia* 10mm Local. Aug–Oct. Common in Isles of Scilly. **FP** Dead leaves and vegetable refuse.



12.029 MK



12.030 IU



12.031 JBH



12.032 HMB



12.033 OW



12.034 PGC



12.035 FG



12.036 CMM



12.037 CMM



12.038 PGCa



12.039 BAS



12.040 PGC



12.041 CMM



12.042 RB



12.043 RB



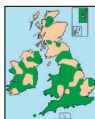
12.044 IU



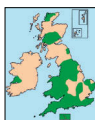
12.045 DAG



12.046 (277) Yellow V Moth *Oinophila v-flava* 5mm pRDB2. Jun–Sep. Found outdoors in Isles of Scilly. Elsewhere in cellars on fungus. **FP** Under bark of *Pittosporum* plants from New Zealand.



12.048 (200) Psychooides filicivora 6mm Local. Feb–Dec. Continuous overlapping broods. Flies by day. **FP** In sporangia under leaf of Hart's-tongue Fern.



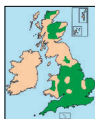
12.047 (199) Psychooides verhuella 6mm Local. May–Jul. In woods, hedges, gardens. **FP** Mines in Hart's-tongue Fern.

13 ROESLERSTAMMIIDAE

A single current species with metallic wings and a white section of antennae.



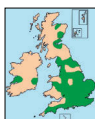
13.001 (446) Roeslerstammia pronubella 6mm Extinct. May–Jun. Sutherland, 1854; Devon, 1873. Possibly imported. **FP** Hornbeam.



13.002 (447) Roeslerstammia erxlebelli 6mm Local. May–Sep. Two broods in south, single in Scotland. Bronzy forewing, white band on antennae. **FP** Limes, especially Small-leaved, and birches.

14 BUCCULATRICIDAE

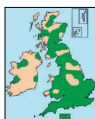
There are 13 species in this family, all small, with forewing lengths of 3–4.5mm and a tuft on the head. Larvae start by mining leaves, then feed externally, creating 'windows' underneath leaves.



14.001 (265) Bucculatrix cristatella 4mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Pupates in a ribbed white cocoon on foodplant. **FP** Yarrow.



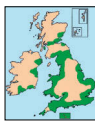
14.004 (269a) Bucculatrix chrysanthemella 4mm Jun. Probably imported on cut flowers or plants. **FP** Marguerite Daisy or Canary Tansy.



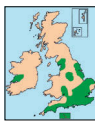
14.002 (266) Bucculatrix nigricomella 4.5mm Local. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Pupates in a ribbed white cocoon on foodplant. **FP** Ox-eye Daisy.



14.005 (268) Bucculatrix humiliella 4mm pRDB3. Jul–May. Overwinters as adult. Pupates in a ribbed white cocoon on foodplant. **FP** Tansy.



14.003 (267) Bucculatrix maritima 4.5mm Nb. May–Sep. Two overlapping broods. On coastal saltings. Flies in evening sun and to light. **FP** Mines in Sea Aster.



14.006 (270) Bucculatrix frangutella 4mm Local. Jun–Jul. Purple mines, several to a leaf, are distinctive in Aug–Sep. **FP** Buckthorn, Alder Buckthorn.



12.046 CL



12.047 PGC



12.048 CMM



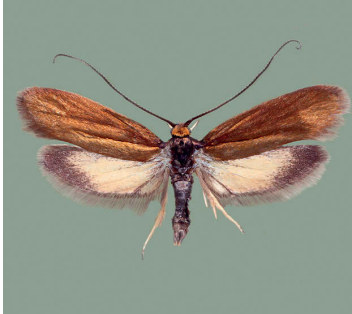
12.048 Mine on Hart's-tongue Fern CMM



12.047 Mine on Hart's-tongue Fern JEG



13.001 RB



13.001 RB



13.002 PGC



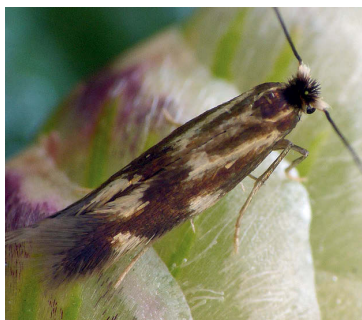
14.002 CMM



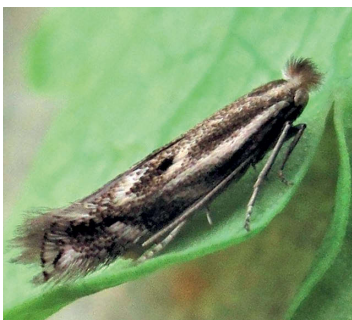
14.001 PeB



13.002 RJH



14.002 CMM



14.003 NGJR



14.003 NGJR



14.004 MK



14.005 PeB



14.003 JEG



14.006 BenS



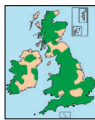
14.006 RS



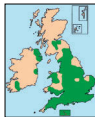
14.006 Mines in Buckthorn DBS



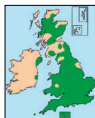
14.007 (271) *Bucculatrix albedinella* 4.5mm Local. May–Aug. Adult found on trunks of elms. Distinctive gallery mines have diverticula, short projections from the mine itself. **FP** Elms.



14.008 (272) *Bucculatrix cidarella* 4.5mm Local. May–Jun. Flies in evening sun. Rests on trunks. Sometimes second brood in Aug. **FP** Alder or Bog Myrtle.



14.009 (273) *Bucculatrix thoracella* 4mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. In ancient woods with Small-leaved Lime, or on Common Lime even in cities. **FP** Limes.



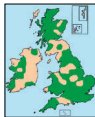
14.010 (274) *Bucculatrix ulmella* 4mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Rests on trunk of foodplant. Comes to light. **FP** Gallery mine on oaks, sometimes Hornbeam.



14.011 (274a) *Bucculatrix ulmifoliae* 3mm Adventive. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Surrey, 2006. **FP** On 'Sapporo Autumn Gold' hybrid elm cultivar.



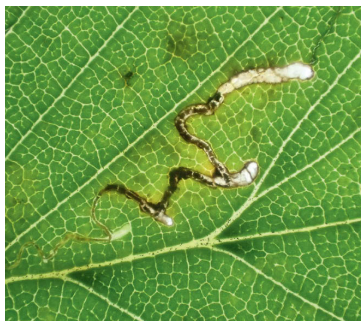
14.012 (275) *Bucculatrix bechsteinella* 4mm Local. May–Jun, Aug. In woodland. Similar to *B. albedinella* but without apical streak. **FP** Hawthorn, Pear, Apple, Rowan.



14.013 (276) *Bucculatrix demaryella* 4mm Local. May–Jun. Open woods, heaths and moors. **FP** Birches, sometimes Sweet Chestnut, and Hazel in the west of England and Ireland.



14.007 CL



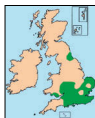
14.007 Mine in elm DBS



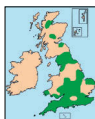
14.008 CMM

15 GRACILLARIIDAE

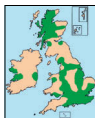
Of the 94 species in this family, the first group of 33 rest with a distinctive head-up tripod posture. Most are distinctive, although some of the *Parornix* may need gen. det. for ID. *Phyllonorycter* species are very striking, but many are similar and best bred from leaf mines for certain ID.



15.001 (299) *Parectopa ononidis* 4mm Nb. May–Aug. Up to three overlapping broods per year. Coastal, chalk downs, grassland. **FP** Blotch mine in clovers or restharrow.



15.002 (280) *Caloptilia cuculipennella* 7mm Na. Sep–Jun. Commonest along south coast. Adult overwinters. Sometimes second generation in Jun. In coastal scrub and inland woods. **FP** Wild Privet or Ash.



15.003 (281) *Caloptilia populetorum* 8mm Local. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Widespread on heathland, moors and open woods throughout. Second brood hibernates. **FP** In an untidy, longitudinally rolled leaf of sapling birch.



15.004 (282) *Caloptilia elongella* 8mm Common. Jun–Aug, Sep–Apr. Throughout in damp woods, marshes and gardens. Second brood hibernates. **FP** Alders.



14.008 PGC



14.009 BAS



14.010 CMM



14.011 PeB



14.011 Mine in elm PeB



14.012 CMM



14.013 PGC



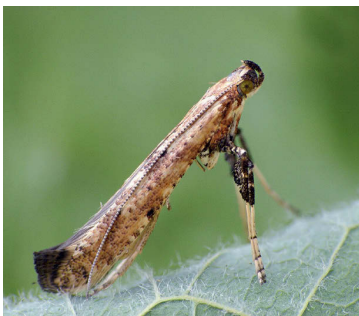
15.001 OW



15.002 NS



15.003 BAS



15.003 PGC



15.003 PGC



15.003 Mine on sapling birch PGC



15.004 CMM



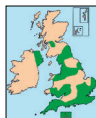
15.004 CMM



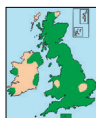
15.005 (283) *Caloptilia betulicola* 8mm Common. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. In woods and heathland with birches. Markings variable. **FP** In a neat, transversely rolled birch leaf.



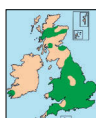
15.006 (284) *Caloptilia rufipennella* 7mm Common. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Forewing usually plain, tibia of foreleg and mid-leg chocolate brown and white. **FP** Folds tips of leaf lobe into cones on Sycamore or maples.



15.007 (285) *Azalea Leaf Miner Caloptilia azaleella* 5mm Local. Apr–Jun, Jul–Nov. Possibly three broods. Common in parks and gardens with azaleas. **FP** Folds tips of leaves into cones on azaleas.



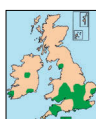
15.008 (286) *Caloptilia alchimiella* 7mm Common. May–Sep. Probably two broods. Throughout in oak woods. Extensive yellow costal blotch nearly to apex and almost touching dorsum. Comes to light. **FP** Cones on oaks.



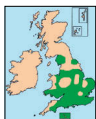
15.009 (287) *Caloptilia robustella* 7mm Common. Apr–Oct. Probably two broods. In oak woods. Similar to *C. alchimiella* but costal blotch shorter and more triangular. **FP** Cones on oaks.



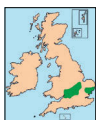
15.010 (288) *Caloptilia stigmatella* 7mm Common. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Second brood hibernates. In woods throughout. **FP** Feeds from cone on leaves of willows, poplars, Aspen.



15.011 (289) *Caloptilia falconipennella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Second brood hibernates. In Alder woods. **FP** Mine and folded leaf edge of Alder.



15.012 (290) *Caloptilia semifascia* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Two dimorphic generations, autumn one overwintering. **FP** Usually on Field Maple, forming a roll at tip of a leaf. Occasionally on Sycamore or Norway Maple.



15.013 (291) *Caloptilia hemidactylella* 7mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Second brood hibernates. **FP** Usually on Field Maple, forming a cone at tip of a leaf. Occasionally on Sycamore or Norway Maple.



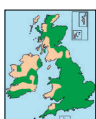
15.0131 (–) *Caloptilia honoratella* 6mm Migrant. The image shown is the first British record, which came to light in Cheriton, Kent, in Apr 2019. **FP** Sycamore.



15.014 (293) *Gracillaria syringella* 6mm Common. Mar–Oct. Probably several generations. Comes to light. Woods, gardens, hedges. **FP** Forms cones on leaves of Lilac, Wild Privet or Ash.



15.015 (294) *Aspilapteryx tringipennella* 6mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. On downs, rough grass, verges, etc. **FP** Blotch on Ribwort Plantain.



15.016 (297) *Euspilapteryx auroguttella* 5mm Common. Apr–Oct. Probably double-brooded. Open woods, downs, grassland. **FP** Forms blotch, then cone on St John's-wort.



15.005 CMM



15.005 PGC



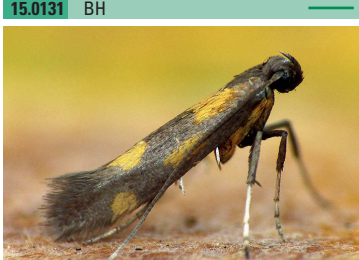
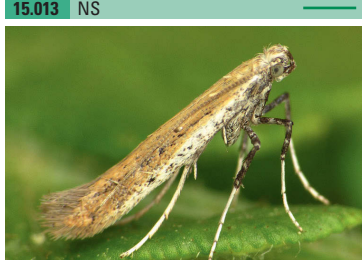
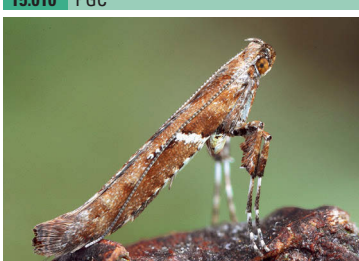
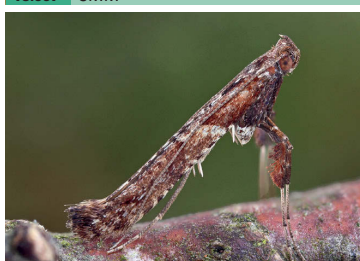
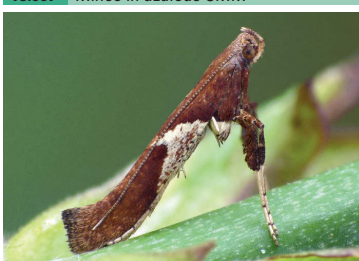
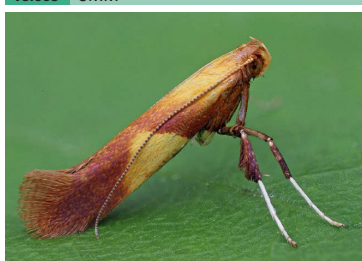
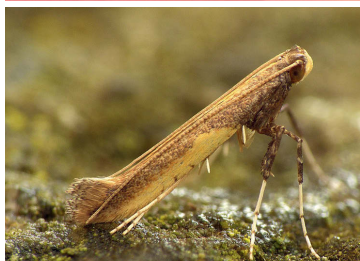
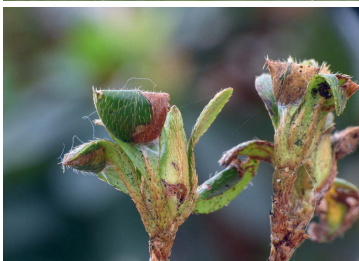
15.005 NGJR

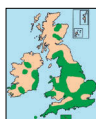


15.005 NGJR

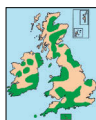


15.005 Leaf rolls in birch DBS

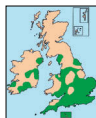




15.017 (296) *Calybites phasianipennella* 5mm Local. Jun–Aug, Oct–May. Autumn brood hibernates. There are two forms. In damp woods and fens. **FP** Water Pepper, sorrels and Yellow Loosestrife in a blotch, then roll at edge of leaf.



15.018 (292) *Povolnya leucapennella* 7mm Local. Jun–Jul, Aug–May. Autumn brood hibernates. In woods. Has tuft below labial palps, lacking in other *Caloptilia* spp. **FP** Oaks, including Holm Oak in a gallery mine, then cone.



15.019 (313) *Acrocercops brongniardella* 4.5mm Local. Jul–May. Hibernates. In open woods, parks, gardens, coasts. **FP** Oaks, including Holm Oak in a blotch.



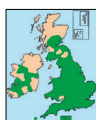
15.020 (311) *Dialectica imperialella* 4.5mm pRDB1. May–Jun. **FP** In a blotch mine in Comfrey or Lungwort; larva turns red before pupation.



15.0201 (311a) *Dialectica scalariella* 5mm Migrant. A single record from Kingsdown Beach, Kent, in 2004. From Europe. **FP** Forms long blotches under leaves of Viper's-bugloss, causing them to curl.



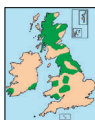
15.021 (314) *Leucospilapteryx omisella* 4mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. On rough or waste ground where foodplant is plentiful. **FP** Inflated blotch mine on Mugwort, first yellow, then red.



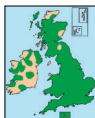
15.022 (310) *Callisto denticulella* 6mm Common. Apr–Jul. In gardens and orchards. **FP** In a blotch on Apple leaf, then folded edge.



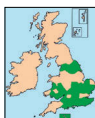
15.023 (310a) *Callisto coffeella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun. Montane species, in Scotland only. **FP** Dark-leaved or Tea-leaved Willow in a folded leaf.



15.024 (300) *Parornix loganella* 5mm Nb. May–Jun. Mainly a northern species. In woods, hills and moors with plenty of birches. **FP** Folds whole leaf of birches, including Dwarf Birch, into a pod.



15.025 (301) *Parornix betulae* 5mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Oct. On birches anywhere. Needs gen. det. for certain ID, as do other *Parornix* spp. **FP** Folds in edge of seedling birch leaves.



15.026 (302) *Parornix fagivora* 4.5mm Local. May, Aug. In Beech woods. **FP** Folds in tip or edge of Beech leaf.



15.027 (302a) *Parornix carpinella* 4mm Na. May–Jun, Aug. **FP** Fold at edge of leaf of Hornbeam.



15.028 (303) *Parornix anglicella* 5mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Flies at night, comes to light. **FP** Folds a lobe of Hawthorn or Wild Service-tree leaf.



15.029 (304) *Parornix devoniella* 5mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Almost anywhere. **FP** Folds the edge of a Hazel leaf.



15.017 f. *quadruplella* CMM



15.017 NS



15.018 OW



15.019 CMM



15.019 PGC



15.020 PeB



15.021 OW



15.022 RS



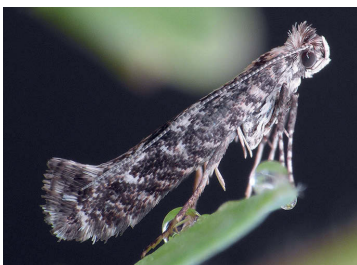
15.0201 PeB



15.023 SB



15.024 NV



15.025 CMM



15.026 PGC



15.026 Leaf fold on Beech DBS



15.025 Leaf fold on birch NV



15.026 RB



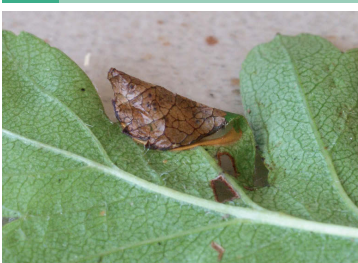
15.027 PeB



15.027 Leaf fold on Hornbeam DBS



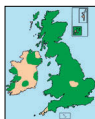
15.028 PGC



15.028 Leaf fold on Hawthorn DBS



15.029 PGC



15.030 (305) *Parornix scoticella* 5mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Second generation only in south. **FP** Leaves of Rowan, Whitebeam, Apple or Tree Cotoneaster in a silk pad.



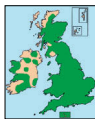
15.031 (306) *Parornix alpicola* 5mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Similar to other *Parornix* spp. but confined to rocky coastal hills of west Sutherland. Otherwise known from Alps of central Europe. **FP** Mines leaf of Mountain Avens.



15.032 (308) *Parornix finitimella* 5mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Flies at night, comes to light. Scrub, hedgerows, heaths. **FP** Folds down edge of leaf of Blackthorn or Plum.



15.0321 (–) *Parornix atripalpella* 4mm. Jul. Flies at night, comes to light. Scrub, hedgerows, heaths. **FP** Folds a leaf of Blackthorn.



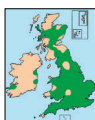
15.033 (309) *Parornix torquilella* 5mm Common. Apr–Sep. Single-brooded in Scotland. Scrub, hedges, heaths. **FP** Folds down edge of leaf of Blackthorn or Plum.



15.034 (315) *Phyllonorycter harrisella* 4.5mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Throughout in woods, parks, gardens, hedges. **FP** Mines in oaks.



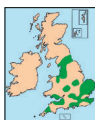
15.035 (316) *Phyllonorycter roboris* 4mm Nb. Jun. **FP** Mines underside of oak leaves, contorting them.



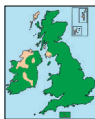
15.036 (317) *Phyllonorycter heegeriella* 4mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. On oaks anywhere. **FP** Mines underside of oak leaf, causing a lobe to fold over.



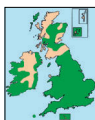
15.037 (318) *Phyllonorycter tenerella* 4mm Local. May, Aug. **FP** Mines underside of leaf of Hornbeam.



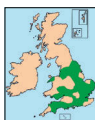
15.038 (319) *Phyllonorycter kuhlweiniella* 3.5mm pRDB3. May, Aug. **FP** Mines leaves of oaks on high branches, folding leaf edge over.



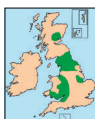
15.039 (320) *Phyllonorycter quercifoliella* 4mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. On oaks anywhere. Flies at night and to light. **FP** Blotch mine on underside of oak leaf.



15.040 (321) *Phyllonorycter messaniella* 4mm Common. Apr–Nov. Three generations. Comes to light. **FP** Blotch mine on underside of leaf of oaks, including Holm Oak, plus Beech, Sweet Chestnut, Hornbeam.



15.041 (321a) *Phyllonorycter platani* 4mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Usually urban on plane trees. **FP** Blotch mine on underside of plane leaves, several to a leaf.



15.042 (322) *Phyllonorycter muelleriella* 4mm Nb. May, Aug. Ancient oak woods. **FP** Mine on underside of oak leaves.



15.043 (323) *Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae* 4mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. **FP** Hawthorn, Pear, Wild Service-tree.



15.044 (324) *Phyllonorycter sorbi* 4mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. **FP** On Rowan or Bird Cherry.





15.032 OW



15.0321 RB



15.0321 Leaf fold on Blackthorn RB



15.033 PGC



15.034 PGC



15.035 BenS



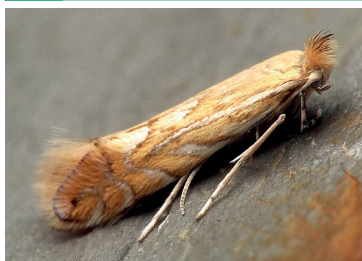
15.036 PGC



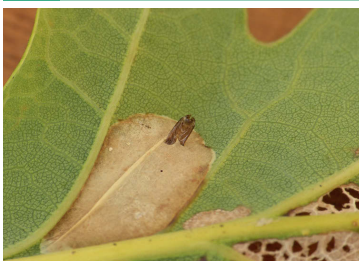
15.037 BAS



15.038 RB



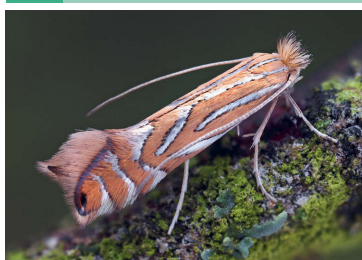
15.039 HMB



15.039 Mine and exuvia in oak CMM



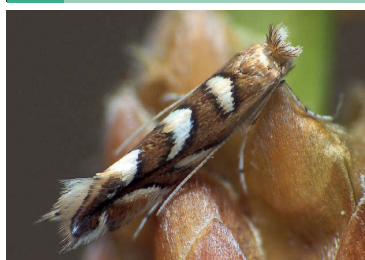
15.040 CMM



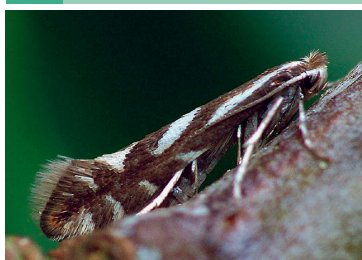
15.041 PGC



15.041 Mines in London Plane CMM



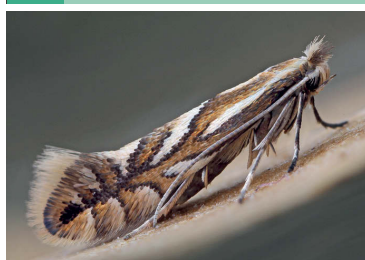
15.042 PGC



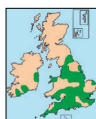
15.043 PGC



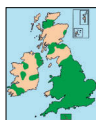
15.043 DS



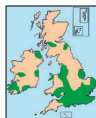
15.044 PGC



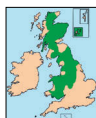
15.045 (325) *Phyllonorycter mespilella* 4mm Nb. May, Aug. **FP** Wild Service-tree, Pear, Rowan.



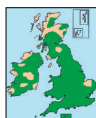
15.046 (326) *Phyllonorycter blancardella* 4mm Common. Mar–Jun, Aug–Sep. **FP** Apple, including cultivars.



15.047 (327) *Phyllonorycter hostis* 4mm Local. May, Aug. **FP** Mine on underside of Crab Apple leaf.



15.048 (328) *Phyllonorycter junoniella* 4mm Nb. Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. On high moors, Wales northwards. **FP** On Cowberry among heather.



15.049 (329) *Phyllonorycter spinicolella* 3.5mm Common. May–Jun, Aug. **FP** Mines Blackthorn or Plum, contorting the leaf.



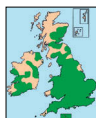
15.050 (330) *Phyllonorycter cerasicolella* 4mm Local. May, Jul–Aug. Larva for May emergence overwinters in mine. New to Ireland in 2019. **FP** Mines underside of leaf of Bird or Dwarf Cherry.



15.051 (331) *Phyllonorycter lantanella* 4.5mm Local. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Larva for the spring emergence overwinters in mine. **FP** Wayfaring Tree, sometimes Guelder-rose.



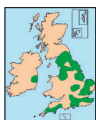
15.052 (332) *Phyllonorycter corylifoliella* 4mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Oct. This and the next species use several foodplants. **FP** Blister mine on upperside of leaf has tiny brown specks. Apple, Pear, Hawthorn, Rowan.



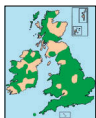
15.053 (332a) **Firethorn Leaf Miner** *Phyllonorycter leucographella* 4mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Oct. Can be abundant on *Pyracantha* bushes but also uses several other foodplants. Comes to light. **FP** Blister mine on upperside of leaf of Firethorn, Apple, Pear, Hawthorn, Bird Cherry, etc.



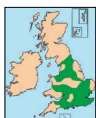
15.054 (333) *Phyllonorycter viminiella* 4mm Local. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Weakly marked. Damp and marshy areas. **FP** Narrow-leaved willows, occasionally Aspen.



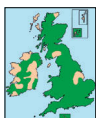
15.055 (334) *Phyllonorycter viminetorum* 4mm Na. May–Jun, Aug. Found only in Osier beds. **FP** Mines edge of Osier leaf, causing it to fold down.



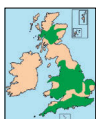
15.056 (335) *Phyllonorycter salicicolella* 4mm Common. May, Aug. **FP** Sallows and willows, causing edge of leaf to fold.



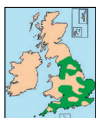
15.057 (336) *Phyllonorycter dubitella* 4mm Nb. May–Jun, Aug. **FP** Mines underside of leaf of Goat Willow, sometimes Grey Sallow.



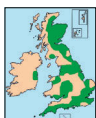
15.058 (337) *Phyllonorycter hilarella* 4mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Widespread on *Salix* spp. **FP** Goat, Eared or (occasionally) Creeping Willow, Grey Sallow. Large mine on underside of leaf.



15.059 (338) *Phyllonorycter cavella* 4mm Local. May–Jul. **FP** Large blister mine on underside of birches, contorting the leaf.



15.060 (339) *Phyllonorycter ulicicolella* 3.5mm Nb. May–Jul. Adult can be beaten from Gorse. **FP** Narrow mine in thin stem of Gorse.



15.061 (340) *Phyllonorycter scopariella* 3.5mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Adult can be beaten from Broom. **FP** Narrow mine in thin stem of Broom, c. 150mm from tip.



15.062 (340a) *Phyllonorycter staintoniella* 3.5mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. West Cornwall only. **FP** Mines upperside of leaf of Hairy Greenweed, causing leaf to fold up.



15.045 GHJM



15.046 PGC



15.047 IK



15.048 BenS



15.049 PGC



15.050 PGC



15.051 PGC



15.052 PGC



15.052 Mine in Hawthorn BenS



15.053 PGC



15.053 PGC



15.054 PGC



15.055 FNS



15.056 BenS



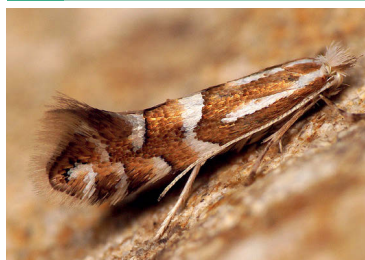
15.057 PGC



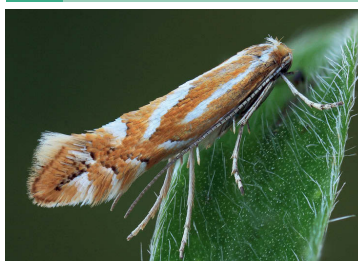
15.058 PGC



15.059 PGC



15.059 OW



15.060 PGC



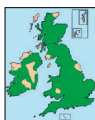
15.061 BS



15.062 PeB



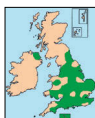
15.063 (341) *Phyllonorycter maestingella* 4mm
Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Nov. **FP** Long mine on underside of Beech leaf.



15.064 (342) **Nut Leaf Blister Moth**
Phyllonorycter coryli 4mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. **FP** Several mines per leaf of Hazel, causing distinctive blisters.



15.065 (343) *Phyllonorycter esperella* 4mm
Local. May, Aug. **FP** Mines upperside of Hornbeam leaf, causing it to fold up.



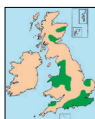
15.066 (344) *Phyllonorycter strigulatella* 4mm
Local. May, Aug. **FP** Several long mines per leaf of Grey Alder, sometimes Alder.



15.067 (345) *Phyllonorycter rajella* 4mm
Common. Apr–Sep. Three broods per year. Variable, can be quite dark. Comes to light. **FP** Several long mines per leaf of Alder or Italian Alder.



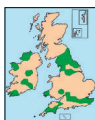
15.068 (346) *Phyllonorycter distentella* 4mm
pRDB2. Jun. **FP** In large mine on underside of oak leaves.



15.069 (347) *Phyllonorycter anderidae* 3mm Nb.
Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. Breeding area depends on growth of seedling birches on heaths and moors. **FP** Mines underside of leaf of seedling birch.



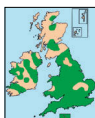
15.070 (348) *Phyllonorycter quinqueguttella* 3.5mm Nb. May, Aug. Often coastal, on dunes and heaths where foodplant occurs. **FP** Mines underside of Creeping Willow leaf.



15.071 (349) *Phyllonorycter nigrescentella* 4mm
pRDB3. Apr–May, Aug–Sep. **FP** Mines underside of Bush Vetch, covering whole leaf.



15.072 (350) *Phyllonorycter insignitella* 3.5mm
pRDB1. May, Aug. Rare, near coasts. **FP** Clovers or Common Restharrow, covering whole underside of leaflet.



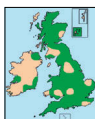
15.073 (351) *Phyllonorycter lautella* 4mm Local.
May–Jun, Jul–Sep. **FP** Inflated mine on underside of leaf of seedling oaks. Often several per leaf.



15.074 (352) *Phyllonorycter schreberella* 3.5mm
Common. May, Aug. **FP** Inflated mine on underside of low leaf of elms.



15.075 (353) *Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella* 4mm
Common. Apr–May, Jun–Sep. Widespread on birches, in spite of its species name. **FP** Small mine on underside of birch leaves.



15.076 (354) *Phyllonorycter emberizaepenella* 5mm Local. May, Jul–Aug. Widespread but local. **FP** Large mine on underside of Honeysuckle or Snowberry leaf, causing it to contort.



15.063 PGC



15.065 OW



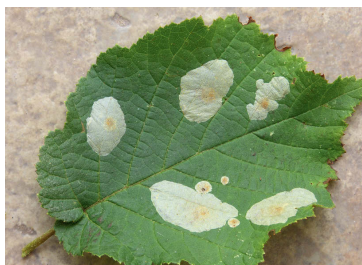
15.064 CMM



15.066 PGC



15.066 PGC



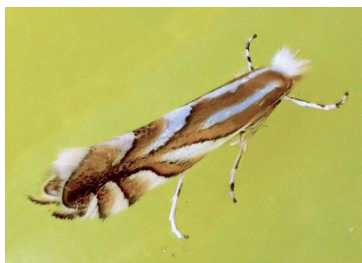
15.064 Mines in Hazel CMM



15.067 PGC



15.067 PGC



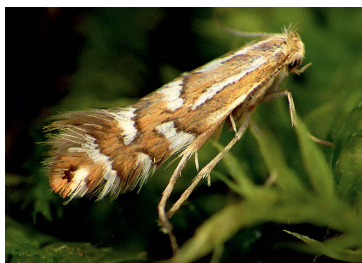
15.068 DBS



15.069 SIR



15.069 Mines in seedling birch IK



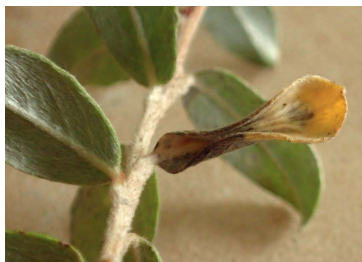
15.070 CMM



15.071 BenS



15.072 IU



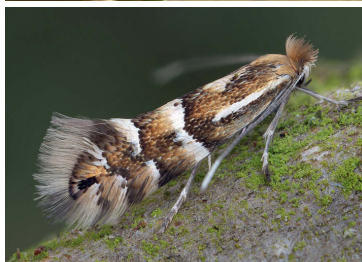
15.070 Mine in Creeping Willow DBS



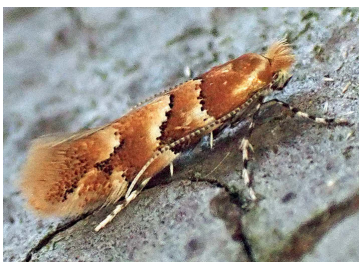
15.073 PGC



15.074 PGC



15.075 PGC



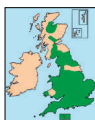
15.076 NV



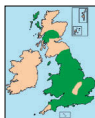
15.074 Mine in elm DAG



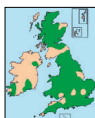
15.077 (355) *Phyllonorycter scabiosella* 4mm
pRDB2. May, Aug–Sep. **FP** On young Small
Scabious. Mines underside of leaf among grass.



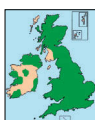
15.078 (356) *Phyllonorycter tristigella* 4mm
Common. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. **FP** Long, thin
mines on underside of elm leaves.



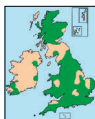
15.079 (357) *Phyllonorycter stettinensis* 3.5mm
Common. Apr–May, Jul–Sep. **FP** Mine on
upperside of Alder or Italian Alder leaf.



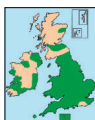
15.080 (358) *Phyllonorycter froelichiella* 5mm
Common. May–Jun, Aug. One generation only
from Midlands northwards. **FP** Large mine on
underside of Alder or Italian Alder leaf.



15.081 (359) *Phyllonorycter nicellii* 4mm
Common. Apr–May, Jul–Oct. **FP** Mines
underside of Hazel leaf.



15.082 (360) *Phyllonorycter klemannella* 4mm
Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. One generation
only from Midlands northwards. **FP** In a small
round mine on underside of alders.



15.083 (361) *Phyllonorycter trifasciella* 4.5mm
Common. Apr–Nov. Several generations.
FP Mines underside of Honeysuckle or
(sometimes) Snowberry leaf, twisting it into a
cone.



15.084 (362) *Phyllonorycter acerifoliella* 4mm
Common. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. **FP** Mines
underside of Field Maple leaf, causing a lobe to
fold over.



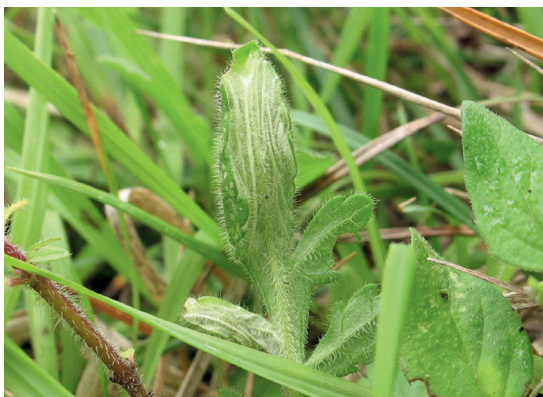
15.085 (363) *Phyllonorycter joannisi* 4mm
Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Expanding its
range northwards. **FP** Blotch mine on underside
of Norway Maple leaf, away from margin.



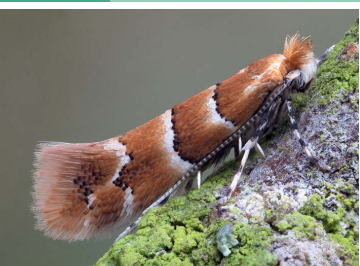
15.086 (364) *Phyllonorycter geniculella* 4mm
Common. Apr–Oct. Probably three generations.
FP Blotch mine on underside of Sycamore leaf.



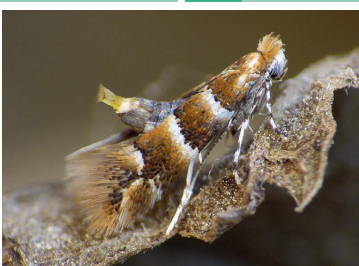
15.077 HD



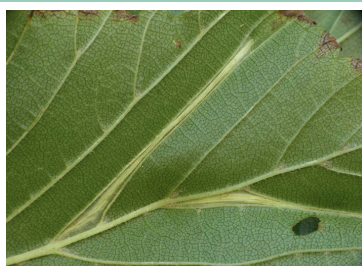
15.077 Mine on scabious from underside MSP



15.078 ♂ PGC



15.078 ♀ CMM



15.078 Mines in elm CMM



15.079 ♂ PGC



15.079 ♀ PGC



15.079 Mines in Alder AWP



15.080 NGJR



15.080 PGC



15.081 CMM



15.082 ♂ PGC



15.082 PGC



15.081 PGC



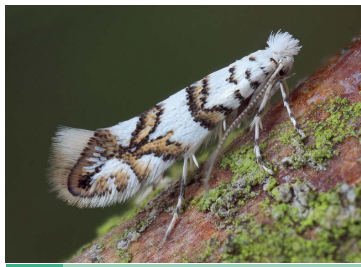
15.082 CMM



15.082 Mine in Alder CMM



15.081 Mine in Hazel CMM



15.084 PGC



15.084 ♀ CMM



15.084 Overwintering pupa in Field Maple CMM



15.083 PGC



15.085 PGC



15.086 PGC



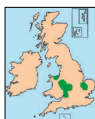
15.0861 (—) *Phyllonorycter apparella* 4mm Migrant. Aug–Jun. Single record from Fair Isle in Aug 2015. Overwinters as an adult. **FP** Oval mine on underside of Aspen leaf.



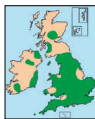
15.0862 (—) *Phyllonorycter pastorella* 4mm Na. Aug, Oct–Jun. First discovered in Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, in 2014. Since found in Norfolk. Second generation overwinters as an adult. **FP** Blotch mine on underside of narrow-leaved willows, and Weeping, Crack or White Willow.



15.087 (365) *Phyllonorycter comparella* 4mm Na. Aug, Oct–May. Second generation overwinters as an adult. New to Wales in 2018. **FP** Mines underside of Grey, White or Black Poplar leaves.



15.088 (366) *Phyllonorycter sagitella* 4.5mm pRDB2. Oct–Jun. Overwinters as an adult. **FP** Mines underside of Aspen leaf.



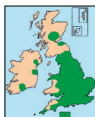
15.089 (366a) **Horse Chestnut Leaf-miner** *Cameraria ohridella* 3.5mm Common. Apr–Sep. Several broods per annum. Originated from Lake Ohrid in Macedonia. First seen in London in 2002. Can seriously damage host tree owing to sheer numbers. **FP** Mines upperside of leaf of Horse Chestnut, occasionally Sycamore or Norway Maple. Often many to a leaf, sometimes turning all leaves on a tree brown.



15.090 (367) *Phyllocnistis saligna* 3.5mm Local. Jun–Jul, Sep–Apr. Second brood hibernates as an adult in hay, thatch or similar. **FP** Mines either side of leaf and petiole of smooth-leaved willows.



15.091 (367a) *Phyllocnistis ramulicola* 3.5mm Na. Sep–Jun. First described, new to science, by John Langmaid in 2006. Name derives from the Latin *ramulus* (twig) and *colo* (to inhabit). **FP** Mines stem in sapling, shrub or sucker new growth of Grey, Crack, Goat or Eared Willows and Osier.



15.092 (368) *Phyllocnistis unipunctella* 3mm Common. May–Apr. Up to four generations, the final one hibernating. **FP** Mine is distinctive 'snail trail' around leaf of Black or Lombardy Poplar, pupating in turned-over edge.



15.093 (369) *Phyllocnistis xenia* 3.5mm Nb. Jul–Aug, Sep–May. Second brood hibernates. Very similar to other *Phyllocnistis*, so needs to be bred for certain ID. **FP** Mine is distinctive 'snail trail' around leaf of Grey or White Poplar, pupating in turned-over edge.



15.0931 (366b) *Phyllocnistis citrella* 2.5mm Adventive. Mines regularly found on leaves of imported oranges and garden centre imports. Occurs worldwide. **FP** Citrus leaves.



15.0861 OW



15.0861 PeB



15.0862 PeB



15.0862 PeB



15.0862 Mine in Narrow-leaved Willow DBS



15.087 PGC



15.087 PGC



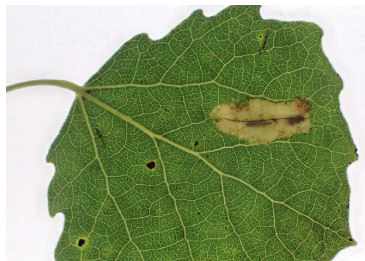
15.088 PGC



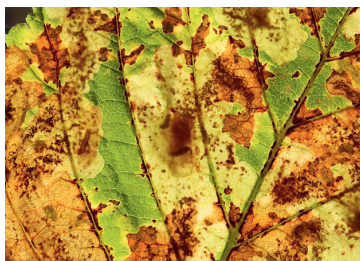
15.089 ♀ CMM



15.088 OW



15.088 Mine in Aspen DBS



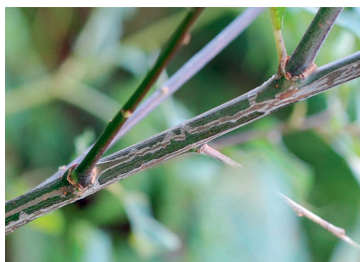
15.089 Mines in Horse Chestnut CMM



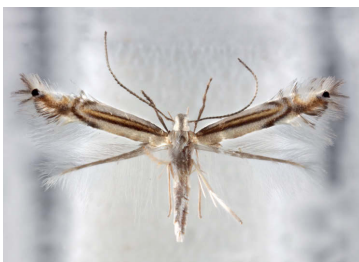
15.090 CL



15.090 BenS



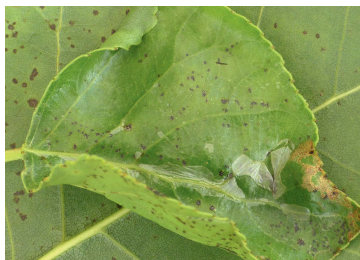
15.091 Mine in willow shoot IRT



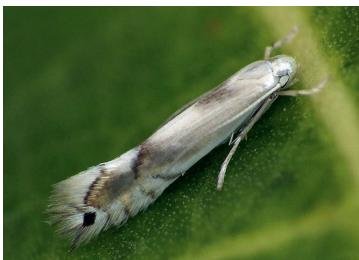
15.091 PhK



15.090 Mine in Crack Willow BenS



15.092 Mine in Lombardy Poplar CMM



15.092 CMM



15.093 HMB



15.0931 Mine in citrus DAG



15.0931 JWL



15.093 Mine in White Poplar HMB

16 YPONOMEUTIDAE

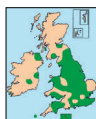
A variable family of 24, including the small ermines. Most start as leaf miners, but several then live communally in silk webs, often in vast numbers and completely defoliating trees and hedges.



16.001 (424) Bird-cherry Ermine *Yponomeuta evonymella* 12mm Common. Jun–Aug. Larvae are gregarious. **FP** Bird Cherry, in huge communal webs.



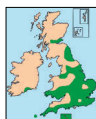
16.002 (425) Orchard Ermine *Yponomeuta padella* 10mm Common. Jul–Aug. Larvae are gregarious. Forewing has grey ground colour. The only *Yponomeuta* to use Hawthorn for its communal web. **FP** Blackthorn, Hawthorn or Cherry Plum in huge communal web, defoliating hedgerows.



16.003 (426) Apple Ermine *Yponomeuta malinellus* 11mm Local. Jul–Aug. Larvae are gregarious. In orchards and gardens. **FP** In a communal web on Apple, especially cultivars.



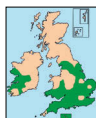
16.004 (427) Spindle Ermine *Yponomeuta cagnagella* 12mm Common. Jul–Aug. Larvae are gregarious. **FP** In a web on Spindle.



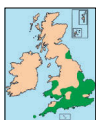
16.005 (428) Willow Ermine *Yponomeuta rorrella* 12mm Local. Jul–Aug. Larvae are gregarious. Migrant species, occasionally established. **FP** In a web on White Willow or Grey Sallow.



16.006 (429) Yponomeuta irrorella 11mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Larvae are gregarious until final instar. **FP** In a web on Spindle.



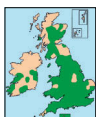
16.007 (430) Yponomeuta plumbella 9mm Local. Jul–Sep. In scrub and hedgerows on chalk or limestone. **FP** In spun leaves of Spindle.



16.008 (431) Yponomeuta sedella 8mm Local. Apr–May, Jul–Sep. **FP** Gregarious in a web among leaves of stonecrops or Orpine.



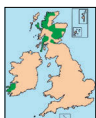
16.009 (432) Euhypnomyeta stannella 8mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Last recorded in 1976; presumed extinct. Grey with orange head. **FP** In a web in stem and roots of Orpine.



16.010 (435) Zelleria hepariella 7mm Local. Jul–Apr. Hibernates in thick evergreen cover. Rests head down. **FP** In a web at tip of Ash or Wild Privet shoot.



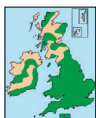
16.011 (435a) Zelleria oleastrella 8mm Migrant. Jun–Aug, Oct. Rests head down. From southern Europe. First recorded in 2006 in Isles of Scilly. **FP** In a web under a leaf of Olive.



16.012 (434) Kessleria saxifragae 7mm pRDB3. Jun–Aug. **FP** In a web in saxifrages.



16.013 (433) Kessleria fasciapennella 9mm pRDB1. Aug–May. Discovered, new to science, in 1849, then believed extinct as not recorded since 1855. Rediscovered in 2013 in a Rothamsted light trap in Glencoe, Argyll, and since found breeding nearby. **FP** Mines a leaf, then in a web at the base of Grass-of-Parnassus.



16.014 (436) Pseudoswammerdamia combinella 8mm Common. Apr–Jul. Thorax white, orange patch at apex. **FP** Several larvae together in a web on Blackthorn.



16.001 CMM



16.002 DBS



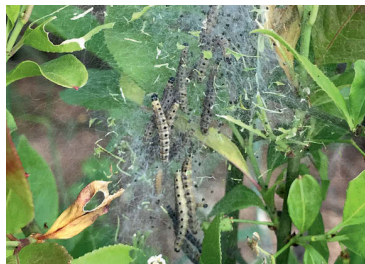
16.002 Web on Hawthorn RPW



16.003 DBS



16.004 CMM



16.004 Larvae on Spindle CMM



16.005 DBS



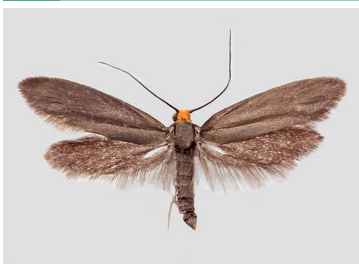
16.006 DBS



16.007 DBS



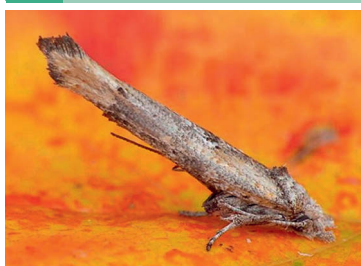
16.008 DBS



16.009 RB



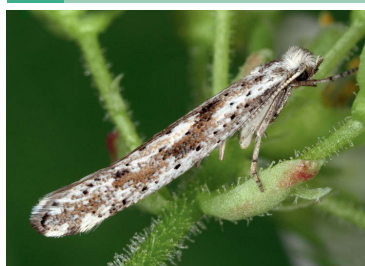
16.010 PGC



16.011 SN



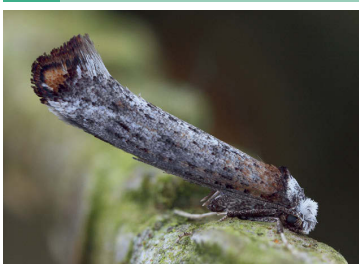
16.011 SN



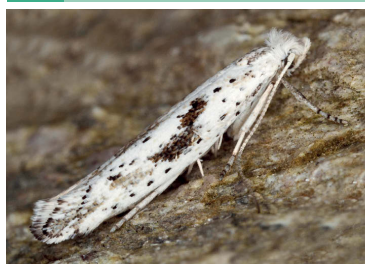
16.012 ♂ JPS



16.013 RJH



16.014 PGC



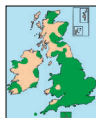
16.012 ♀ JPS



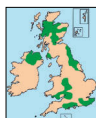
16.015 (437) *Swammerdamia caesiella* 6mm
Common. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Webs show up clearly on dewy mornings. **FP** In a web on upper surface of birch leaves.



16.016 (437a) *Swammerdamia passerella* 5mm
pRDB2. Jun. **FP** In a light web on surface of Dwarf Birch leaf.



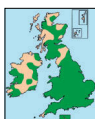
16.017 (438) *Swammerdamia pyrella* 6mm
Common. Head white, thorax dark, termen coppery. **FP** Under a web on upperside of leaf of Hawthorn, Apple, Pear, Bird Cherry.



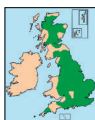
16.018 (439) *Swammerdamia compunctella* 7mm
Na. Jun–Jul. In open woodland. **FP** Rowan or, occasionally, Hawthorn in a loose, low spinning.



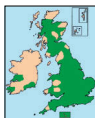
16.019 (440) *Paraswammerdamia albicapitella* 6mm
Common. May–Sep. White head and thorax. **FP** In a web on leaves of Blackthorn.



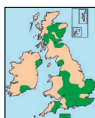
16.020 (441) *Paraswammerdamia nebulella* 7mm
Common. Jun–Oct. White head. **FP** In a web on leaves of Hawthorn, Rowan, sometimes roses or Wall Cotoneaster.



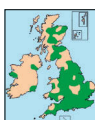
16.021 (442) *Cedestis gysseleniella* 6mm Local.
Jun–Jul. **FP** Mines tip of needle, then in a web on Scots or Lodgepole Pine.



16.022 (443) *Cedestis subfasciella* 5.5mm Local.
Mar–Jul, Aug–Oct. **FP** Mines downwards in needle of pines.



16.023 (444) *Ocnerostoma pinariella* 5mm Nb.
Jun–Aug. In pine woods and scrub on heathland. This and next species need breeding and/or gen. det. for certain ID. **FP** Mines needles of Scots Pine.



16.024 (445) *Ocnerostoma friesei* 5mm Local.
Apr–May, Jun–Aug. In pine woods and scrub on heathland. This and above species need breeding and/or gen. det. for certain ID. **FP** Mines needles of Scots Pine.

17 YPSOLOPHIDAE

There are two genera within this family, with 13 *Ypsolopha* and three *Ochsenheimeria*. *Ypsolopha* species often rest slightly declining with antennae forward, and they have a furry tuft on the palps that resembles a snout.



17.001 (451) *Ypsolopha mucronella* 14mm Local.
Jun–Aug, Oct–May. Hibernates, but flies on mild nights in Nov. Elongated wing tips are distinctive. In woods on calcareous soils. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Spindle.



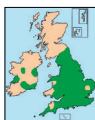
17.002 (452) *Ypsolopha nemorella* 11mm Local.
Jun–Aug. In woodland throughout. Black spot near halfway down dorsal edge. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Honeysuckle.



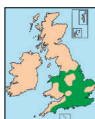
17.003 (453) **Honeysuckle Moth** *Ypsolopha dentella* 10mm Common. Jul–Sep. In woods and gardens throughout. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Honeysuckle.



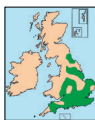
17.004 (454) *Ypsolopha asperella* 10mm Extinct.
Aug–Apr. Not seen since 1886; presumed extinct. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Apple or Hawthorn.



17.005 (455) *Ypsolopha scabrella* 11mm
Common. Jul–Sep. Occasionally recorded in Feb–Mar. Rests declining. In woods and gardens. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Apple, Hawthorn or Cotoneaster.



17.006 (456) *Ypsolopha horridella* 9mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Distinctive black scale tufts. In woods, scrub, gardens. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Blackthorn or Apple.



17.007 (457) *Ypsolopha lucella* 9mm Na. Jul–Sep. Males rare, mostly parthenogenetic. **FP** In a slight web on oaks.



16.015 NV



16.016 RJH



16.017 CMM



16.018 SB



16.019 TT



16.020 CMM



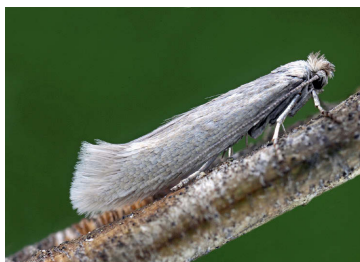
16.021 PGC



16.022 PGC



16.023 PGC



16.024 PGC



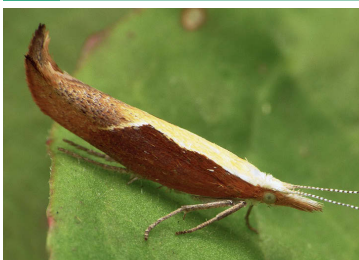
17.001 CMM



17.001 CMM



17.002 CMM



17.003 CMM



17.004 RS



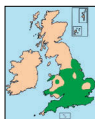
17.005 CMM



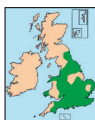
17.006 BAS



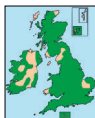
17.007 PGC



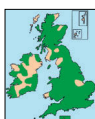
17.008 (458) *Ypsolopha alpella* 8mm Local.
Jul–Oct. **FP** In a slight web on oaks.



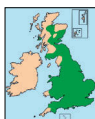
17.009 (459) *Ypsolopha sylvella* 9mm Local.
Jul–Oct. In oak woods. **FP** In a slight web on oaks.



17.010 (460) *Ypsolopha parenthesella* 8mm Common. Jul–Oct. Widespread in woods throughout. Two forms, but usually with white to halfway along costa. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of oaks, Hornbeam, Hazel, birches, Bog Myrtle, alders.



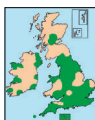
17.011 (461) *Ypsolopha ustella* 9mm Common. Jun–Jul, Aug–May. Hibernates in thick evergreen cover. Very variable. Flies and comes to light in winter. **FP** In a slight web on oaks.



17.012 (462) *Ypsolopha sequella* 9mm Common. Jun–Oct. Widespread in woods, scrub, gardens. **FP** In a slight web on leaf of Field Maple, sometimes Sycamore.



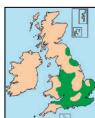
17.013 (463) *Ypsolopha vittella* 9mm Local. Jul–Sep. Widespread in woodlands. **FP** In a slight web on leaves or flowers of elms or Beech.



17.014 (251) *Ochsenheimeria taurella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Flies in sun around midday in grassland. Antennae hairy. **FP** Feeds in stems of various grasses.



17.015 (252) *Ochsenheimeria urella* 6mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Flies in morning sunshine in grassland. Antennae hairy. **FP** Feeds in stems of various grasses.



17.016 (253) **Cereal Stem Moth** *Ochsenheimeria vacculella* 6mm Na. Jul–Sep. Flies in midday sunshine in grassland. Antennae not hairy. **FP** In stems of rye grasses and cereals.



17.008 PGC



17.009 CMM



17.009 BAS



17.010 CMM



17.010 CMM



17.009 PGC



17.011 CMM



17.011 CMM



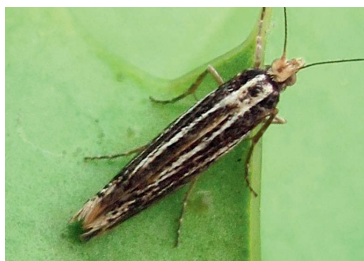
17.011 CMM



17.011 CMM



17.011 CMM



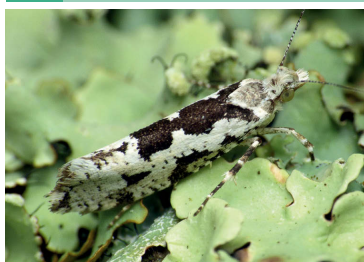
17.011 CMM



17.011 PGC



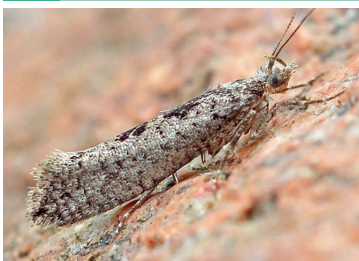
17.012 CMM



17.012 CMM



17.013 BAS



17.013 NV



17.013 NGJR



17.014 PGC



17.014 SAR



17.014 Antennae detail PGC



17.015 PGC



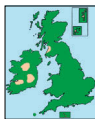
17.015 NV



17.016 IU

18 PLUTELLIDAE

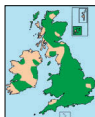
The seven species rest generally slightly inclined with antennae forward and wings steeply roof-like.



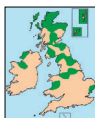
18.001 (464) **Diamond-back Moth** *Plutella xylostella* 7mm Migrant. Mar–Dec. Can breed in summer, comes to light. **FP** On leaves of *Brassica* spp.



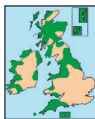
18.002 (465a) *Plutella haasi* 7mm pRDB1. Jul. Known from a single specimen taken in Wester Ross in 1954 and not seen since, until rediscovered by Bob Heckford in 2009. **FP** In silken spinnings among leaves of Northern Rock-cress.



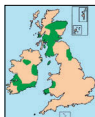
18.003 (465) *Plutella porrectella* 8mm Common. Apr–Oct. Up to three broods. Throughout. Comes to light, can be disturbed from foodplant in day. In fens, marshes, gardens. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Dame's Violet.



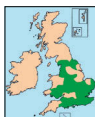
18.004 (466) *Rhigognostis senilella* 10mm Nb. Jul–May. Hibernates. Widespread in Scotland in rocky coastal and mountain habitats. **FP** In a slight web on leaves of Dame's Violet, Rock-cress or Flixweed.



18.005 (467) *Rhigognostis annulata* 9mm Nb. Jul–Apr. Hibernates, comes to light. Mostly on rocky coastal grassland. **FP** Common Scurvygrass, Northern Rock-cress, Hairy Bitter-cress.



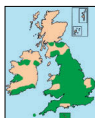
18.006 (468) *Rhigognostis incarnatella* 11mm Na. Aug–Jun. Hibernates. Scattered locations, mainly near coasts. **FP** Dame's Violet, Hoary Whitlowgrass.



18.007 (469) *Eidophasia messingiella* 7mm Local. Jun–Jul. Antennae thickened with scales at base, white bands beyond. Waste ground, rough grassland, vegetated shingle, embankments, etc. Flies at dusk and comes to light. **FP** Hoary Cress.

19 GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE

There are 14 species, with forewings 3–14mm in length. *Glyphipterix* species are similar but can be separated with care. They tend to raise and lower their wings continuously.



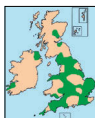
19.001 (470) *Orthotelia sparganella* 14mm Local. Jul–Aug. Marshes and bogs. **FP** Leaves and stems of Bur-reed, Iris, Reed Sweet-grass.



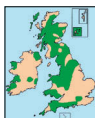
19.002 (397) *Glyphipterix thrasonella* 7mm Common. May–Jul. The plain form is common in Scotland. Throughout in marshy areas. Regularly 'pumps' its wings at rest. **FP** In stems of rushes.



19.003 (396) *Glyphipterix fuscoviridella* 8mm Common. May–Jun. Flies in sunshine around foodplant in short grassland. **FP** In stems of Field Wood-rush.



19.004 (393) *Glyphipterix equitella* 5mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. **FP** Mines stems and leaves of stonecrops, turning them white.



19.005 (395) *Glyphipterix haworthana* 7mm Local. May. Flies in bogs in morning sunshine, even after frosty nights. **FP** In seed-heads of Cottongrass, where it pupates and overwinters.



18.001 CMM



18.001 CMM



18.002 RJH



18.001 CMM



18.001 Dark form NS



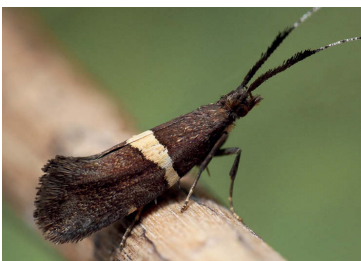
18.003 CMM



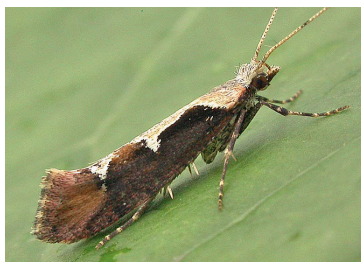
18.004 SB



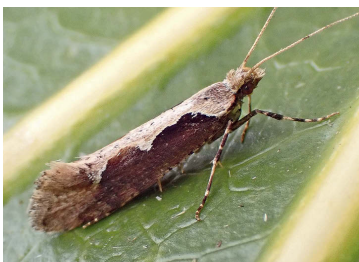
18.005 TT



18.007 OW



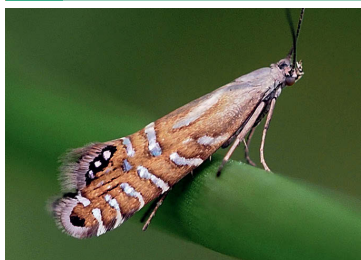
18.006 TT



18.006 NV



19.001 CMM



19.002 BD



19.002 Scotland NGJR



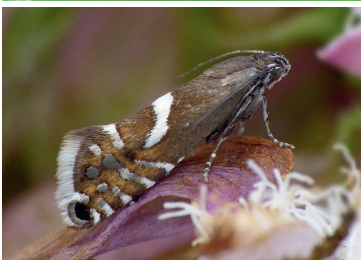
19.002 CMM



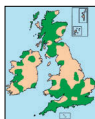
19.003 PGC



19.004 JBH



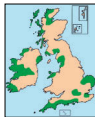
19.005 CMM



19.006 (394) *Glyphipterix forsterella* 5mm Local. May–Jul. In damp situations. Has silver dot in black apical spot. **FP** In flowers of various sedges.



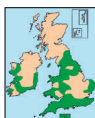
19.007 (391) **Cocksfoot Moth** *Glyphipterix simplicella* 4mm Common. May–Jul. Tiny adults fly in sun and are often abundant on buttercup flowers. Throughout Britain. **FP** In seeds of Cock's-foot, and Tall and Meadow Fescue.



19.008 (392) *Glyphipterix schoenicoilella* 4mm Na. May–Sep. Possibly two broods. **FP** In seeds of Black Bog-rush or Toad-rush.



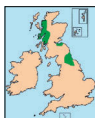
19.009 (471) *Digitivalva perlepidella* 5mm Na. May–Jun. Day flyer. On chalk downs, limestone hills. Rests on foodplant. **FP** Mines leaves of Ploughman's Spikenard.



19.010 (472) *Digitivalva pulicariae* 6mm Local. Jul–Jun. Adult hibernates and can appear in any month. Day-flying in warm weather, comes to light. **FP** Mines leaves of Common Fleabane, sometimes Hemp-agrimony.



19.011 (473) **Leek Moth** *Acrolepiopsis assectella* 7mm Local. Jun–May. Two broods, adult hibernates. Flies at dusk, comes to light. In gardens and allotments. **FP** Leaves of Leek, Onion, Garlic.



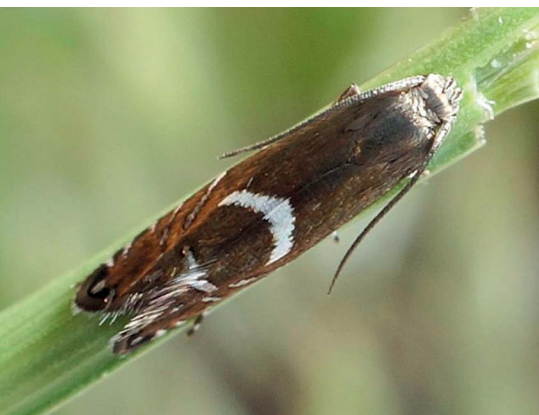
19.012 (474) *Acrolepiopsis betulella* 6mm pRDB2. Jul–May. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Ramsons.



19.013 (475) *Acrolepiopsis marcidella* 7mm pRDB3. Oct–Jul. Very local in southern England. Adults can be found by torchlight at dusk flying within foodplant bush. **FP** In berry of Butcher's Broom.



19.014 (476) *Acrolepia autumnitella* 6mm Common. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Adult hibernates. Flies around foodplant on warm evenings in hedges and damp places. **FP** In blotch mine in Bittersweet (Woody Nightshade), sometimes in Deadly Nightshade.



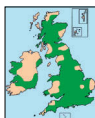
19.006 FG



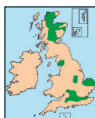
19.006 NV

20 ARGYRESTHIIDAE

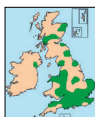
The 24 species are small, with forewings of 3.5–6.5mm, and usually rest head down with antennae not forward. Larvae feed inside shoots, catkins and berries.



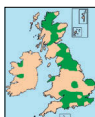
20.001 (401) *Argyresthia laevigatella* 6mm Local. May–Jul. Similar to *A. glabrata* but darker. In plantation woodland. **FP** Shoots of larches.



20.003 (404) *Argyresthia praecocella* 4mm pRDB3. May. Pale head, fawn thorax and wings, male with white streaks. **FP** In berry on Common Juniper.



20.002 (403) *Argyresthia glabrata* 5mm Nb. May–Jul. Similar to *A. laevigatella* but paler. In plantation woodland. **FP** Shoots of Norway Spruce.



20.004 (405) *Argyresthia arceuthina* 4mm Nb. Apr–Jun. Rests in foodplant, flies at night and to light. Female has striking white head and thorax, male duller. Wings metallic golden with a white streak. **FP** In a juniper shoot, causing it to die.



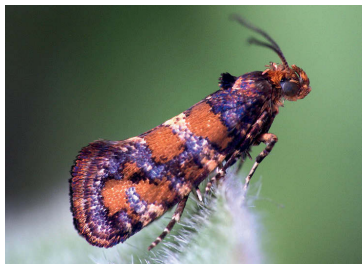
19.007 TS



19.007 BAS



19.008 JEG



19.009 OW



19.009 OW



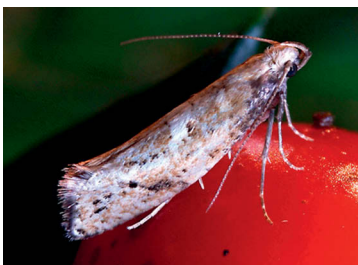
19.010 CMM



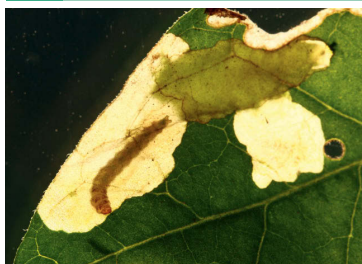
19.011 CMM



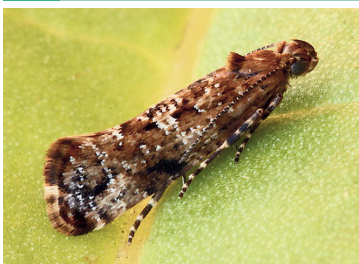
19.012 TT



19.013 CMM



19.014 Larva in Woody Nightshade CMM



19.014 CMM



19.014 PGC



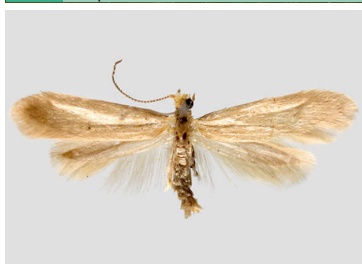
19.014 Pupa CMM



20.001 PGC



20.002 PK



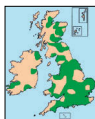
20.003 ♂ PM



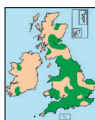
20.003 ♀ PM



20.004 ♀ PM



20.005 (409a) *Argyresthia trifasciata* 4.5mm
Local. Apr–Jun. Sometimes a second generation
Jul–Aug. Can be common in gardens. **FP** Feeds
in a juniper or cypress shoot, turning it brown.



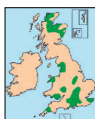
20.006 (407) *Argyresthia dilectella* 4mm Nb.
Jun–Sep. Chalk downs and gardens. **FP** Feeds in
a juniper or cypress shoot, turning it brown.



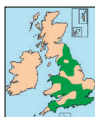
20.007 (409b) **Cypress Tip Moth** *Argyresthia
cupressella* 5mm Local. May–Aug. Imported on
a cypress from North America 1997. Now
widespread and common in gardens. New to
Scotland in 2019. Comes to light. **FP** On
cypresses or junipers.



20.008 (406) *Argyresthia abdominalis* 4mm
pRDB2. Jul–Aug. **FP** Mines leaves of junipers.



20.009 (408) *Argyresthia aurulentella* 4mm
pRDB3. Jul–Aug. **FP** Mines leaves of junipers.



20.010 (409) *Argyresthia ivella* 6mm Nb. Jul–
Aug. Orchards and hedgerows. **FP** Mines shoots
of Hazel or Apple.



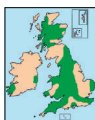
20.011 (410) *Argyresthia brockeella* 6mm
Common. May–Aug. Flies in afternoon sun and
to light. Two forms. **FP** Mines catkin of birches or
Alder.



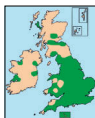
20.012 (411) *Argyresthia goedartella* 6mm
Common. May–Oct. Flies in afternoon sun and to
light. Two forms. **FP** Mines catkin or shoot of
birches or Alder.



20.013 (412) *Argyresthia pygmaeella* 7mm
Common. May–Sep. **FP** Mines leaf bud, then
shoot of willows or willows.



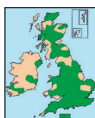
20.014 (413) *Argyresthia sorbiella* 6mm Local.
Jun–Jul. In open woodland. **FP** In shoots of
Rowan or Common Whitebeam.



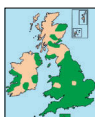
20.015 (414) *Argyresthia curvella* 6mm Local.
Jun–Jul. Widespread in gardens and orchards.
FP In shoot or flowers of Apple.



20.016 (415) *Argyresthia retinella* 4mm Common.
Jun–Aug. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** In a bud,
shoot or catkin of birches.



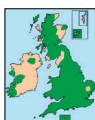
20.017 (416) *Argyresthia glaucinella* 4mm Local.
Jun–Jul. In open woods or resting on isolated
trees in the morning after emergence. **FP** Feeds
in bark of oaks, Horse Chestnut, sometimes
birches.



20.018 (417) *Argyresthia spinosella* 5mm
Common. May–Jul. Widespread. Can be beaten
from food bushes, comes to light. Orange scales
at base of forewing. **FP** Feeds in flowering shoot
of Blackthorn.



20.019 (418) **Apple Fruit Moth** *Argyresthia
conjugella* 7mm Common. May–Sep.
Widespread. Can be beaten from food bushes,
comes to light. Two forms. **FP** In green berries of
Rowan or Common Whitebeam, or inside core
of Apple.



20.020 (419) *Argyresthia semifusca* 7mm
Common. Jun–Sep. In open woodland. Comes to
light. Often shows purple tinge. **FP** Shoots of
Rowan, Common Whitebeam or Hawthorn.



20.005 CMM



20.006 CMM



20.007 CMM



20.008 TJN



20.009 NGJR



20.009 PeB



20.010 PGC



20.011 CMM



20.011 CMM



20.012 CMM



20.012 PGC



20.013 NV



20.014 PGC



20.015 PGC



20.016 NV



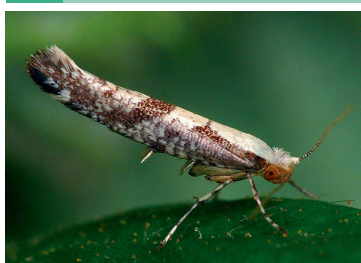
20.017 HMB



20.018 PGC



20.020 NS



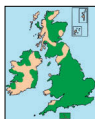
20.019 PGC



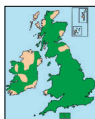
20.019 CMM



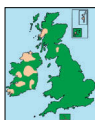
20.019 f. aerariella PGC



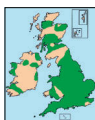
20.021 (420) Cherry Fruit Moth *Argyrethia pruniella* 6mm Common. May–Sep. Hedges, gardens, orchards. Comes to light. **FP** In shoots of cherries.



20.023 (422) Argyrethia albistria 5mm Common. Jun–Sep. Flies by day and comes to light. **FP** In a flowering shoot of Blackthorn.



20.022 (421) Argyrethia bonnetella 6mm Common. Jun–Sep. Similar to Cherry Fruit Moth but cross-band does not reach costa. Flies by day, comes to light. **FP** Mines in terminal shoots of Hawthorn.



20.024 (423) Argyrethia semitestacella 7mm Local. Aug–Oct. Flies by day and comes to light. **FP** In a Beech shoot.



20.021 PGC



20.022 PGC



20.023 CMM

21 LYONETIIDAE

A family of nine tiny leaf-mining species, with forewings 2.5–4.5mm long. They are mostly whitish with white eyecaps and antennae as long as the wing.



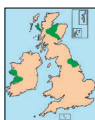
21.001 (263) Apple Leaf Miner *Lyonetia clerkella* 4.5mm Common. Jun–May. Flies all summer in several generations, final brood hibernating. Two forms. **FP** Mines leaves of Hazel, Hawthorn, cherries, etc., then pupates in a silken hammock beneath a leaf.



21.006 (258) Leucoptera lathyrifoliella 3mm pRDB2. May, Jul. Coastal counties with Everlasting Pea. **FP** In a blotch mine in leaves of Everlasting Pea or Meadow Vetchling.



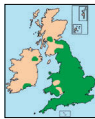
21.002 (262) Lyonetia prunifoliella 4.5mm pRDB1. Jul–Jan. Antenna much longer than forewings. **FP** Mines leaf of Blackthorn or possibly Apple, then pupates in a silken hammock beneath a leaf.



21.007 (257) Leucoptera orobi 3mm pRDB1. May, Jul. **FP** In a blotch mine on leaf of Bitter Vetch or Red Clover.



21.003 (259) Leucoptera lotella 3mm Na. May, Jun–Aug. **FP** In a blotch on Common or Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil.



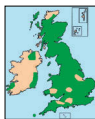
21.008 (260) Pear Leaf Blister Moth *Leucoptera malifoliella* 4mm Common. Jun–Jul. Possibly a second generation. **FP** In a blotch mine on underside of leaf of Pear, Apple, Hawthorn, Rowan.



21.004 (254) Laburnum Leaf Miner *Leucoptera laburnella* 4mm Common. May–Oct. Flies at dusk. **FP** In a blotch under a leaf of Laburnum or Dyer's Greenweed.



21.009 (261) Leucoptera sinuella 4mm Extinct. Jun, Aug. Flies by day around foodplant. Not seen since 1950s; presumed extinct. **FP** In a blotch, several to a leaf, on Aspen.



21.005 (256) Leucoptera spartifoliella 4mm Local. Jun–Jul. Easily disturbed from foodplant during day, flies at dusk. **FP** Mines in twig of Broom or Dyer's Greenweed are hard to find, but white cocoons show up in spring.



20.024 PGC



21.001 CMM



21.001 Melanic form PGC



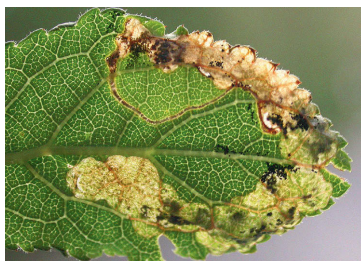
21.002 f. *albella* BenS



21.002 White form IK



21.001 Mine in Hazel CMM



21.002 Mine in Blackthorn BenS



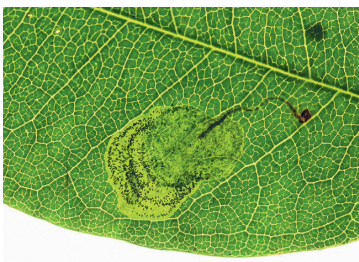
21.003 JS



21.003 Mine in Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil JS



21.004 PGC



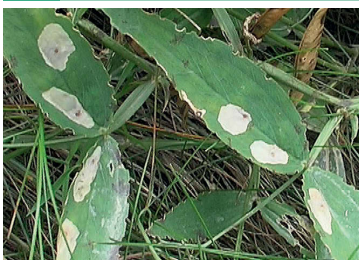
21.004 Mine in Laburnum NV



21.005 PGC



21.006 HMB



21.006 Mines in Everlasting Pea JEG



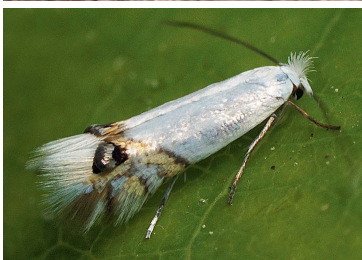
21.005 Mine in Broom NS



21.007 MK



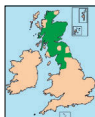
21.008 OW



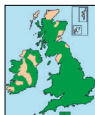
21.009 IU

22 PRAYDIDAE

Of the six species, three are imports, one is rare in Scotland only, and two have recently (2013) been split.



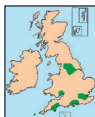
22.001 (448) *Atemelia torquatella* 5mm Na. Jun–Jul. **FP** In a blotch in a birch leaf, where it also hibernates.



22.002 (449) Ash Bud Moth *Prays fraxinella* 8mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. Wherever there is Ash. There is a plain, dark form (very similar to *P. ruficeps*). Comes to light. **FP** In a shoot of Ash or Wild Privet, causing it to droop.



22.003 (–) *Prays ruficeps* 8mm. Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Very similar to the dark form of *P. fraxinella*, from which it was separated in 2013. This species has a yellowish head, wings nearly black. Comes to light. **FP** In a shoot of Ash or Wild Privet, causing it to droop.



22.004 (449c) *Prays oleae* 6mm Adventive. Aug. Imported with Olive plants. **FP** In a mine, then a spinning among leaves of Olive.



22.0041 (449a) *Prays citri* 5mm Adventive. Imported on citrus fruits. **FP** Flowers and fruit of oranges, lemons, etc.



22.005 (449b) *Prays peregrina* 6mm Adventive. Apr–Nov. Imported, new to science, came to light in London in 2003, with several more over the next few years. Probably now established. Name taken from Latin word meaning ‘comes from foreign parts’. **FP** Mines a leaf of the evergreen rue family, then in a spinning. May be continuously brooded.

23 HELIODINIDAE

Formerly resident but not seen for 200 years.



23.001 (400) *Heliodines roesella* 5mm Extinct. Jul–May. Not recorded since 1820; presumed extinct. **FP** In a spinning on oraches or goosefoots.

24 BEDELLIIDAE

Just one member of this family. Occurs worldwide but not in Europe north of southern Sweden.



24.001 (264) *Bedellia somnulentella* 5mm Local. Jul–Sep, Oct–Jun. The two broods overlap. Rests inclined. Antennae almost same length as forewing. **FP** Bindweeds.

25 SCYTHROPIIDAE

Just one member of this family. There is only one other in Europe.



25.001 (450) Hawthorn Moth *Scythropia crataegella* 7mm Common. Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. Rests inclined. **FP** Gregariously in a web on Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Apple, etc.

26 DOUGLASIIDAE

There are two species, both very small, day-flying and with the same foodplant.



26.001 (398) *Tinagma ocnerostomella* 4mm Nb. May–Jul. Flies on warm days around foodplant and to light in south-east England. Waste ground, downs, cliff edges, etc. **FP** On flowers, then in stem of Viper's-bugloss, where it pupates.



26.002 (399) *Tinagma balteolella* 4mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Flies on warm days around foodplant and to light in south-east England. Waste ground, downs, cliff edges, etc. **FP** On flowers, then in stem of Viper's-bugloss, where it pupates.



22.001 PGC



22.002 CMM



22.002 Dark form CMM



22.003 CMM



22.004 FG



22.0041 BenS



22.005 SDB & RJH



23.001 MK



22.005 SDB & RJH



24.001 BenS



25.001 BD



26.001 PGC



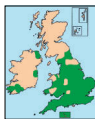
26.002 ♂ FŚ



26.002 ♀ PeB

27 AUTOSTICHIDAE

There are four similar species, plus one rare import. They look similar but are variable and need gen. det. for ID.



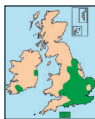
27.001 (870) *Oegoconia quadripuncta* 7mm
Common. Jun–Sep. Variable, needs gen. det. for confirmed ID. Comes to light. **FP** Decaying leaf litter.



27.002 (871a) *Oegoconia caradjai* 7mm Nb.
Jun–Aug. Variable, needs gen. det. for confirmed ID. Comes to light. **FP** Decaying leaf litter.



27.0021 (–) *Oegoconia novimundi* 6mm Migrant/
Adventive. Jul–Aug. Two records from Middlesex in 2011 and 2015. Variable, needs gen. det. for confirmed ID. Comes to light. **FP** Decaying leaf litter.



27.003 (871) *Oegoconia deauratella* 7mm Local.
Jun–Aug. Variable, needs gen. det. for confirmed ID. Comes to light. **FP** Decaying leaf litter.



27.004 (872) *Symmoca signatella* 7mm
Adventive. Jul–Sep. Possibly now resident. First recorded near London docks. **FP** On dry vegetable matter.

28 OECOPHORIDAE

There are 29 varied and often colourful species in this family. Larvae mostly feed on dead wood under the bark or on dead leaves, and two are often seen indoors.



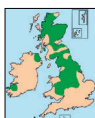
28.001 (639) *Bisigna procerella* 7mm pRDB2. Jul.
Woodland in Kent. Comes to light. **FP** On lichens on trunks of acacias, Beech, etc.



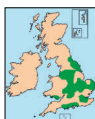
28.002 (–) *Schiffermuelleria schaefferella* 8mm pRDB2. May. Flies at dusk and dawn. First recorded in Surrey in 2012. **FP** In rotten wood under bark of oaks, Beech, etc.



28.003 (634) *Schiffermuelleria grandis* 8mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Flies in early-morning sunshine in ancient woodland. **FP** In rotten wood under bark of oaks, Beech, Ivy.



28.004 (636) *Denisia similella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug.
Old parks and woods. **FP** Various fungi under bark of dead trees and in various bracket fungi.



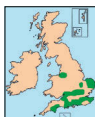
28.005 (638a) *Denisia albimaculea* 5mm pRDB3.
May–Jun. Scattered in woodland. Comes to light. **FP** In bark of various trees.



28.006 (638) *Denisia augustella* 5mm Extinct.
May–Jun. Scattered in woodland. Comes to light. **FP** In bark of various trees.



28.007 (635) *Denisia subaquileia* 6mm Nb.
May–Jul. Mainly northern on heaths and upland moors to 1,000m. Flies early morning and late afternoon/early evening. **FP** On fallen dead leaves of Bilberry.



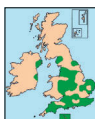
28.008 (642a) *Metalampra italica* 6mm Migrant; now breeding resident. Jun–Sep. First recorded in Devon in 2003. Comes to light. **FP** Under dead bark of various trees.



28.009 (648) **White-shouldered House-moth** *Endrosis sarcitrella* 8mm Common. Jan–Dec. Continuously brooded indoors; outdoor adults hibernate. Comes to light. **FP** Dead plant and animal matter.



28.010 (647) **Brown House-moth** *Hofmannophila pseudospretella* 9mm Common. Jan–Dec. Continuously brooded indoors; outdoor adults hibernate. Comes to light. **FP** Dead plant and animal matter.



28.011 (645) *Borkhausenia minutella* 7mm pRDB1. May–Jun. In barns, warehouses and outbuildings. Formerly widespread but now extinct in mainland Britain; possibly still in Channel Islands. **FP** Seeds and dry vegetable matter.



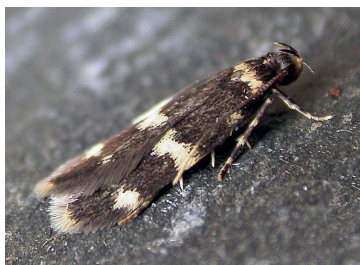
27.001 CMM



27.002 DBS



27.0021 RB



27.003 PK



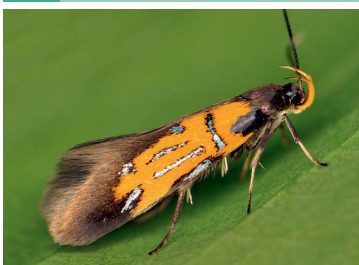
27.004 ♂ FG



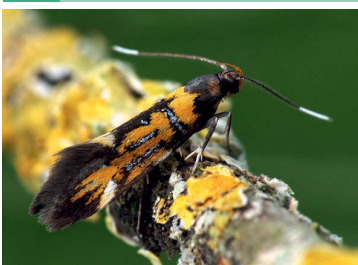
27.004 ♀ FG



28.001 NS



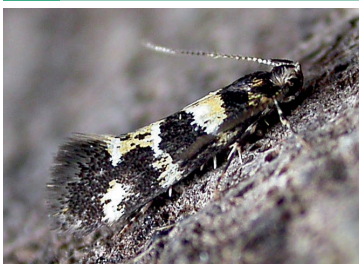
28.002 RS



28.003 OW



28.004 PGC



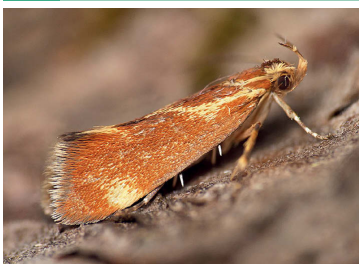
28.005 CMT



28.006 MK



28.007 JEG



28.008 OW



28.009 CMM



28.010 CMM



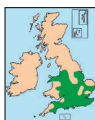
28.011 RS



28.009 CMM



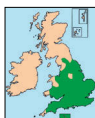
28.012 (644) *Borkhausenia fuscescens* 5mm Common. Jun–Sep. Flies at dusk and to light. In woods, parks, gardens. **FP** Leaf litter, rotting pine wood, bird nests, cobwebs.



28.013 (637) *Crassa tinctella* 7mm Nb. May–Jun. In old deciduous woodland. Similar to *C. unitella* but paler. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In rotten wood.



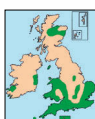
28.014 (642) *Crassa unitella* 7mm Common. Jun–Aug. Comes to light. Strong orange colour plus distinctive posture separate it from *C. tinctella*. **FP** On fungi on dead wood.



28.015 (640) *Batia lunaris* 5mm Common. Jun–Aug. In woodland. Similar to *B. lambdella* but smaller and darker. Comes to light. **FP** Feeds on lichen and dead wood from a frass-covered silk tube.



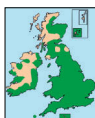
28.016 (640a) *Batia internella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Smaller than *B. lambdella*. Inhabits pine woods. **FP** Feeds on lichen from a frass-covered silk web on pines or larch trunks.



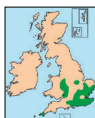
28.017 (641) *Batia lambdella* 8mm Local. Jun–Aug. Lives among Gorse, comes to light. **FP** Dead twigs of Gorse.



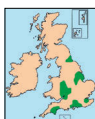
28.018 (643) *Epicallima formosella* 7mm Extinct. Jul. Last recorded in UK in 1845; presumed extinct. **FP** In rotten wood under bark.



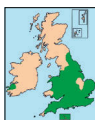
28.019 (649) *Esperia sulphurella* 7mm Common. Apr–Jun. Males fly in morning sunshine, assembling to females, in woods and gardens. Hindwing is yellow, hence the name. Comes to light. **FP** In dryish dead wood.



28.020 (650) *Dasycera oliiviella* 8mm Na. Jun–Jul. In ancient deciduous woods. Flies in sunshine and to light. **FP** In dead and rotten wood.



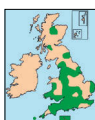
28.021 (651) *Oecophora bractella* 8mm Na. May–Jul. In ancient deciduous woods. Flies at dawn before sunrise and to light. **FP** Under dead bark.



28.022 (652) *Alabonia geoffrella* 10mm Common. May–Jun. In scrub, woodland edges, hedges, etc. Males fly in morning sun, assembling to females. Comes to light. **FP** In damp, rotting twigs of Bramble or Blackthorn, sometimes for two years.



28.023 (652a) *Harpella forcicella* 7mm Na. Jun–Sep. First discovered in Berkshire in 2011. Scattered records since. Comes to light. In woodland. Flies at dawn, afternoon, evening and to light. **FP** In rotting wood or King Alfred's Cake fungus for up to two years.



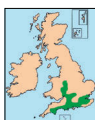
28.024 (656) *Tachystola acroxantha* 8mm Local. Apr–Nov. Several broods per annum. Originally arrived from Australia in 1908. **FP** Leaf litter.



28.025 (654) *Pleurota bicostella* 11mm Local. May–Jul. Widely distributed on heaths and moors. Huge labial palps are distinctive. Flies at dawn before sunrise and at dusk after sunset, comes to light. **FP** On leaves of Cross-leaved Heath, Bell Heather.



28.026 (655) *Pleurota aristella* 11mm Doubtfully native. Jun–Aug. Flies at dawn before sunrise, occasionally comes to light. Channel Islands only. **FP** Sundry low plants.



28.027 (653) *Aplota palpellus* 7mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Lives under moss on exposed old large tree trunks, walls or rocks. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** In a silk gallery under thin moss 1–3m above ground.



28.028 (656a) *Barea asbolaea* 7mm pRDB2. Apr–Sep. Endemic to Tasmania. Probably imported in around 1870 but overlooked. First found in 2004. Breeds in dead wood in gardens near Penzance, Cornwall, and on the Isle of Wight. **FP** Dead wood.



28.029 (–) *Trachypepla contritella* 7mm Adventive. From New Zealand. Found in UK in 2012 and 2018. **FP** Possibly leaf litter.



28.012 CMM



28.013 RS



28.014 CMM



28.015 CMM



28.016 FG



28.017 CMM



28.018 RS



28.019 ♂ CMM



28.019 ♀ CMM, hindwing CL



28.020 PGC



28.021 PGC



28.022 NV



28.023 BAS



28.024 PGC



28.025 CMM



28.026 BAS



28.027 DT



28.028 RJH



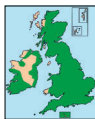
28.028 LO



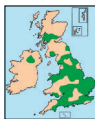
28.029 SK

29 CHIMABACHIDAE

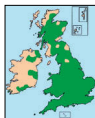
There are three species, all sexually dimorphic. The females have reduced wings and cannot fly.



29.001 (663) *Diurnea fagella* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 10mm
Common. Mar–May. In deciduous woods throughout in spring. Female with reduced wings. Males comes to light, females found up trunks at dusk. **FP** In groups on many deciduous trees and shrubs.



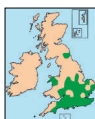
29.003 (665) *Dasystoma salicella* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 4.5mm Nb. Mar–Apr. Widespread but scarce, in woodland, scrub, heaths. Male is variable, flies in midday sun to seek flightless female. **FP** In spun leaves of Bog Myrtle, willow, Blackthorn, Silverweed, Buckthorn, Bramble.



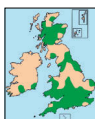
29.002 (664) *Diurnea lipsiella* ♂ 11mm, ♀ 8mm
Local. Oct–Nov. In open woodland. Males fly by day and to light. Females have reduced wings and rest on tree trunks. **FP** Mainly on oaks, also Bilberry, Aspen or limes.

30 LYPUSIDAE

The four species are all rather plain and easy to overlook. They generally rest slightly inclined.



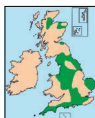
30.001 (661) *Agnoea flavifrontella* 10mm Nb. May–Jul. In woodland. Very similar to *P. josephinae* but has slightly earlier flight period. Needs gen. det. for certain ID. Flies evening and to light. **FP** Probably in leaf litter.



30.003 (660) *Pseudatemelia josephinae* 9mm
Local. Jun–Aug. In woodland. Very similar to *A. flavifrontella* but slightly later flight period. Needs gen. det. for certain ID. Flies evening and to light. **FP** Leaf litter.



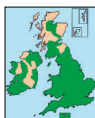
30.002 (662) *Pseudatemelia subochreella* 9mm Nb. May–Jul. Flies early morning and evening, and to light in woodland. **FP** Leaf litter, lichen, moss, dead insects.



30.004 (659) *Amphisbatis incongruella* 5mm Na. Mar–May, Jun–Sep. Moors, heaths, downland. Flies in sunshine. **FP** Feeds from a case on dead flowers of heather or thymes.

31 PELEOPODIDAE

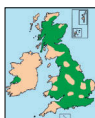
The single species is colourful and unmistakable, with long antennae.



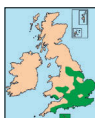
31.001 (658) *Carcina quercana* 8mm Common. Jul–Sep. Occasional second brood. In deciduous woodland. Very long antennae. **FP** Feeds from a web on underside of a leaf of various trees, usually oaks or Beech.

32 DEPRESSARIIDAE

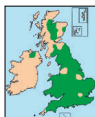
There are 51 species on the British list, including 28 *Agonopterix* and 14 *Depressaria*. All rest with wings flat and antennae usually swept back. *Depressaria* species are usually found on umbellifers, and may need breeding or gen. det. for certain ID.



32.001 (666) *Semioscopis avellanella* 11mm
Local. Mar–May. In ancient woodland. Rests on tree trunks, comes to light. **FP** Rolls a leaf edge to make a tube to feed from on birch, Small-leaved Lime or Hornbeam.



32.003 (668) *Luquetia lobella* 9mm Local. May–Jul. In Blackthorn hedges. Comes to light. **FP** Feeds low down on Blackthorn.



32.002 (667) *Semioscopis steinkellneriana* 11mm
Local. Mar–May. In scrub and old hedgerows. Flies around dawn and to light. **FP** Feeds from a rolled leaf of Blackthorn, Hawthorn or Rowan.



29.001 ♂ CMM



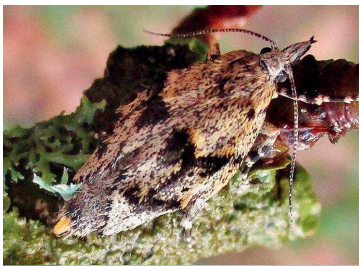
29.001 ♂ CMM



29.002 ♂ CMM



29.001 ♀ JEG



29.001 ♀ NGJR



29.002 ♀ GHJM



29.003 ♂ RB



29.003 ♂ PHS



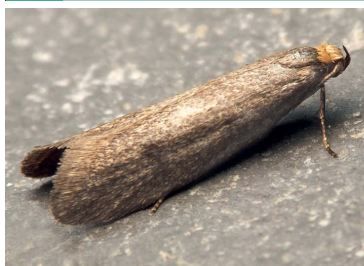
29.003 ♀ PHS



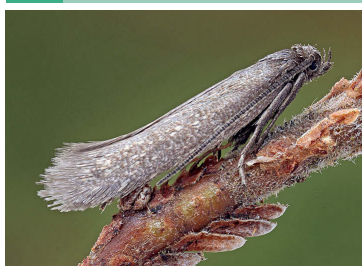
30.001 PGC



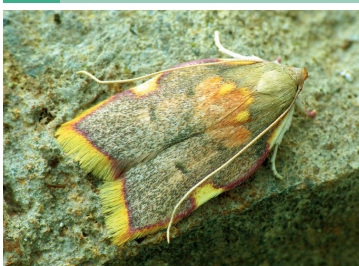
30.002 PGC



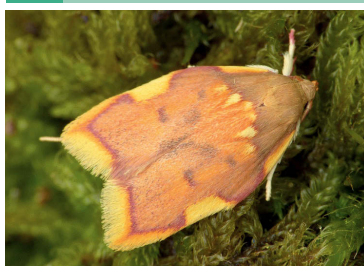
30.003 HMB



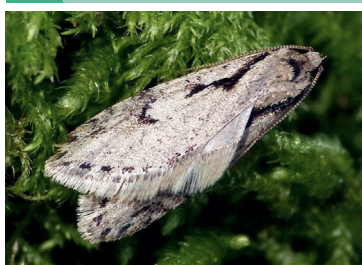
30.004 PGC



31.001 CMM



31.001 CMM



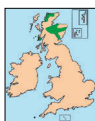
32.001 GMT



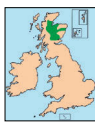
32.002 CMM



32.003 RS



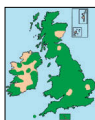
32.004 (685) *Levipalpus hepatariella* 8mm pRDB1. Aug–Sep. Very local in Scottish Highlands and Inner Hebrides. Male is plainer than female shown. **FP** Mountain Everlasting, first on flowers, then on low leaves.



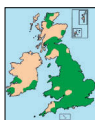
32.005 (686) *Exaeretia ciniflonella* 10mm pRDB1. Jul–Apr. Rests on birch trunks. Comes to light. Hibernates. **FP** Birch bud, then leaves.



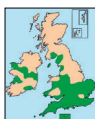
32.006 (687) *Exaeretia allisella* 10mm Na. Jul–Aug. Rests near foodplant, comes to light. **FP** Mugwort, in a stem that wilts, then into a fresh stem.



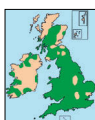
32.007 (701) *Agonopterix ocellana* 10mm Common. Aug–May. Hibernates, comes to light. **FP** Spins leaves of *Salix* spp. to feed from.



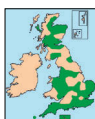
32.008 (709) *Agonopterix liturosa* 8mm Local. Jun–Sep. Grassland, downs, scrub, etc. Comes to light. **FP** Spins shoots of St John's-wort together.



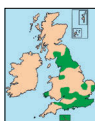
32.009 (691) *Agonopterix purpurea* 6mm Local. Aug–Jun. Hibernates, flies in sun and comes to light. On downland and dry grassy habitats. **FP** In a rolled leaf of chervils, Cow Parsley, Wild Carrot.



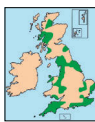
32.010 (710) *Agonopterix conterminella* 9mm Local. Jun–Sep. In woods, marshes and damp ground wherever foodplants occur. Comes to light. **FP** In a spun terminal shoot of *Salix* spp.



32.011 (704) *Agonopterix scopariella* 10mm Local. Aug–May. Hibernates, comes to light. **FP** In spun shoots of Broom or Tree Lupin.



32.012 (703) *Agonopterix atomella* 10mm Na. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. In rough grassy areas where the (declining) foodplant grows. **FP** In spun leaves of Dyer's Greenweed.



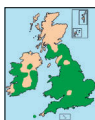
32.013 (708) *Agonopterix carduella* 8mm Nb. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. **FP** Thistles, burdocks, Common Knapweed.



32.014 (697a) *Agonopterix kuznetzovi* 9mm pRDB1. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. Flies in afternoon and evening. **FP** Saw-wort, forming windows in the leaf.



32.015 (692) *Agonopterix subpropinqua* 9mm Common. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. Two forms, one very similar to *A. propinqua*, which need gen. det. **FP** Knapweeds, thistles, burdocks.



32.016 (696) *Agonopterix propinqua* 9mm Local. Sep–Jul. Hibernates, comes to light. Inhabits open grassy areas, waste ground, etc. Needs gen. det. to separate from *A. subpropinqua*. **FP** On Creeping or Spear Thistle.



32.017 (697) *Agonopterix arenella* 10mm Common. Aug–Jun. Hibernates, comes to light. **FP** On knapweeds, thistles, burdocks, Saw-wort.



32.018 (688) *Agonopterix heracliensis* 9mm Common. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. Any habitat. **FP** Umbelliferous plants, e.g. Cow Parsley.



32.004 RJH



32.005 RJH



32.006 NV



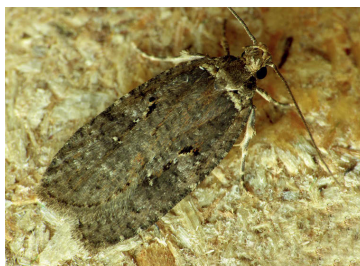
32.006 SB



32.007 CMM



32.008 CMM



32.010 CMM



32.010 PGC



32.008 PGC



32.009 CMM



32.011 OW



32.012 MSP



32.013 BenS



32.014 RJH



32.016 BenS



32.015 PGC



32.015 PGC



32.017 CMM



32.018 PGC



32.018 PGC



32.017 CMM



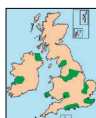
32.019 (689) *Agonopterix ciliella* 11mm Common. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. Any habitat. Similar to *A. heracliiana* but larger and hindwing fringe has five distinct lines instead of one. **FP** Umbelliferous plants, especially Wild Angelica.



32.020 (711) *Agonopterix curvipunctosa* 8mm pRDB3. Jun–May. Hibernates, comes to light. Inhabits sand dunes, road verges, hedgerows, but recent records scarce and scattered. **FP** Chervils, Cow Parsley.



32.021 (693) *Agonopterix putridella* 8mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Inhabits coastal fens and marshes where the rare foodplant occurs. Similar to *A. umbellana* but has central white spot. Flies in evening and can be seen sitting on foodplant after dark. **FP** In a spun bunch of young leaves of Hog's Fennel.



32.022 (715) *Agonopterix capreolella* 7mm pRDB1. Aug–May. Hibernates. On chalk downs. Flies on warm afternoons. **FP** Burnet-saxifrage.



32.023 (716) *Agonopterix rotundella* 7mm Na. Aug–May. Hibernates. On coastal cliffs and downs. **FP** Spun leaves of Wild Carrot.



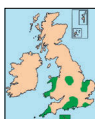
32.024 (702) *Agonopterix assimilella* 9mm Local. Apr–Sep. Wherever there is Broom. **FP** In green shoots of Broom.



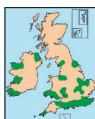
32.025 (694) *Agonopterix nanatella* 7mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Sometimes comes to light. **FP** In a rolled leaf of Carline Thistle.



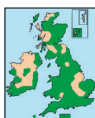
32.026 (698) *Agonopterix kaekeritziana* 10mm Local. Jul–Sep. Can be found sitting on flowers of foodplant after dark, comes to light. **FP** In a rolled leaf of knapweeds.



32.027 (699) *Agonopterix bipunctosa* 10mm Na. Jul–Sep. On downs, heaths, marshes. Flies in afternoons and to light. **FP** In a rolled leaf of Saw-wort.



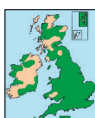
32.028 (700) *Agonopterix pallorella* 10mm Nb. Aug–May. Hibernates, comes to light. In open grassy areas on chalk or limestone, especially near coast. **FP** In a rolled leaf of Greater or Common Knapweed, occasionally Saw-wort.



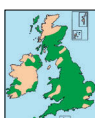
32.029 (705) *Agonopterix umbellana* 11mm Local. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. **FP** Spun shoots of Gorse or Hairy Greenweed.



32.030 (706) *Agonopterix nervosa* 9mm Common. Jun–Oct. Occasionally hibernates. **FP** In spun shoots of Gorse, Broom, Tree Lupin, greenweeds.



32.031 (695) *Agonopterix alstromeriana* 8mm Common. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light. On road verges, waste ground, etc. **FP** Hemlock, in rolled leaves or flowers.



32.032 (713) *Agonopterix angelicella* 9mm Local. Jul–Sep. In fens, marshes, damp woods and riversides. **FP** In spun shoots and leaves of Wild Angelica, occasionally Hogweed or Milk Parsley.



32.033 (712) *Agonopterix astrantiae* 10mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Mature woods in chalk or limestone areas. Rests on foodplant at night. **FP** Leaves of Sanicle. Bites a stem, causing it to droop.



32.019 PGC



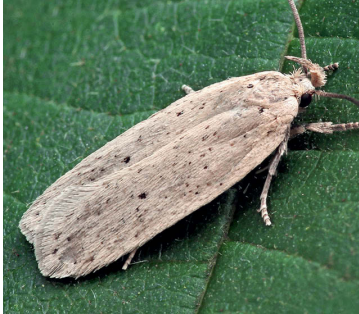
32.020 JBH



32.021 OW



32.022 SB



32.023 PGC



32.024 NV



32.025 OW



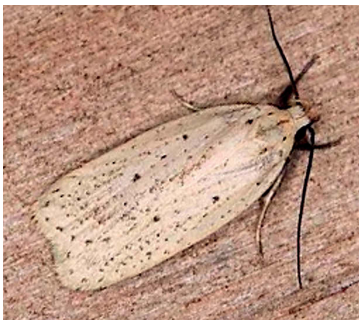
32.026 PGC



32.024 PGC



32.027 RJH



32.027 BS



32.028 CMM



32.029 PGC



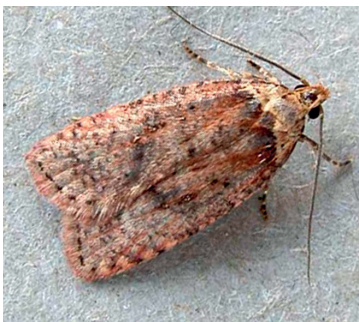
32.030 CMM



32.031 CMM



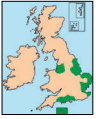
32.032 CMM



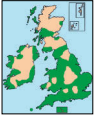
32.033 EO'D



32.031 PGC



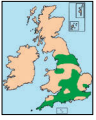
32.034 (690) *Agonopterix cnicella* 10mm Na.
Jun–Sep. Coastal dunes and shingle beaches.
FP Gregarious, in spun shoots and rolled leaves
of Sea Holly.



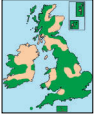
32.035 (714) *Agonopterix yeatiana* 9mm Local.
Aug–Jun. Hibernates, comes to light. On
grassland, downs and open areas, especially
coastal. **FP** In a spun shoot or rolled leaves of
umbellifers, e.g. Wild Carrot, Rough Chervil,
Hemlock Water Dropwort.



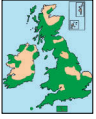
32.036 (672) **Parsnip Moth** *Depressaria radiella*
12mm Common. Jul–Jun. Hibernates, comes to
light. Found in dry pastures, grassland, waste
ground, etc. **FP** Pupates in the stem of Hogweed,
Wild Parsnip or Fool's Watercress.



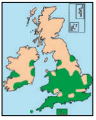
32.037 (673) *Depressaria pimpinellae* 10mm Na.
Sep–May. Hibernates, occasionally comes to
light. Mostly inhabits chalk and limestone
grassland. **FP** Burnet-saxifrages, in a spinning.



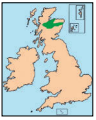
32.038 (674) *Depressaria badiella* 11mm Local.
Jul–Oct. Often rests on Gorse or junipers. Comes
to light. **FP** Cat's Ear, Perennial Sow-thistle,
Dandelion. Feeds on tap-root, often killing the
plant.



32.039 (670) *Depressaria daucella* 10mm
Common. Jul–May. Adult hibernates.
Widespread in streamsides, ditches, marshes,
wet heaths, damp woods. Comes to light. **FP** In a
spinning on flower-head of Water Dropwort,
Whorled Caraway, Stone Parsley.



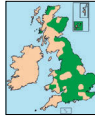
32.040 (671) *Depressaria ultimella* 9mm Local.
Aug–May. Adult hibernates. Widespread in
streamsides, ditches, marshes, around ponds.
Comes to light. **FP** Fool's Watercress, Water
Dropwort. Pupates in stem, often underwater.



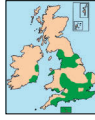
32.041 (684) *Depressaria silesiaca* 8mm pRDB2.
Aug–Apr. Hibernates, occasionally comes to
light. A montane species, in Scottish Highlands
only. **FP** Spun leaf of Yarrow or Tansy.



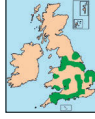
32.042 (676) *Depressaria pulcherrimella* 9mm
Local. Jun–Sep. In herb-rich grassland, chalk
downs, pastures on light soil. Flies on warm
evenings and comes to light. **FP** Pignut, also
Wild Carrot, Burnet-saxifrage.



32.043 (678) *Depressaria sordidatella* 10mm Nb.
Jul–Sep. Flies at dusk, sometimes comes to
light. On open grassland on light soil or damp
marshes. **FP** In rolled and spun leaves of
chervils, Cow Parsley, Hemlock, Hogweed.



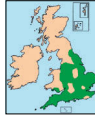
32.044 (677) *Depressaria douglasella* 8mm Nb.
Jul–Sep. On grassland, rough ground, downland
and coasts. **FP** In a rolled leaf of Wild Carrot,
Wild Parsnip.



32.045 (680) *Depressaria albipunctella* 10mm
Na. Aug–May. Hibernates, occasionally comes
to light. **FP** Wild Carrot, Hedge Parsley.



32.046 (681) *Depressaria olerella* 10mm pRDB1.
Aug–Apr. Hibernates, occasionally comes to
light. **FP** In a spun tube at tip of leaf of Yarrow.



32.047 (682) *Depressaria chaerophylli* 10mm
Local. Jul–May. Hibernates, comes to light.
Found under sheltered hedges, along woodland
margins, old tracks or sunken lanes. **FP** On
flowers and young fruits of Rough Chervil.



32.048 (683) *Depressaria depressana* 7mm.
Sep–Apr. Flies in afternoon. Last seen in 1890,
now presumed extinct. **FP** Wild Carrot.



32.049 (669) *Depressaria discipunctella* 12mm
Extinct. Sep–Apr. Last recorded in 1924;
presumed extinct. **FP** On flowers and fruits of
Hogweed, Wild Parsnip, Wild Angelica.



32.050 (646) *Telechrysis tripuncta* 7mm Nb.
May–Jun. Hedgerows and scrub. Flies at dawn
and dusk. **FP** In dead wood.



32.051 (657) *Hypercallia citrinalis* 10mm pRDB1.
Jun–Jul. Formerly in Kent on chalk downs on
short-turfed calcareous grassland.
Rediscovered in 2019 after absence of 40 years.
Still present in the Burren, Ireland. Flies any time
of day and to light. **FP** In a spinning on milkworts.



32.034 OW



32.035 PGC



32.036 PGC



32.037 RJH



32.038 CMM



32.039 CMM



32.040 OW



32.041 SB



32.042 JEG



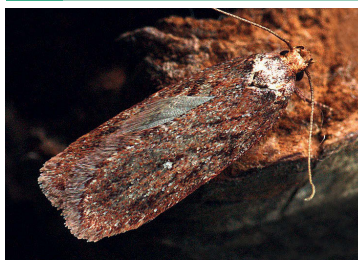
32.043 BAS



32.044 NS



32.045 FG



32.046 IU



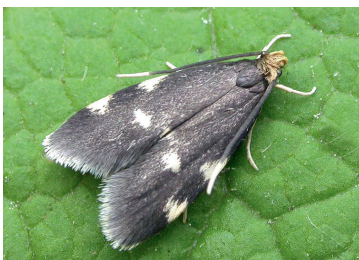
32.047 SN



32.048 HMB



32.049 FG



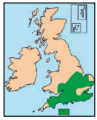
32.050 NS



32.051 CMM

33 ETHMIIDAE

There are six species but one is extinct. They are mostly striking black-and-white moths, larger and more strongly marked than the small ermines.



33.001 (718) *Ethmia dodecea* 10mm Local. May–Aug. Scattered in scrub, woodland rides and wooded fens. Similar to ermines but spots fewer and larger. **FP** In web on leaves of Common Gromwell.



33.002 (719) *Ethmia quadrillella* 8mm Nb. May–Jul. Scattered in eastern England in fens, damp woods, riverbanks. **FP** Larvae in silk web on leaves of comfrets, Lungwort, Common Gromwell.



33.003 (721) *Ethmia pusiella* 14mm Extinct. Jun–Aug. Rests on foodplant. **FP** Leaves and flowers of Lungwort or Common Gromwell.



33.004 (717) *Ethmia terminella* 8mm Na. Jun–Jul. On vegetated shingle, chalk downs and dunes on the coast. **FP** In a spinning on flowers and seeds of Viper's-bugloss.



33.005 (722) *Ethmia pyrausta* 10mm pRDB1. Apr–Jun. Previously known from only a single specimen in the late 19th century. Rediscovered in 1996 in Cairngorms, Scotland. Found breeding in Easter Ross, Highlands. Almost black, with three blacker spots and yellow on abdomen. Sunny, moist open meadows. **FP** On leaves of Alpine Meadow-rue.



33.006 (720) *Ethmia bipunctella* 12mm Nb. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. On coastal shingle and chalk cliffs. Rests on fences, trunks, etc. Comes to light. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Viper's-bugloss, occasionally Comfrey.



33.001 NV



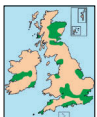
33.003 IU

34 COSMOPTERIGIDAE

This family contains 14 species, of which two are extinct. Most are very small, narrow-winged and colourful. *Cosmopterix* are leaf miners.



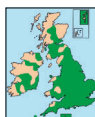
34.001 (899) *Pancalia leuwenhoekella* 5.5mm Local. Apr–Aug. In chalk or limestone habitats. Flies in sunshine. White section in antennae. **FP** Among roots of Dog and Hairy Violet.



34.002 (900) *Pancalia schwarzella* 5.5mm pRDB2. Mar–Jul. Flies in sunshine, attracted to yellow flowers. Female has thickened antennae with small pale band, male antennae plain. **FP** Leaves of violets.



34.003 (901) **Manchester Moth** *Eucllemsia woodiella* 8mm Extinct. Jun. A small colony, new to science, was discovered in a hollow tree on Kersal Moor near Manchester in 1829 by Robert Cribb. Three of the specimens that he collected survive worldwide: one is in the Manchester Museum; the first one shown is in the Natural History Museum, London; and the other one shown is in the Melbourne Museum. The moth has never been found again.



34.004 (898) *Limnaecia phragmitella* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. In streams, ponds, fens, marshes, wherever foodplant grows. **FP** Gregarious in seed-heads of Bulrush, causing them to expand into large masses held together by silk.



33.002 SR



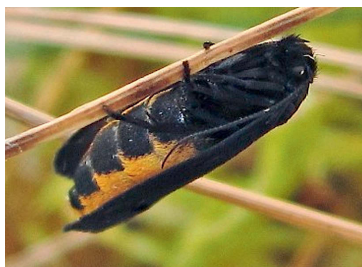
33.002 PGC



33.004 DT



33.005 NGJR



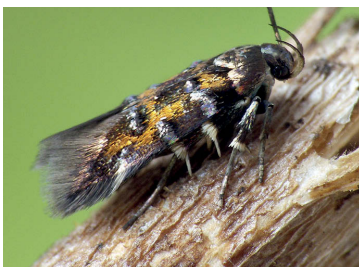
33.005 NGJR



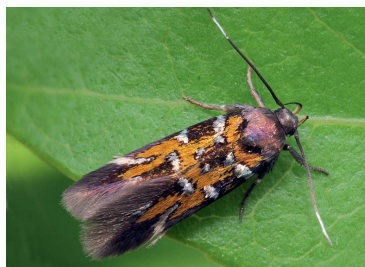
33.005 Habitat. Strathcarron, Highlands, Scotland NGJR



33.006 CMM



34.001 PGC



34.001 PGC



34.002 NV



34.002 JEG



34.004 CMM



34.003 BMNHE 1324997



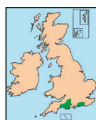
34.003 AM



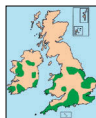
34.004 Feeding signs in Bulrush CMM



34.005 (894) *Cosmopterix zieglerella* 5mm Nb.
May–Jul. In hedges, scrub, open woods.
FP Mines in Hop leaves.



34.006 (895) *Cosmopterix schmidtella* 5mm
Extinct. May–Jul. Not seen since 1901;
presumed extinct. Specimen shown was
collected in Austria on 3 May 1933 by J.
Klimesch. **FP** In a large blotch in Bush Vetch.



34.007 (896) *Cosmopterix orichalcea* 5mm Na.
May–Aug. Scattered sites in damp woods,
marshes, ditches. Comes to light. **FP** In leaves of
Reed Canary-grass, Sweet Vernal-grass, Tall
Fescue, Common Reed, Holy-grass, millets.



34.008 (896a) *Cosmopterix scribaiella* 5mm Na.
Jun–Oct. First discovered in Britain in 1996. In
pond edges, ditches, etc. where foodplant
grows in dry situations. Comes to light. **FP** Often
several mines in leaf of Common Reed.



34.009 (896b) *Cosmopterix pulchrimella* 4.5mm
Na. May–Nov. Probably two broods. First
recorded in Britain in Dorset in 2001. Principally
coastal. Flies around foodplant in daytime,
comes to light. **FP** Mines in large, shaded leaves
of Pellitory-of-the-wall.



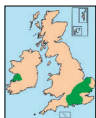
34.010 (897) *Cosmopterix lienigiella* 6mm Nb.
May–Oct. In coastal or inland reed-beds. Can be
swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** Mines
leaves of Common Reed.



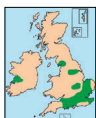
34.011 (898a) *Pyroderces argyrogrammos* 7mm
Naturalised. May. Single record in Guernsey in
May 2002. In dry habitats in Europe, where it
may have several broods. **FP** Flowers and seeds
of various thistles and knapweeds.



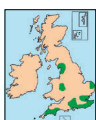
34.0111 (897a) *Anatrachyntis badia* 5mm
Adventive. Aug, Oct. First imported in fruit from
Europe in 2001, now established. **FP** Flowers and
fruit.



34.012 (908) *Sorhagenia rhamniella* 5mm Na.
Jul–Aug. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to
light. Needs gen. det. for certain ID. In damp or
calcareous areas. **FP** In flowers or spun shoot of
Buckthorn or Alder Buckthorn.



34.013 (909) *Sorhagenia lophyrella* 5mm Na.
Jul–Aug. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to
light. Needs gen. det. for certain ID. In damp or
calcareous areas. **FP** In bud or spun leaves of
Buckthorn or Alder Buckthorn.



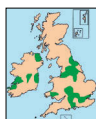
34.014 (910) *Sorhagenia janiszewskae* 6mm Na.
Jun–Aug. Slightly more widespread than other
Sorhagenia spp. in heathland and woods. Needs
gen. det. for ID. **FP** Mines young twig or leaf
stem of Buckthorn or Alder Buckthorn.

35 GELECHIIDAE

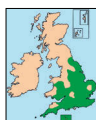
A large and varied family of 161 species, although 11 are extinct. They have variable resting positions. The hindwing termen is concave, with a very pointed apex. All have large, backwards-curved palps. Some may need gen. det. for certain ID. The Gelechiid Recording Scheme at www.gelechiid.co.uk is very useful.



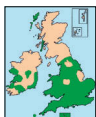
35.001 (845) *Aproaerema sangiella* 7mm Na.
May–Sep. On rough ground and dry heaths.
Rests on foodplant in day, comes to light. **FP** In a
spun bunch of leaves of Common Bird's-foot
Trefoil.



35.002 (849) *Aproaerema cinctella* 6mm Na.
May–Jul. On rough calcareous ground. Can be
swept from foodplant, comes to light. Needs
gen. det. for certain ID. **FP** Possibly in spun
shoots of Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



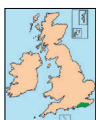
35.003 (844) *Aproaerema larseniella* 6mm Local.
Jun–Aug. On rough ground. Can be swept from
foodplant, comes to light. Needs gen. det. for
certain ID. **FP** In spun shoots and leaves of
bird's-foot trefoils.



35.004 (847) *Aproaerema taeniolella* 6mm Local.
Jun–Aug. On rough ground. Can be swept from
foodplant, comes to light. Needs gen. det. for
certain ID. **FP** In spun shoots and leaves of
bird's-foot trefoils.



35.005 (847a) *Aproaerema albifrontella* 5mm
pRDB1. Jun. There is a single record, of a male
disturbed by day in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in
2001. Gen. det. required. **FP** Possibly on Wild
Liquorice.



35.006 (846) *Aproaerema vinella* 5mm pRDB1.
May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Sexually dimorphic. Female
has solid white cross-band, unlike the broken
one of male shown. Needs gen. det. for certain
ID. **FP** In spun unopened flowers, shoots and
leaves of Dyer's Greenweed.



34.005 FG



34.005 Mine in Hop DAG



34.006 MK



34.007 IU



34.008 PGC



34.009 OW



34.010 PGC



34.011 NS



34.0111 JBH



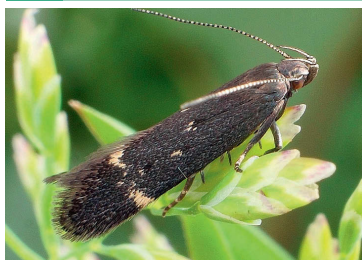
34.012 PGC



34.013 NS



34.014 FG



35.001 FG



35.002 TT



35.003 NS



35.004 NS



35.005 PeB



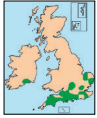
35.006 ♂ PeB



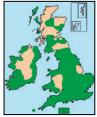
35.007 (848) *Aproaerema albipalpella* 5.5mm pRDB1. Jul. Last recorded in 2011 at its sole remaining site. Needs gen. det. for certain ID. **FP** Mines leaves of Petty Whin, turning them yellow.



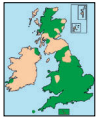
35.008 (848a) *Aproaerema suecicella* 4mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Very small. Known from only a single small area in Cornwall. Rocky coastal clifftops. **FP** Spun leaves of Hairy Greenweed.



35.009 (850) *Aproaerema polychromella* 4mm Migrant. Irregular migrant from southern Europe.



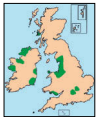
35.010 (843) *Aproaerema anthyllidella* 5mm Local. Apr–Jun, Jul–Oct. Flies late afternoon and to light. **FP** Kidney Vetch, occasionally medicks or restharrow, in a blotch mine.



35.011 (853) *Anacamptis populella* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. Variable. Flies by day and to light. **FP** In a rolled leaf of poplars, Aspen or *Salix* spp.



35.012 (854) *Anacamptis blattariella* 8mm Local. Jul–Sep. In woods, scrub, heaths. Rests on trunks of mature birches by day, comes to light. **FP** In rolled leaves of birches, occasionally Alder.



35.013 (852) *Anacamptis temerella* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Rare and declining. May be swept from foodplant, sometimes comes to light. Mostly on sandy coasts. **FP** In spun leaves of Creeping Willow.



35.014 (860) *Mesophleps silacella* 7mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Not seen since 1906; presumed extinct. **FP** In seeds of Common Rock-rose.



35.015 (838) *Nothris verbascella* 11mm Extinct. May–Sep. Two broods. Formerly in gravel quarries in East Anglia. Not seen since 1971; presumed extinct. **FP** Leaves of Hoary Mullein.



35.016 (839) *Nothris congressariella* 9mm pRDB1. May–Jul, Sep–Oct. Rare foodplant occurs in dry places in half-shade near the sea. Comes to light. **FP** In spun or folded leaves of Balm-leaved Figwort.



35.017 (797) *Neofaculta ericetella* 8mm Common. Apr–Aug. Heaths, moors, gardens. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Feeds on leaves and flowers of heathers, but hides by day in spun leaves of Purple Moor-grass.



35.018 (858) *Hypatima rhomboidella* 9mm Common. Jul–Oct. In woods, heath, scrub. Comes to light. **FP** Rolled leaf of birches or Hazel.



35.019 (857) **Peach Twig Borer** *Anarsia lineatella* 7mm Adventive. May–Sep. In imported fruit such as apricots, peaches and plums. Two broods on the Continent. **FP** First brood in shoots, second brood in the fruit itself.



35.0191 (–) *Anarsia innoxella* 7mm Rare. Jun–Aug. Recognised as new to science in 2017 (previously misidentified as *A. lineatella*). Comes to light. **FP** Between leaves of Field Maple.



35.007 ♂ MK



35.009 SN



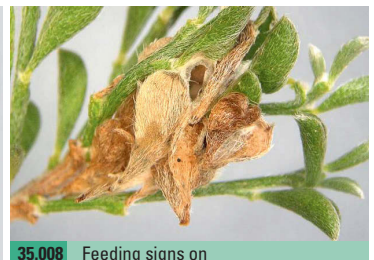
35.010 CMM



35.008 ♂ RJH



35.008 ♀ MK



35.008 Feeding signs on Hairy Greenweed RJH



35.011 CMM



35.011 PGC



35.012 BAS



35.012 BAS



35.013 SMP



35.014 PeB



35.015 NS



35.016 BH



35.017 CMM



35.017 PGC



35.017 PGC



35.018 CMM



35.019 RS



35.0191 BAS



35.020 (856) *Anarsia spartiella* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Scattered, mainly coastal in Scotland and Wales. Female has long, curved palps that protrude from labial tuft. **FP** In spun shoots of Gorse, Broom or Dyer's Greenweed and in the flowers.



35.0205 (–) *Dichomeris acuminatus* 7mm Migrant. Mar–Oct. Single record at light in Dorset in 2016. **FP** Probably medicks or clovers.



35.021 (863) *Dichomeris juniperella* 10mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. A montane species, only in Scottish Highlands. **FP** In spinings among needles of Common Juniper.



35.022 (862) **Juniper Webber** *Dichomeris marginella* 8mm Local. Jun–Aug. In chalk and limestone areas of England as well as gardens where foodplant is grown. Rests in juniper bushes, comes to light. **FP** In a spinning among needles of junipers, including cultivated varieties.



35.023 (864) *Dichomeris ustalella* 9mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Old woods in counties of Worcester, Gloucester and Monmouth. **FP** Spun leaves of Small-leaved Lime, feeding between veins.



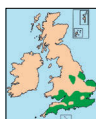
35.024 (865) *Dichomeris derasella* 11mm Extinct. May–Jun. Not seen since 1939, now presumed extinct. **FP** In a rolled leaf of Blackthorn.



35.025 (851) *Dichomeris alacella* 7mm Nb. Jul–Aug. In old woodland. Rests on trunks, comes to light and sugar. **FP** Feeds on lichens on tree trunks.



35.026 (855) *Acompsia cinerella* 9mm Local. May–Sep. Widespread. Rests on low vegetation in daytime, comes to light. **FP** On mosses at base of trees, probably also ground mosses.



35.027 (861) *Acompsia schmidtellus* 7mm Nb. Jul–Aug. On chalk and limestone downs, road verges. Comes to light. **FP** In a rolled leaf of Wild Marjoram, sometimes turning it red.



35.028 (866) *Brachmia blandella* 6mm Common. Jun–Aug. Flies at dusk and comes to light. **FP** In withered flowers of Gorse.



35.029 (867) *Brachmia inornatella* 7mm Na. Jun–Aug. Only in fens and marshes of East Anglia and south-east England. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** In dead stems of Common Reed.



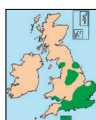
35.0299 (–) *Helcystogramma triannulella* 8mm Migrant. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. First recorded at light on Isles of Scilly in 2013. **FP** Blotch mines in folded leaf of bindweeds.



35.030 (869) *Helcystogramma lutatella* 9mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. On chalk and limestone sea cliffs and landslips in Dorset. Comes to light. **FP** In a rolled, twisted leaf of False Brome or Cock's-foot.



35.031 (868) *Helcystogramma rufescens* 9mm Common. Jun–Aug. In rough long grass on downs, dunes and woodland rides. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a rolled, twisted leaf of a wide range of grasses.



35.032 (809) **Hollyhock Seed Moth** *Pexicopia malvella* 8mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Declining. In gardens, waste ground, marshes. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In the seeds of Marsh Mallow or Hollyhock.



35.033 (808) *Platyedra subcinerea* 8mm Nb. Aug–Jul. Hibernates. In gardens, and on coasts and waste ground. Comes to light, especially in spring after hibernation. Small but distinctive black dots at base of wing (see inset photo). **FP** In flowers and seeds of Common Mallow.



35.020 ♂ CMM



35.020 ♀ CMM



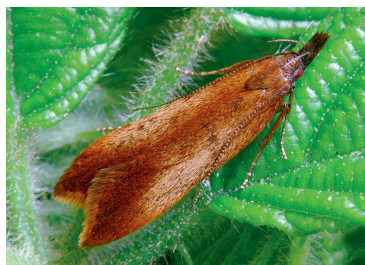
35.0205 FG



35.021 SMP



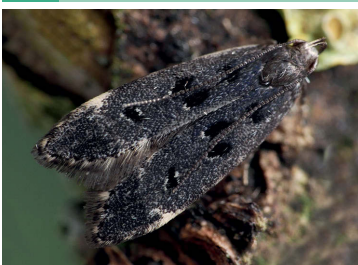
35.022 BAS



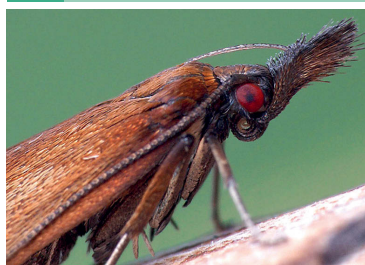
35.023 PGC



35.024 BAS



35.025 OW



35.023 Palps detail OW



35.026 PGC



35.027 CMM



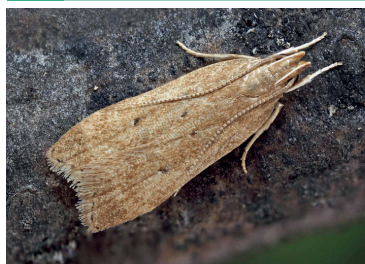
35.028 CMM



35.029 DT



35.0299 FG



35.030 PGC



35.031 CMM



35.032 PK



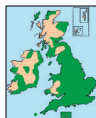
35.033 PGC



35.034 (749) Angoumois Grain Moth *Sitotroga cerealella* 9mm Adventive. Any time of year in heated warehouses or shops. **FP** Grains of rice or cereals.



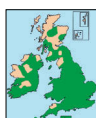
35.035 (746) Chrysoesthia drurella 4.5mm Local. Apr–Sep. Up to three broods. On waste ground and where foodplants grow among root crops. Can be swept from foodplant and comes to light. **FP** Leaves of oraches, goosefoots.



35.036 (747) Chrysoesthia sexguttella 4.5mm Local. Apr–Sep. Up to three broods. On waste ground with shade. Can be swept from foodplant and comes to light. **FP** Blotch mines in leaves of oraches, goosefoots.



35.037 (840) Thiotricha subocellea 5mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Can be swept from foodplant, flies at dusk and comes to light. **FP** Wild Marjoram. Feeds from a portable case made of calyces.



35.038 (789) Bryotropha domestica 6mm Common. Jun–Sep. Likes mossy walls almost anywhere. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** In a silk gallery in moss on walls.



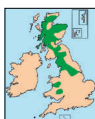
35.039 (788) Bryotropha politella 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Flies early morning, rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube among moss in grass.



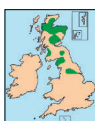
35.040 (787) Bryotropha terrella 7mm Common. May–Aug. Almost anywhere, in open dry grassland with mosses. Flies in sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silk tube among moss in grass.



35.041 (786) Bryotropha desertella 6mm Nb. May–Aug. Sandy coastal areas and dunes with moss. Can be swept and comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube among moss in sandy vegetation.



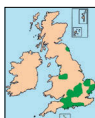
35.042 (783) Bryotropha boreella 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. On heathery uplands with moss. Male flies in morning sun, comes to light. **FP** In a vertical silk tube in various mosses among heather.



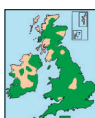
35.043 (784) Bryotropha galbanella 8mm Na. Jun–Aug. In northern forested areas with heather and moss. **FP** In a silk tube in Broom Fork-moss.



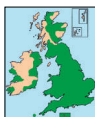
35.044 (777a) Bryotropha dryadella 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Previously misidentified as *B. basaltinella*. **FP** Feeds on mosses from a silk tube among grass.



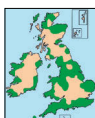
35.045 (777) Bryotropha basaltinella 6mm Na. May–Sep. Rests around buildings, occasionally comes to light. New to Wales in 2019. **FP** In a silk tube in Screw-moss on roofs.



35.046 (782) Bryotropha senectella 6mm Local. Jun–Sep. May be seen nectaring on flowers such as Common Ragwort and Ox-eye Daisy in the evening and comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube in Thread-moss on walls or Yellow Feather-moss on rocks or ground.



35.047 (779) Bryotropha affinis 6mm Common. May–Sep. Flies at dusk, comes to light. Occurs on or near mossy buildings and walls in urban or rural areas. **FP** In a silk tube on Thread-moss or Screw-moss.



35.048 (778) Bryotropha umbrosella 5mm Nb. May–Aug. Visits flowers of Common Ragwort and Yarrow in sunshine, comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube on Redshank-moss.



35.034 RJH



35.035 RS



35.036 PGC



35.037 BAS



35.038 NV



35.038 Aberrant RJH



35.040 CMM



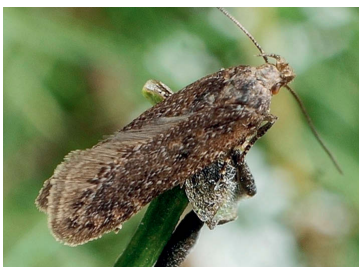
35.040 CMM



35.040 PGC



35.039 NV



35.041 ♂ FG



35.041 ♀ CMM



35.042 NS



35.043 NGJR



35.044 MK



35.045 OW



35.045 PGC



35.046 NS



35.047 CMM



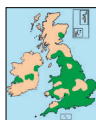
35.047 PGC



35.048 PP



35.049 (780) *Bryotropha similis* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. On mossy rocks and walls in urban or rural situations. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In mosses such as Thread-moss.



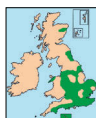
35.050 (752) *Aristotelia ericinella* 7mm Local. Jul–Sep. On heaths and moors. Flies in afternoon, evening and to light. **FP** On leaves of heather from a silk tube.



35.051 (751) *Aristotelia subdecurtella* 6mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Not recorded since 1931; presumed extinct. **FP** On Purple Loosestrife.



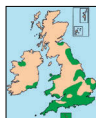
35.052 (753) *Aristotelia brizella* 4.5mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Coastal on saltmarshes, vegetated shingle, cliffs. Flies at sunrise, evening and to light. **FP** In a silk tunnel on seeds of Thrift or Common Sea-lavender.



35.053 (729) *Isophrictis striatella* 6mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Scattered distribution. On waste ground, verges and gardens on Tansy, damper areas on Sneezewort. Can be found among foodplant or on the flower-heads. Comes to light. **FP** In seeds of Tansy or Sneezewort.



35.054 (727) *Metzneria neuropterella* 7mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** In seeds of Dwarf Thistle or Common Knapweed.



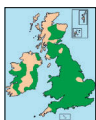
35.055 (725) *Metzneria aestivella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. On open chalk and limestone grassland and sand dunes. Rests on leaves of foodplant, comes to light. **FP** On seeds of Carline Thistle, causing raised florets in the seed-head.



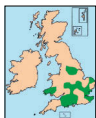
35.056 (724) *Metzneria lappella* 9mm Local. Jun–Aug. In open woods, downs and waste ground. Rests on leaves of foodplant, comes to light. **FP** On seeds of burdocks.



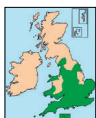
35.057 (723) *Metzneria littorella* 5.5mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Coastal, rare. May be disturbed from the foodplant in daytime. **FP** Seeds of Buck's-horn Plantain on bare ground near the sea.



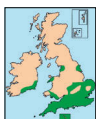
35.058 (726) *Metzneria metzneriella* 8mm Common. May–Aug. Dry pastures and downland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Seeds of Common Knapweed, Saw-wort.



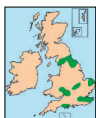
35.059 (727a) *Metzneria aprilella* 8mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Grassy chalk and limestone downs. Can be swept by day, comes to light. **FP** Seeds of Greater Knapweed.



35.060 (730) *Apodia bifractella* 5.5mm Local. Jul–Sep. In damp meadows, ditches, marshes, downs, saltmarshes. Rests on flowers of foodplants. Flies in the evening and to light. **FP** Seeds spun together of Ploughman's Spikenard, Common Fleabane or Sea Aster.



35.061 (748) *Ptocheuusa paupella* 6mm Local. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. In damp woods and grassland, ditches, saltmarsh edges. Visits flowers in daytime, flies among foodplant in sun and evening, comes to light. **FP** On seeds of Common Fleabane, causing raised florets in seed-head. Also on Golden Samphire or Common Knapweed.



35.062 (750) *Psamathocrita osseella* 5mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Flies in sunshine. Not seen since 1926; presumed extinct. **FP** Possibly Wild Marjoram.



35.063 (750a) *Psamathocrita argentella* 5mm pRDB2. Jun–Jul. Endemic to Britain. On coastal sites. Flies at dawn and dusk, and to light. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Sea Couch.



35.049 JBH



35.050 PGC



35.051 PeB



35.052 DT



35.052 CMM



35.053 PGC



35.054 IU



35.055 CMM



35.056 PGC



35.057 SMP



35.058 PGC



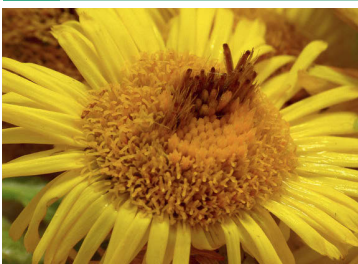
35.059 CMM



35.060 PGC



35.061 CMM



35.061 Feeding signs in fleabane CMM



35.063 SMP



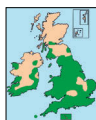
35.062 MK



35.063 Hampshire habitat with Sea Couch SMP



35.064 (734) *Argolamprotes micella* 6mm Nb.
Jun–Aug. Hedgerows, open woods and gardens. Spreading from the south-west. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Raspberry or Bramble in a bud or leaflet.



35.065 (728) *Monochroa cytisella* 6mm Local.
Jun–Aug. Easily disturbed from the foodplant by day in warm, sunny areas, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In stem or side shoot of Bracken.



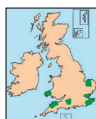
35.066 (735) *Monochroa tenebrella* 5.5mm Local.
May–Aug. Female has outer third of antennae white. Flies in sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** In roots of Common or Sheep's Sorrel.



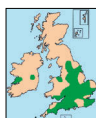
35.067 (739) *Monochroa conspersella* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Fens and damp areas. Comes to light. **FP** In a loose spinning, mining the stem of Yellow Loosestrife.



35.068 (738) *Monochroa tetragonella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. On a few coastal saltmarshes. Rests vertically. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In stem and roots of Sea Milkwort, causing discoloration and often killing the plant.



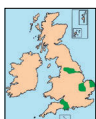
35.069 (743) *Monochroa elongella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Thin white bands on antennae. Coastal sand dunes or sparsely vegetated chalk grassland. Can be swept from foodplant. Comes to light. **FP** In root of Silverweed, causing plant to wilt.



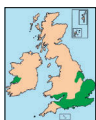
35.070 (742) *Monochroa lutulentella* 7mm Nb.
Jun–Aug. Generally in fens, marshes and damp areas. Plain, with indistinct discal spot. Comes to light. **FP** Probably in roots of Meadowsweet.



35.071 (736) *Monochroa lucidella* 7mm Local.
Jun–Aug. Widespread in damp freshwater habitats. Flies around foodplant in late afternoon, comes to light. **FP** In stem of Common Spike-rush.



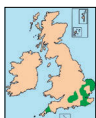
35.072 (745) *Monochroa divisella* 7mm pRDB1.
Jul–Aug. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a blotch mine in leaf of Yellow Iris.



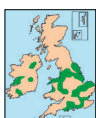
35.073 (737) *Monochroa palustrellus* 10mm Nb.
Jun–Aug. Comes to light. In sandy areas, dry pastures, marshes and waste ground. Expanding its range. Comes to light. **FP** Curled Dock in roots, stem or leaf petioles, causing no visible sign.



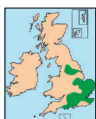
35.074 (744a) *Monochroa moyses* 4.5mm Na.
May–Jul. In brackish ditches behind sea walls. Has slight pale streak along costa to $\frac{3}{4}$. Comes to light. **FP** Mines a leaf of Sea Club-rush.



35.075 (744) *Monochroa arundinetella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Can be swept from foodplant, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Long, thin mine in leaf of Greater or Lesser Pond-sedge.



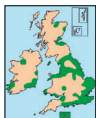
35.076 (741) *Monochroa suffusella* 6mm pRDB3. May–Aug. Fens, marshes and lowland raised bogs. Can be swept by day, flies in evening sun and to light. **FP** Leaf of Common Cottongrass and, possibly, Club-rush.



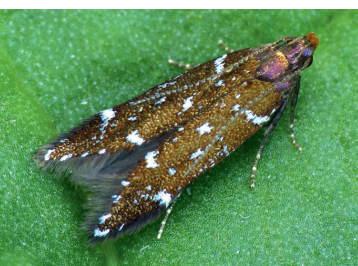
35.077 (740) *Monochroa hornigi* 5.5mm Na.
Jun–Aug. Gardens, parks, ditches, pond margins. First recorded in Buckingham Palace gardens in 1963. **FP** In stems of Pale Persicaria.



35.078 (740a) *Monochroa niphognatha* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Found regularly only in a single freshwater reed-bed in England. Comes to light. **FP** In stem of Amphibious Bistort.



35.079 (733) *Oxypteryx wilkella* 5mm Nb.
Jun–Sep. Widespread but generally coastal, on sandy or shingle areas. Occasionally occurs with only a single fascia. Comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube covered with moss in Broom Fork-moss, Great Plait-moss or Hairy Screw-moss on the ground.



35.064 CMM



35.065 CMM



35.065 PGC



35.066 ♂ PGC



35.066 ♀ TS



35.067 FG



35.068 PK



35.068 Feeding signs in Sea Milkwort SMP



35.069 GMT



35.070 PGC



35.071 TT



35.072 FS



35.073 PGC



35.073 CMM



35.074 NS



35.075 PK



35.076 FG



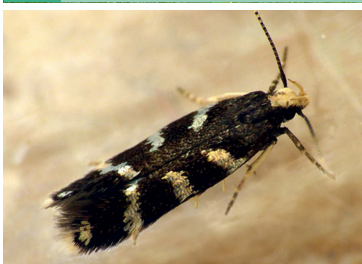
35.077 NS



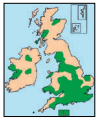
35.078 FG



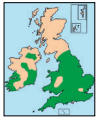
35.079 CMM



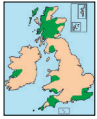
35.079 CMM



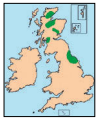
35.080 (732) *Oxypteryx unicolorella* 6mm Nb. May–Jul. On chalk downs, limestone grassland, herb-rich meadows. Can be swept by day, comes to light. Similar to more common *Monochroa tenebrella*. **FP** Possibly on St John's-wort.



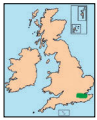
35.081 (731) *Oxypteryx atrella* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. On rough ground, dry meadows, waste ground, etc. Flies early evening and to light. **FP** Mines stem of St John's-wort.



35.082 (731a) *Oxypteryx immaculatella* 5mm pRDB3. May–Sep. In a wide range of habitats. Flies in sun, early evening and to light. **FP** Unknown, but may include Slender St John's-wort.



35.083 (754) *Xystophora pulveratella* 6mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Very local in Scottish Highlands, extinct in England since 1912. On sheltered sunny slopes of herb-rich meadows. Flies low around foodplant at dusk. **FP** Between spun leaves of bird's-foot trefoils, Bitter Vetch, Red Clover.



35.084 (761a) *Cotoneaster Webworm Athrips rancidella* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. In gardens. Comes to light. **FP** In untidy silk tube under a leaf of Wall Cotoneaster.



35.085 (762) *Athrips mouffetella* 8mm Common. Jun–Aug. In woods, hedgerows and gardens. Rests near foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In a silk-spinning on terminal leaves of Honeysuckle or Snowberry.



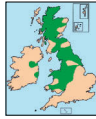
35.086 (761) *Athrips tetrapunctella* 5mm pRDB2. May–Jul. Unmistakable. Extinct in England, last seen 1949. In Scotland on sheltered sunny, herb-rich slopes, and in Ireland in limestone areas such as the Burren. Can be swept from foodplant, flies dawn and dusk, comes to light and sugar. **FP** In silk tube in spun terminal leaves of Bitter Vetch, Tufted Vetch.



35.087 (798) *Neofriseria peliella* 7mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. On dry open coastal vegetated shingle. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In silk tube at base of stems of Sheep's Sorrel.



35.088 (799) *Neofriseria singula* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. On inland heaths and brecks. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In silk tube at base of stems of Sheep's Sorrel.



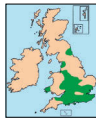
35.089 (794) *Prolita sexpunctella* 8mm Nb. May–Jul. Flies over short heather in sunshine, comes to light. **FP** On spun leaves of heather.



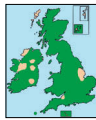
35.090 (795) *Prolita solutella* 8mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Not seen in northern England since 1921. Makes short, low flights in sun, occasionally comes to light. **FP** On low Petty Whin in Scotland, Hairy Greenweed in Cornwall, from a silk tube on the ground.



35.091 (841) *Sophronia semicostella* 9mm Local. Jun–Aug. Varied habitats, including chalk downs, heathland, vegetated shingle, coastal grass. Flies afternoons, at dusk and to light. **FP** Probably Sweet Vernal-grass, Mugwort, campions.



35.092 (793) *Mirificarma lentiginosella* 7mm Na. Aug. Old meadows, grassy heaths, chalk downs. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** Spun terminal shoots of Dyer's Greenweed.



35.093 (792) *Mirificarma mulinella* 7mm Common. Jul–Sep. On heaths, embankments, hedges, etc. Comes to light. **FP** In a flower bud on Gorse, Broom, sometimes Tree Lupin.



35.080 PGC



35.081 PGC



35.082 HMB



35.083 SB



35.084 CMM



35.085 NS



35.087 CMM



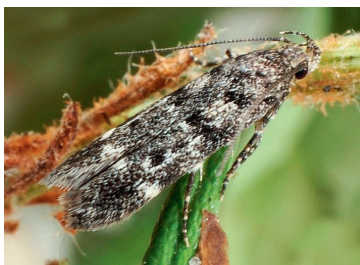
35.087 NS



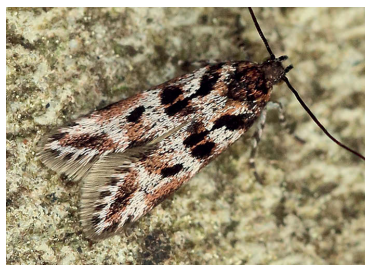
35.087 Sheep's Sorrel on coastal shingle at Dungeness, Kent SMP



35.086 IU



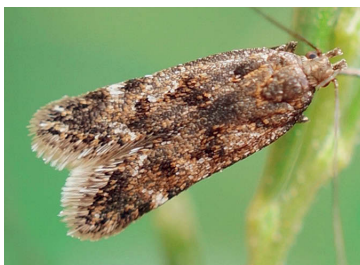
35.088 FG



35.089 NV



35.090 ♂ FG



35.090 ♀ FG



35.089 SMP



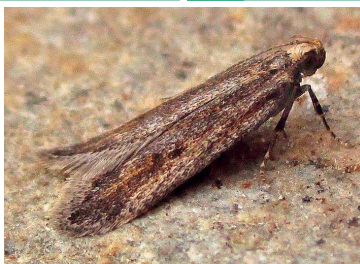
35.091 PGC



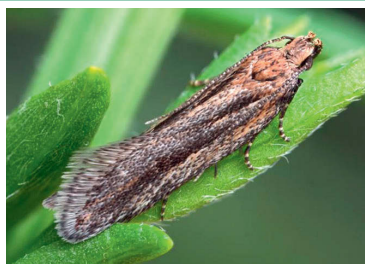
35.092 OW



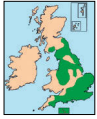
35.093 CMM



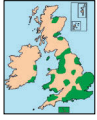
35.093 NGJR



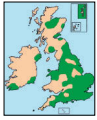
35.093 PGC



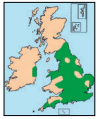
35.094 (796) *Aroga velocella* 8mm Local. Apr–May, Jul–Sep. Brecks, heath, moors, parks, hedges. Makes short, low flights in afternoon sun, comes to light. **FP** Low down on Sheep's Sorrel, from a silk tube.



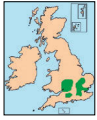
35.095 (791) *Chionodes distinctella* 8mm Na. Jun–Aug. Downs, fens, coastal shingle, brecks, sand dunes. Can be swept from low vegetation, comes to light and occasionally sugar. **FP** Bird's-foot trefoils among moss, Sheep's Sorrel.



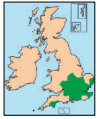
35.096 (790) *Chionodes fumatella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Sand dunes, quarries, chalk grass, riverbanks. Flies low over sandy areas by day, comes to light. **FP** In a sand-covered silk tube in mosses.



35.097 (800) *Gelechia rhombella* 7mm Nb. Jul–Sep. In old orchards. Grey with black 'shoulder' marks. Comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Apple or Pear.



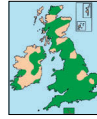
35.098 (801) *Gelechia scotinella* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Pale thoracic spot. Old Blackthorn hedges and scrub. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In a spinning on tips of Blackthorn.



35.099 (801a) *Gelechia senticetella* 6mm Nb. Jul–Sep. In parks and gardens. Comes to light. **FP** Junipers and cypresses.



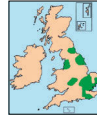
35.100 (802) *Gelechia sabinellus* 8mm Adventive. Aug. Possibly temporarily established in 1970s, not seen since. **FP** Junipers.



35.101 (802a) *Gelechia sororculella* 8mm Local. Jun–Aug. Damp woods, scrub, fens, riverbanks. Rests on trunks. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Usually Grey or Goat Willow.



35.102 (803) *Gelechia muscosella* 7mm pRDB3. Jun–Aug. In fens, damp scrub, quarries, estuaries. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** In female catkin of Grey Willow, possibly other willows or poplars.



35.103 (804) *Gelechia cuneatella* 7mm pRDB1. Jul–Sep. Riverbanks, marshes, wetlands. Rests on willow trunks, comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of White or Crack Willow.



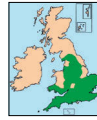
35.104 (805) *Gelechia hippophaella* 9mm pRDB2. Aug–Sep. Sandy coloured with dark mark at base of costa. Coastal dunes. Comes to light. **FP** Spun terminal leaves on young growth of Sea Buckthorn.



35.105 (806) *Gelechia nigra* 9mm Na. Jun–Aug. In woods, riversides, suburbia. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of Aspen, White Poplar, Hybrid Black-Poplar.



35.106 (807) *Gelechia turpella* 9mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Mature poplars in parks, roadsides and gardens. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Black-Poplar, possibly Crack Willow.



35.107 (859) *Psoricoptera gibbosella* 8mm Local. Jul–Oct. Mature oak woods. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** Longitudinally rolled oak leaf.



35.094 CMM



15.094 PGC



35.095 DT



35.096 JEG



35.096 PGC



35.095 NS



35.097 JBH



35.098 BAS



35.098 PGC



35.099 TS



35.100 TS



35.101 BAS



35.102 NS



35.103 TT



35.105 BAS



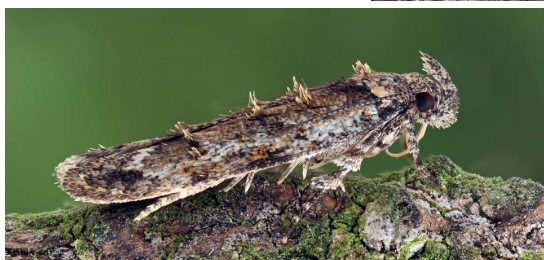
35.104 PGC



35.104 Young Sea Buckthorn, Norfolk RJH



35.106 IU



35.107 PGC



35.107 NV



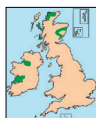
35.108 (824) *Gnorimoschema streliciella* 6mm
Extinct. Jun. Last seen in 1909; presumed
extinct. **FP** Mountain Everlasting.



35.109 (822) *Scrobipalpa acuminatella* 5mm
Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Variable, anywhere
with thistles. **FP** Mine in thistle leaves.



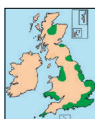
35.110 (814a) *Scrobipalpa pauperella* 5mm
pRDB1. May–Jul. Thought extinct in Britain but
rediscovered in 2013 in Yorkshire in damp
fenland. Comes to light. **FP** Greater Knapweed
or thistles.



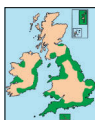
35.111 (821) *Scrobipalpa murinella* 4.5mm
pRDB2. May–Jun. Can be disturbed from
foodplant. Heathery grassland and rocks,
limestone pavement in Ireland. **FP** Mines leaves
of Mountain Everlasting.



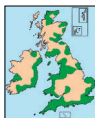
35.112 (810) *Scrobipalpa suaedella* 7mm Na.
Jun–Aug. Coastal saltmarsh. Comes to light.
FP Sea-blites, in a silk gallery among leaf tips.



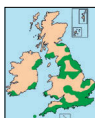
35.113 (813) *Scrobipalpa salicorniae* 6mm Na.
Jun–Sep. Coastal saltmarsh. Flies at dusk,
comes to light. **FP** Glassworts, Sea Aster, Annual
Sea-blite, Common Sea-lavender.



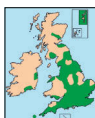
35.114 (812) *Scrobipalpa instabilella* 6mm Nb.
Jun–Sep. Coastal saltmarsh. Can be swept,
comes readily to light. **FP** Sea Purslane.



35.115 (815) *Scrobipalpa nitentella* 6mm Nb.
Jun–Aug. Saltmarsh, tidal mudflats, strandlines.
Can be swept by day among foodplant, comes to
light. **FP** Goosefoot, Annual Sea-blite, oraches.



35.116 (816) *Scrobipalpa obsoletella* 6mm Nb.
May–Sep. Probably two broods. Saltmarsh, sea
walls, also inland. Comes to light. **FP** Oraches,
possibly goosefoots.



35.117 (818) *Scrobipalpa atriplicella* 6mm Nb.
Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Grass and wasteland. Can be
swept and comes to light. **FP** Leaves, flowers or
seed of oraches, goosefoots.



35.108 SIR



35.109 ♂ BenS



35.109 ♀ NV



35.110 SIR



35.109 RL



35.109 TT



35.111 ♂ RJH



35.111 ♀ RJH



35.111 Mines in leaves of
Mountain Everlasting RJH



35.112 BenS



35.114 JEG



35.114 DBS



35.114 Tidal saltmarsh with Sea Purslane, Lancashire SMP



35.113 DJS



35.115 CMM



35.116 PK



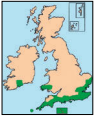
35.117 NS



35.117 TT



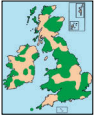
35.117 PK



35.118 (814) **Beet Moth** *Scrobipalpa ocellatella* 6mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Oct. Coastal on shingle, marshes, dunes. Comes to light. **FP** Buds, stems or leaves of Sea Beet.



35.119 (811) *Scrobipalpa samadensis* 6mm Nb. May–Sep. Saltmarsh, sand dunes, vegetated shingle. Comes to light. **FP** Roots of Buck's-horn and Sea Plantain, causing leaves to wilt.



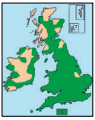
35.120 (820) **Thyme Moth** *Scrobipalpa artemisiella* 5mm Nb. May–Aug. Coastal sandhills, machair, limestone areas. Flies around Wild Thyme in sunshine, comes to light. **FP** Wild Thyme.



35.121 (811a) *Scrobipalpa stangei* 7mm Extinct. Jul. Coastal, previously on Isle of Wight. Not recorded since 1882; presumed extinct. **FP** In Europe on Sea Arrowgrass.



35.122 (817) *Scrobipalpa clintoni* 7mm Na. May–Jun. Coastal on stony, sandy or shingle beaches close to high-water mark. **FP** In stems of Curled Dock.



35.123 (819) *Scrobipalpa costella* 7mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Oct. Gardens, hedgerows, coasts. Comes to light. **FP** Blotch mines in Woody or Deadly Nightshade.



35.124 (823) *Scrobipalpa diffluella* 5mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Not recorded since 1926; presumed extinct. **FP** Not known, but *Aster* spp. In Europe.



35.125 (823a) *Scrobipalpa tussilaginis* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. Likes almost bare soil on coastal landslips. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** Mines upper surface of leaf of Colt's-foot, turning it purple.



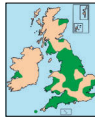
35.126 (825) **Potato Tuber Moth** *Phthorimaea operculella* 8mm Migrant/Adventive. Jun–Sep. Usually found in imported potatoes or tomatoes. New to Wales in 2019. **FP** In Potato tuber or Tomato fruit.



35.127 (825a) *Tuta absoluta* 5mm Adventive. Apr–Dec. Can be continuously brooded indoors. Comes to light. **FP** In leaves, buds, stalks and fruits of Tomato.



35.128 (827) *Caryocolum alsinella* 5mm Na. Jun–Aug. Coastal species, comes to light. **FP** On Little, Sea or Common Mouse-ear. On Spring Sandwort in the Burren, Ireland.



35.129 (828) *Caryocolum viscariella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Hedgerows, woods and clearings on shaded plants. Can be swept, comes to light. **FP** In spun shoots of Red or White Campion and Sticky Catchfly.



35.118 NS



35.118 BenS



35.118 PK



35.119 CMM



35.119 NV



35.120 PGC



35.121 MK



35.122 RJH



35.124 JPS



35.123 CMM



35.123 BenS



35.123 VP



35.125 MSP



35.126 IU



35.126 PK



35.127 CMM



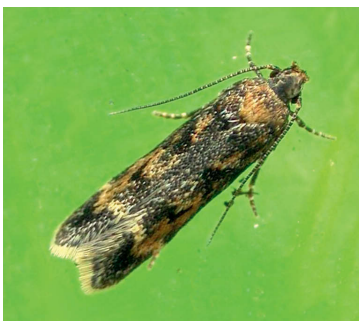
35.127 Detail CMM



35.128 CMM



35.129 BenS



35.129 BenS



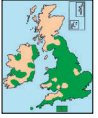
35.128 JBH



35.130 (826) *Caryocolum vicinella* 6mm Na. Jun–Sep. Always coastal on shingle and rocky sea cliffs, except for a single inland disused lead mine in central Carmarthenshire where foodplant is abundant. Comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Sea Campion.



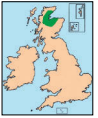
35.131 (829) *Caryocolum marmorea* 5mm Nb. May–Sep. Coastal dunes and machair. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Common and Little Mouse-ear in a sand-covered silk tube at ground level.



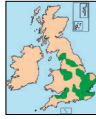
35.132 (830) *Caryocolum fraternella* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. In meadows, heaths, coasts, hedges, woods, scrub. Comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of stitchworts and mouse-ears.



35.133 (832) *Caryocolum blandella* 6mm Nb. Jul–Sep. In shade in woods, hedges, banks. Easily swept, comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Greater Stitchwort.



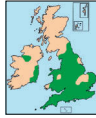
35.134 (832a) *Caryocolum blandelloides* 5mm pRDB1. Aug–Sep. Found only on coastal dunes of north-east Scotland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Inside flowers and seed-head of Common Mouse-ear.



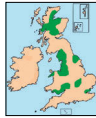
35.135 (831) *Caryocolum proxima* 5mm pRDB3. Jun–Aug. Distinctive pink bands on middle leg (see inset photo). Rests on tree trunks, flies in the evening and to light. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Common Mouse-ear and Common Chickweed.



35.136 (835) *Caryocolum blandulella* 4.5mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. Very rare, last seen in Carmarthenshire in 2006, Suffolk, in 2019. Sandy areas. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** Feeds in spun seed capsules of Little Mouse-ear.



35.137 (834) *Caryocolum tricolorella* 6mm Local. Jul–Sep. Shaded woodland edges, hedgerows, banks. Comes to light and sugar. **FP** Spun shoots of Greater Stitchwort.



35.138 (833) *Caryocolum junctella* 5mm pRDB3. Aug–May. Overwinters in buildings or dense cover such as Yew. Shaded woodland edges, hedgerows, banks. Rests on trunks. Flies in evening sun and comes to light. **FP** Lesser Stitchwort and Sticky Mouse-ear.



35.130 BD



35.130 CMM



35.130 Disused lead mine with Sea Campion CMM



35.131 ♂ CMM



35.131 ♀ PP



35.131 ♂ Hebrides JBK



35.131 ♀ Hebrides JBK



35.132 BenS



35.133 SMP



35.134 SMP



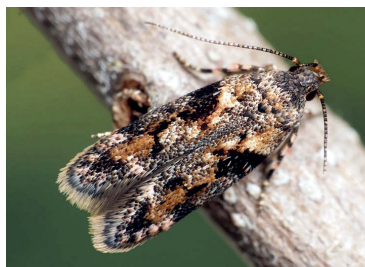
35.132 OW



35.134 Dune habitat, Nairn, Scotland SMP



35.135 OW



35.135 OW



35.136 JSB



35.136 Workings in Little Mouse-ear CMM



35.137 BenS



35.138 OW



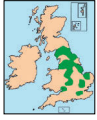
35.138 DT



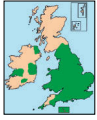
35.137 PGC



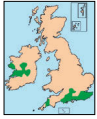
35.139 (837) *Caryocolum huebneri* 5.5mm
Extinct. Jul–Aug. Last seen in 19th century;
presumed extinct. **FP** Greater Stitchwort.



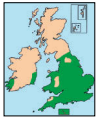
35.140 (836) *Caryocolum kroesmanniella* 6mm
pRDB1. Jul–Aug. In open woodland. Rests on
oak trunks, comes to light. **FP** On spun shoots of
Bog or Greater Stitchwort.



35.141 (765) *Teleiodes vulgella* 6mm Common.
Jun–Aug. In gardens, hedges, woods. Rests on
trunks, flies in the evening and to light.
FP Between flat spun leaves of Hawthorn,
Rowan, Wall Cotoneaster.



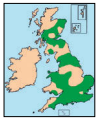
35.142 (769) *Teleiodes waggae* 6mm Na. May–Jul.
First recorded in 1976. Mixed deciduous
woodland. Rests on trunks, comes to light. New
to Wales in 2019. **FP** Between flat spun leaves of
Hazel, birches, Sweet Chestnut.



35.143 (774) *Teleiodes luculella* 5.5mm Common.
Apr–Aug. In oak woods and on isolated oaks.
Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** On deciduous
oaks.



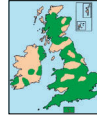
35.144 (774a) *Teleiodes flavimaculella* 5.5mm
pRDB1. May–Jul. Deciduous woodland. Similar
to *T. luculella* but lacks the pale crescent
touching the costa at both ends. **FP** Unknown.
Has been bred on Goat Willow in Poland.



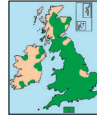
35.145 (775) *Teleiodes sequax* 6mm Local.
Jun–Aug. Short, dry grassland on chalk and
limestone in England, on acid pastures and
heaths in Scotland. Can be swept from
foodplant, flies in the evening and to light. **FP** On
spun leaves of rock-roses.



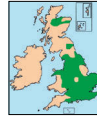
35.146 (776) *Teleiopsis diffinis* 7mm Common.
May–Jul, Jul–Oct. Dry acid grassland and heath,
sometimes coastal. Can be swept from
foodplant, flies afternoon, dusk and to light.
FP Common and Sheep's Sorrel.



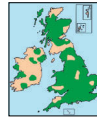
35.147 (767) *Carpatolechia decorella* 6mm Nb.
Jul–Apr. Hibernates. Woods, parks, scrub.
Variable markings. Rests on trunks, comes to
light. **FP** Oaks and Dogwood.



35.148 (772) *Carpatolechia fugitivella* 6mm
Local. Jun–Aug. Woods, parks, hedges. Comes
to light. **FP** In spun leaves of elms.



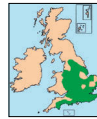
35.149 (771) *Carpatolechia alburnella* 6mm
Local. Jun–Aug. Woods, parks, heathland. Rests
on birch trunks, comes to light. **FP** In spun or
folded leaf of birches.



35.150 (768) *Carpatolechia notatella* 7mm Local.
May–Jul. Woods, heath, scrub, fens. Rests on
trunks, comes to light. **FP** Willows.



35.151 (770) *Carpatolechia proximella* 7mm
Common. Apr–Jul. Woods and scrub. Rests on
trunks, easily disturbed, comes to light. **FP** In
folded-up leaf of birches and alders.



35.152 (764) *Pseudotelphusa scalella* 5mm Nb.
May–Jul. Deciduous woodland. Rests on trunks,
comes to light. **FP** Unknown, but possibly oaks in
Europe.



35.139 PeB



35.140 TT



35.141 CMM



35.142 EO'D



35.143 CMM



35.144 FG



35.144 IU



35.145 BAS



35.145 CMM



35.146 CMM



35.146 CMM



35.147 NGJR



35.148 NS



35.147 OW



35.147 BAS



35.148 CMM



35.149 BenS



35.149 OW



35.150 CMM



35.150 JBK



35.151 CMM



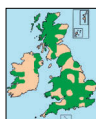
35.152 NS



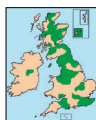
35.151 Hebrides JBK



35.151 BenS



35.153 (773) *Pseudotelphusa paripunctella* 6mm Nb. May–Jul. Woods, hedges, moors, bogs. Can be swept from foodplant, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Mainly on oaks in the south, birches and Bog Myrtle in the north.



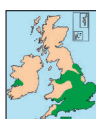
35.154 (763) *Xenolechia aethiops* 8mm pRDB3. Mar–Jun. Now very scarce, in Scotland and Northumberland only. Likes young heather on recently burnt sites. Can be swept from burnt heather, where it is well camouflaged. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** From a silk tube on Bell Heather.



35.155 (766) *Altenia scriptella* 7mm Na. Jun–Aug. Hedgerows or wood edges. Rests on trunks and fences, comes to light. **FP** Field Maple, in a folded leaf of sapling.



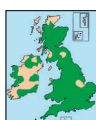
35.156 (757) *Recurvaria nanella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. In woods, gardens, orchards. Rests on trunks and fences, comes to light. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Apple, Pear, Blackthorn.



35.157 (758) *Recurvaria leucatella* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. Unmistakable. Hedges, gardens, orchards, scrub, especially isolated trees. Can be beaten from foodplants, comes to light. **FP** Apple, Hawthorn, sometimes Rowan.



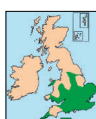
35.158 (759) *Coleotechnites piceaella* 5mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. First noted as import in 1952, last confirmed record in 1984. Gardens and plantations where foodplant grows. Comes to light. **FP** Unknown in Britain, possibly Norway Spruce.



35.159 (760) *Exoteleia dodecella* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Can be beaten from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In a web on buds and shoots on Scots Pine or larches.



35.160 (755) *Stenolechia gemmella* 5mm Local. Jul–Sep. Rests on oak bark, comes to light. **FP** Buds and shoots of oaks.



35.161 (756) *Parachronistis albiceps* 5mm Local. Jun–Aug. Woodland, etc. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** In a bud on Hazel.



35.153 OW



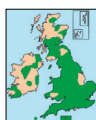
35.154 ♂ FG



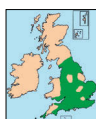
35.154 ♀ FG

36 BATRACHEDRIDAE

There are three woodland species, including a very rare migrant. They are narrow-winged with antennae held back.



36.001 (878) *Batrachedra praeangusta* 8mm Common. Jun–Oct. Woods, parks, gardens, scrub, etc. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** White Poplar, Aspen, and White, Goat or Grey Willow. Inside a female catkin.



36.002 (879) *Batrachedra pinicolella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Sometimes comes to light. **FP** Mines needles from a silk gallery on Norway Spruce, Scots Pine.



36.0021 (879a) *Batrachedra parvulpunctella* 7mm Migrant. Jun. Migrant in Cornwall in 1991. From southern Europe. **FP** Reeds.



35.155 OW



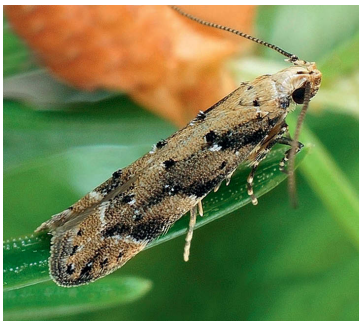
35.156 BAS



35.156 PK



35.157 BAS



35.158 FG



35.158 RS



35.159 CMM



35.159 NGJR



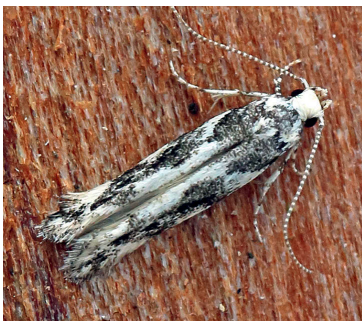
35.159 NS



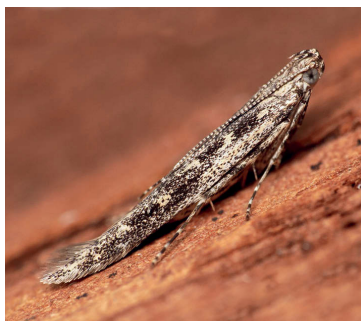
35.160 BAS



35.161 BAS



35.161 NV



36.001 OW



36.002 RS



36.0021 FG

37 COLEOPHORIDAE

There are 109 British species, five of which are extinct. They generally rest slightly inclined with antennae forward. Larvae live in cases, which can be distinctive and diagnostic. Adults often similar. Many are best bred or need gen. det. for certain ID.



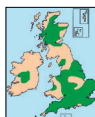
37.001 (486) *Augasma aeratella* 4.5mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Formerly brecks, downs, etc. Not seen since 1956; presumed extinct. **FP** Knotgrass, in a gall formed in stem.



37.008 (496a) *Coleophora adjectella* 5mm pRDB2. Jul. Mainly coastal. **FP** Blackthorn.



37.002 (487) *Coleophora lutarea* 6mm Nb. Apr–Jun. Flies by day, may be seen nectaring on foodplant. **FP** Greater Stitchwort.



37.009 (496) *Coleophora milvipennis* 6mm Local. May–Jul. On heathland and open woods with scattered birch trees. Antennae ringed to about ¾. **FP** Birches.



37.003 (488) *Coleophora limoniella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Flies in afternoon sun in drier parts of saltmarshes. **FP** Seeds of Common Sea-lavender.



37.010 (498) *Coleophora alnifoliae* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Similar to *C. adjectella*. Some populations have a two-year life cycle. In woodlands and on stream banks. Rarely seen. **FP** Alders.



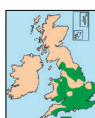
37.004 (489) *Coleophora albella* 8mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Woodland rides. Not seen since 1985; presumed extinct. **FP** On seeds of Ragged Robin, from a case made from a seed.



37.011 (497) *Coleophora badiipennella* 5mm Local. Jul. Young elms at woodland edges. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** Elms.



37.005 (490) *Coleophora lutipennella* 6mm Common. Jun–Jul. Comes to light. **FP** On oaks, in a case made of mined pieces of leaf.



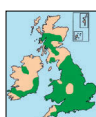
37.012 (499) *Coleophora limosipennella* 6mm Local. Jun–Jul. In wood margins and hedgerows with elm saplings. Antennae fully ringed. Rarely seen but occasionally comes to light. **FP** Elms.



37.006 (491) *Coleophora gryphipennella* 6mm Common. Jun–Jul. Flies at dusk and dawn and to light. Similar to other coleophorids but rings on antennae clearly defined. **FP** Roses or Wild Strawberry.



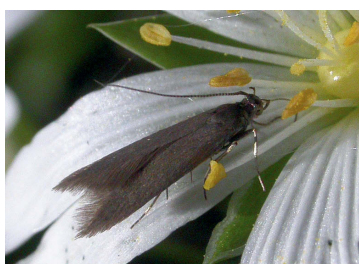
37.013 (501) *Coleophora siccifolia* 6mm Nb. May–Jun. Rarely seen. **FP** Birches, Hawthorn, Apple, Rowan.



37.007 (492) *Coleophora flavipennella* 5.5mm Common. Jun–Jul. Comes to light. **FP** Oaks.



37.001 FG



37.002 NS



37.003 CMM



37.004 PeB



37.005 CMM



37.005 Case on oak FG



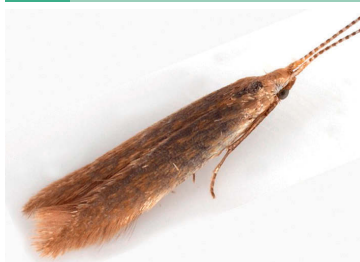
37.006 HMB



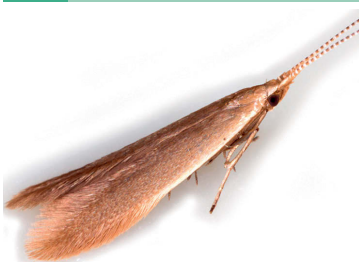
37.006 Case DBS



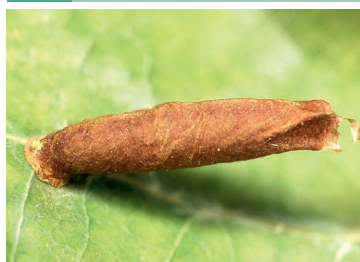
37.007 CL



37.008 CL



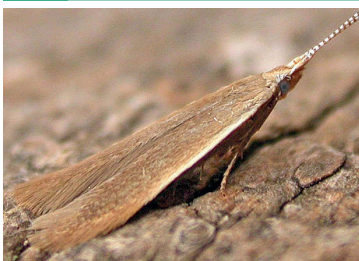
37.009 CL



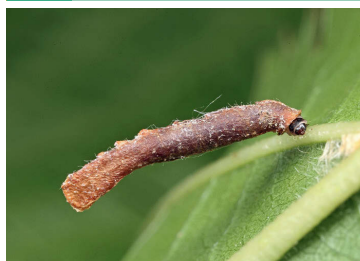
37.007 Case PeB



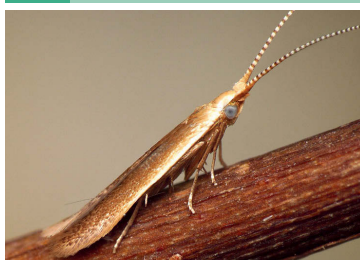
37.009 Case GMT



37.010 PK



37.010 Case on Alder PGC



37.011 OW



37.011 Case on Small-leaved Elm NS



37.012 JEG



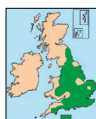
37.013 PeB



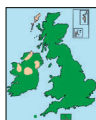
37.013 Case on Apple BenS



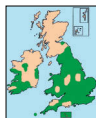
37.012 Case on Wych Elm GMT



37.014 (494) *Coleophora coracipennella* 6mm
Local. Jun–Aug. **FP** Blackthorn, Plum.



37.015 (493) *Coleophora serratella* 6mm
Common. Jun–Jul. Widespread on a range of trees. Antennae not ringed towards tips.
FP Alder, birches, Hazel, elm, Hornbeam.



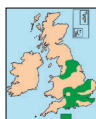
37.016 (495) **Apple and Plum Case-bearer**
Coleophora spinella 6mm Common. Jun–Jul. In woods, hedgerows, gardens. Antennae fully ringed. **FP** Usually on Hawthorn or Apple, occasionally others.



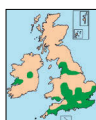
37.017 (494a) *Coleophora prunifoliae* 6mm Nb.
Jun–Jul. Scattered colonies. Flies at night. New to Wales in 2018. **FP** Blackthorn, Plum, sometimes Apple.



37.018 (500) *Coleophora hydrolapathella* 6mm
pRDB1. Jul–Aug. Antennae not ringed at tip. Flies towards dusk. **FP** Water Dock.



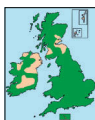
37.019 (502) *Coleophora trigeminella* 5mm Na.
Jun–Jul. Case similar to that of *C. hydrolapathella*. **FP** Hawthorn, Apple, Wild Cherry, Rowan.



37.020 (503) *Coleophora fuscocuprella* 4.5mm
Nb. May–Jun. Rarely seen. Antennae with grey base, ringed towards tip. **FP** Hazel or birches.



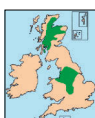
37.021 (508) *Coleophora arctostaphyli* 6mm
pRDB1. May–Jun. Antennae ringed along full length. Flies in evening. **FP** Bearberry, first in a mine, then a case.



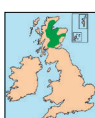
37.022 (504) *Coleophora luscinaepennella* 6mm
Common. Jun–Jul. Damp ground, bogs, fens. Flies at dawn, dusk and to light. **FP** Bog Myrtle, *Salix* spp.



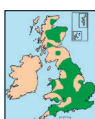
37.023 (505) *Coleophora idaeella* 7mm pRDB2.
Jun–Jul. North-east Scotland only. **FP** Cowberry.



37.024 (506) *Coleophora vitisella* 6mm Na. Jun–Jul. Similar habits to *C. idaeella* but more widespread and case is different. Flies in evening. **FP** Cowberry for two years.



37.025 (507) *Coleophora glitzilla* 7mm Na.
Jun–Jul. Similar to above, but case differs. **FP** Cowberry for two years.



37.026 (509) *Coleophora violacea* 5mm Nb.
May–Jun. Outer ¼ of antennae white. **FP** Larvae polyphagous on up to 35 trees, bushes and herbaceous plants.



37.014 CL



37.014 Case on Blackthorn TS



37.015 NV



37.015 Case on birch DBS



37.016 NS



37.016 Case change OW



37.017 PGC



37.017 Case PGC



37.018 CL



37.018 Case on Great Water Dock stem NS



37.019 FG



37.020 PeB



37.020 Case RJH



37.021 RJH



37.022 PGC



37.022 Case on Bog Myrtle NS



37.021 Mine in Bearberry NV



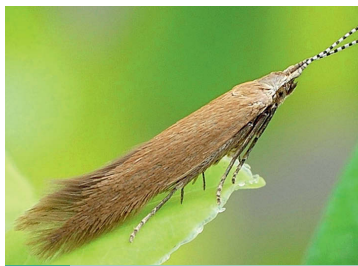
37.023 FG



37.023 Case RJH



37.024 BenS



37.025 FG



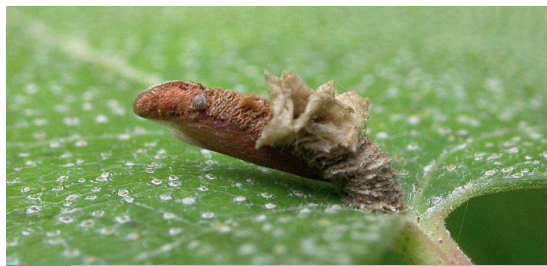
37.025 Case RJH



37.024 Case on Cowberry NS



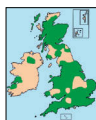
37.026 FG



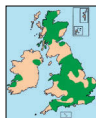
37.026 Case on birch NS



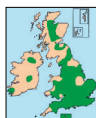
37.027 (513) *Coleophora potentillae* 5mm Local. Jun–Jul. Plain, antennae fully ringed. **FP** Herbaceous plants, Bramble, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Sweet Chestnut, birches, willows, etc.



37.028 (510) *Coleophora juncicolella* 3.5mm Local. Jun–Jul. Tiny, among heathers. Can be swept, flies in sunshine. **FP** Heathers, in a case made of heather leaves.



37.029 (511) *Coleophora orbitella* 7mm Nb. May–Jul. On heaths in stands of mature birches or in alder carrs. Flies at night, or evening in Scotland. **FP** Birches or alders.



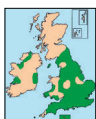
37.030 (512) *Coleophora binderella* 6mm Local. Jun–Jul. On heaths in stands of mature birches, in alder carrs and in woods with Hazel. Antennae rings faint towards tip. Flies at night and to light. **FP** Alders, birches, Hazel, Hornbeam.



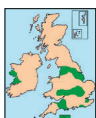
37.031 (514) *Coleophora ahenella* 6mm Na. May–Jun. Very local. Plain grey, antennae fully ringed. **FP** Buckthorns, Wayfaring Tree, Dogwood.



37.032 (515) *Coleophora albitarsella* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. Wide range of habitats. Antennae thick and dark at base, faintly ringed at tip. Occasionally flies in sun, usually at night. **FP** Smooth case made of cylindrical leaf sections on Ground-ivy, Basil, Self-heal, mints, Meadow Clary, Wild Marjoram.



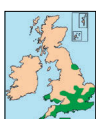
37.033 (516) Large Clover Case-bearer *Coleophora trifolii* 10mm Local. Jun–Aug. Flies in sun and to light in waste ground and open grassland. Antennae thick at base, tip white. This and next two species formerly believed to be conspecific. **FP** Seeds of mellilots.



37.034 (517a) *Coleophora frischella* 6mm Nb. May, Aug. Can be swept from foodplant. Flies dawn, dusk and to light. **FP** Probably Red Clover.



37.035 (517) Clover Case-bearer *Coleophora alcyonipennella* 6mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Can be swept from foodplant. Flies dawn, dusk and to light. **FP** White Clover or Alsike Clover.



37.036 (521) *Coleophora conyzae* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Chalk or limestone grassland on Ploughman's Spikenard or marshy areas on fleabanes. Comes to light. **FP** Fleabanes, Ploughman's Spikenard.



37.037 (521a) *Coleophora calycotomella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. First seen in Surrey in 2004. **FP** Broom, in a case made of leaf sections.



37.038 (522) *Coleophora lineolea* 7mm Local. Jul–Sep. Widespread wherever foodplants grow in grassland, road verges, gardens, etc. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Black Horehound, sometimes White Horehound, Lamb's Ear, Hedge Woundwort, Betony. Case is hairy, from plant leaves.



37.027 MK



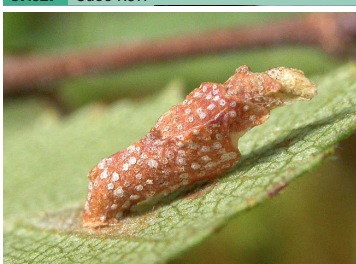
37.027 Case RJH



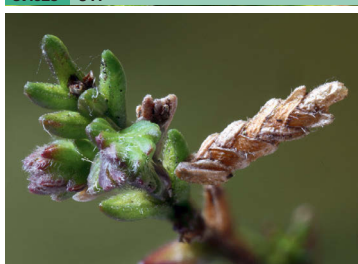
37.028 OW



37.029 CL



37.029 Case on Silver Birch NS



37.028 Case on heather PGC



37.030 PGC



37.030 Case on Grey Alder PGC



37.031 RB



37.032 PK



37.032 Case on Ground-ivy DBS



37.031 Case NS



37.033 CMM



37.033 CMM



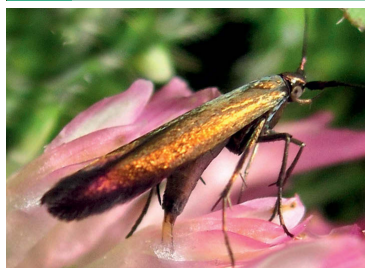
37.033 Case PGC



37.034 CL



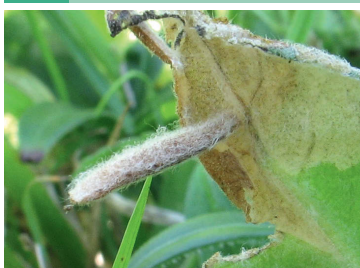
37.035 CMM



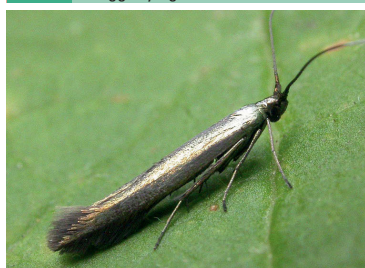
37.035 ♀ egg-laying TS



37.036 CL



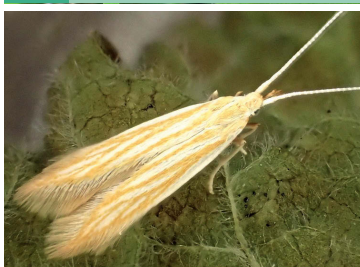
37.036 Case on fleabane MSP



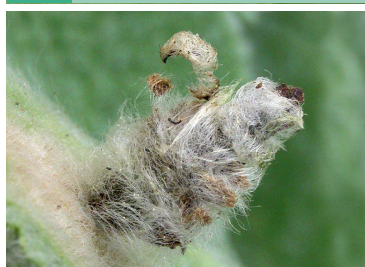
37.035 NS



37.037 JBH



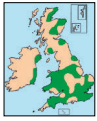
37.038 DBS



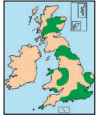
37.038 Case on Lamb's Ear NS



37.039 (523) *Coleophora hemerobiella* 7mm Local. Jul. Speckled grey, with slight grey dot about $\frac{3}{4}$ way down wing. Two-year life cycle. In woods, gardens, orchards. **FP** Hawthorn, Apple, Wild Cherry, Rowan, Plum.



37.040 (524) *Coleophora lithargyrinella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Jul. In woods with Greater Stitchwort or coasts with Sea Campion. **FP** Greater Stitchwort, Sea or Red Campion, mouse-ears.



37.041 (546) *Coleophora genistae* 5.5mm Na. Jun–Aug. Similar to *C. discordella*. On damp heaths, moors, grassland. **FP** Petty Whin, often gregarious.



37.042 (545) *Coleophora saturatella* 7mm pRDB3. Jun–Aug. On heaths, commons, rough pasture. Flies at dusk. **FP** Broom or Dyer's Greenweed.



37.043 (548) *Coleophora niveicostella* 6mm pRDB3. Jun–Aug. Plain white antennae. May be swept from patches of Wild Thyme. **FP** Wild Thyme, in a small, slim, dark case.



37.044 (547) *Coleophora discordella* 6mm Common. May–Aug. Widespread. **FP** Bird's-foot trefoils in a pistol-shaped case.



37.045 (528) *Coleophora chalcogrammella* 4mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Rare, small and distinctive. Image shown is a museum specimen collected in 1893 in Poland. On calcareous sandy soils. **FP** Field Mouse-ear, sometimes Lesser Stitchwort.



37.046 (519) *Coleophora deauratella* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. Substantial thickening at base of antennae. Flies at dawn and dusk. **FP** Red Clover.



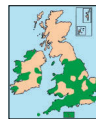
37.047 (520) *Coleophora amethystinella* 9mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Inhabits coastal and sea-wall grassland in Essex. Orange hairs around eyes and no white on antennae. Flies at dawn and dusk. **FP** In seeds of Smooth Tare using a seed pod as a case.



37.048 (518) *Coleophora mayrella* 6mm Common. Jun–Jul. Flies at dawn and dusk, comes to light. Antennae half white. **FP** On seeds of White Clover from a case inside a floret.



37.049 (533) **Pistol Case-bearer** *Coleophora anatipennella* 7mm Local. Jun–Jul. Vernacular name comes from the case, which resembles an antique pistol. Comes to light. Buff tuft below antennae base, similar to *C. albidella*. **FP** Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Apple, Pear.



37.050 (532) *Coleophora albidella* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Damp situations and dunes. **FP** Small-leaved willows such as Creeping, Grey or Eared. Pistol case incorporates leaf hairs.



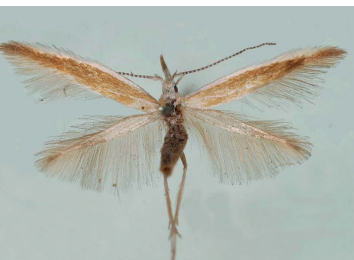
37.039 SAR



37.039 Case on Hawthorn flower NS



37.040 DJS



37.041 PeB



37.041 Case on Petty Whin OW



37.040 Case OW



37.042 CL



37.042 Case on Broom SAR



37.043 GHJM



37.044 CMM



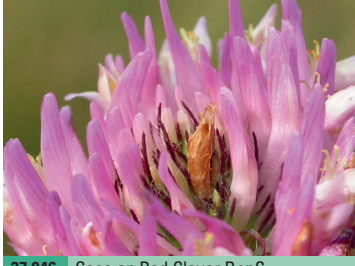
37.044 Case on Common Bird's-foot Trefoil GMT



37.045 PeB



37.046 BAS



37.046 Case on Red Clover BenS



37.045 Case PeB



37.047 PK, eye detail (inset) CL



37.047 Case on seed pod of Smooth Tare SAR



37.048 CMM



37.048 Case SAR



37.049 CMM



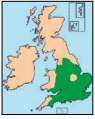
37.050 CL



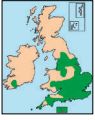
37.050 Case on Grey Sallow GMT



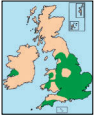
37.049 Case on Blackthorn GMT



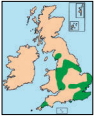
37.051 (537) *Coleophora kuehnella* 8mm Local. Jun–Jul. Sunny rides in oak woods. Comes to light. **FP** In a distinctive case on deciduous oaks.



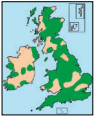
37.052 (535) *Coleophora ibipennella* 6mm Local. Jul–Aug. Oak woods. **FP** Pistol case on oaks, including Evergreen Oak.



37.053 (536) *Coleophora betulella* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Heathy habitats with birches. Male has stronger markings than female. Flies at dusk and at night. New to Scotland in 2019. **FP** Pistol case on birches.



37.054 (534) *Coleophora currucipennella* 7mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. Buff tuft (scape) below base of antennae. In woodland, comes to light. Skeletonises oak leaves, makes large holes in other foodplants. **FP** Deciduous oaks, Hornbeam, willows.



37.055 (541) *Coleophora pyrrhulipennella* 7mm Local. May–Aug. Widespread on heaths, moors and bogs. Feeds from distinctive black silk case. **FP** Heathers.



37.056 (542) *Coleophora serpylletorum* 7mm pRDB1. Jul. Western sea cliffs with Wild Thyme. Antennae plain, pale. Case made of several tiny leaves. **FP** Wild Thyme.



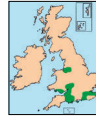
37.057 (540) *Coleophora vibicigerella* 7mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Not seen since 1980; presumed extinct. **FP** Sea Wormwood.



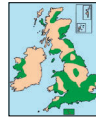
37.058 (539) *Coleophora conspicuella* 8mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Can be abundant at a few coastal sites. **FP** Mines leaves of Common Knapweed from its case, leaving pale patches.



37.059 (538) *Coleophora vibicella* 9mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Declining. Large and striking in warm pastures. **FP** Leaves of Dyer's Greenweed from a black case.



37.060 (531) *Coleophora ochrea* 9mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Chalk and limestone downs and cliffs, especially overhanging ledges. **FP** Case made of pieces of Common Rock-rose leaves.



37.061 (530) *Coleophora lixella* 9mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Chalk and limestone downs. Flies at dawn and dusk and comes to light. **FP** At first on Wild Thyme, then grasses from a case made of grass.



37.062 (529) *Coleophora tricolor* 9mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. On brecks on poor calcareous grassland. Ringed antennae with long, dark basal tuft. Diurnal flying, especially towards dusk, nectars on flowers of Basil Thyme. **FP** Initially on Basil Thyme, then grasses from a case made of grass.



37.051 ♂ NS



37.051 Case NS



37.052 NS



37.053 ♂ BenS



37.053 ♀ PGC



37.052 Case IK



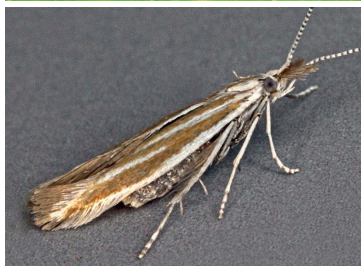
37.053 Case VP



37.054 RS



37.054 Case on Hornbeam DBS



37.055 JEG



37.055 Case on heather NS



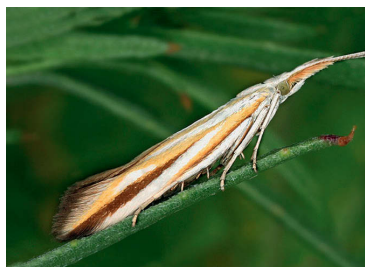
37.056 JEG



37.057 FG



37.057 Case FG



37.058 RB



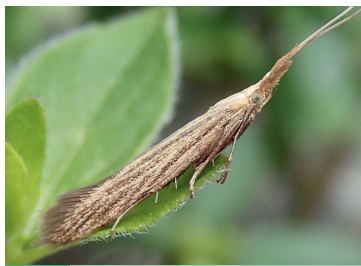
37.059 TJN



37.059 Case on Dyer's Greenweed VP



37.058 Case RB



37.060 GMT



37.060 Case on Common Rock-rose MSP



37.061 Case on grass GHJM



37.062 DT



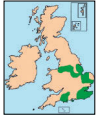
37.061 NV



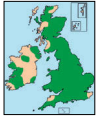
37.063 (544) *Coleophora albicosta* 7mm Common. Apr–Aug. Almost anywhere there is Gorse. **FP** Gorse, at first inside a seed pod, then from a hairy case.



37.064 (543) *Coleophora vulnerariae* 7mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Not recorded since 1880s; presumed extinct. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Kidney Vetch.



37.065 (549) *Coleophora pennella* 9mm Na. May–Jul. On brecks, dry calcareous or sandy soils, or shingle beaches. **FP** On Viper's-bugloss, Green Alkanet or Hound's-tongue. Case made from hairy leaf pieces.



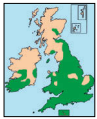
37.066 (526) **Larch Case-bearer** *Coleophora laricella* 5mm Common. May–Jul. In larch woods and plantations. Can be infestation, turning needles yellow. Occasionally come to light. **FP** European Larch, from a short, pale case.



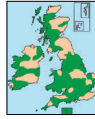
37.067 (579) *Coleophora antennariella* 5mm Extinct. Apr–May. Not recorded since 1930s; presumed extinct. Individual shown is a museum specimen from 1892. **FP** Hairy Wood-rush.



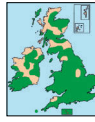
37.068 (586) *Coleophora adjunctella* 5mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Can be abundant on coastal marshes where foodplant occurs. Flies overnight and at dawn. **FP** Saltmarsh Rush, from a case made from a floret.



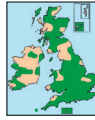
37.069 (587) *Coleophora caespitiella* 5mm Common. May–Jul. Flies in the evening and to light. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. Inhabits damp meadows and marshes. **FP** Feeds from a silk case, striped and with vegetable particles, on seeds of many rushes.



37.070 (583) *Coleophora tamesis* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. In woods, meadows, bogs. Comes to light. **FP** Seeds of Jointed Rush, from a case made of silk and a floret.



37.071 (582) *Coleophora glaucicolella* 6mm Common. Jun–Aug. Widespread in any damp area, including saltmarshes. Flies morning, evening and night. Easily disturbed, comes to light. **FP** Abundant white silk cases on seeds of many rushes.



37.072 (578) *Coleophora otidipennella* 6mm Local. Apr–Jun. In grassland anywhere. Flies in daytime, easily disturbed. **FP** Field or Heath Wood-rush, at first in a seed-head, then on the ground on fallen seeds.



37.073 (584) *Coleophora alticolella* 6mm Common. May–Aug. White costal streak, otherwise plain grey. Abundant everywhere with rushes up to at least 500m altitude. Flies at sunrise, in evening and at night. Easily disturbed by day. **FP** Seeds of many rushes.



37.074 (581) *Coleophora taeniipennella* 5mm Common. Jun–Jul. Easily disturbed by day. In fens, marshes, ditches, damp fields, etc. **FP** From a case made of a seed on seeds of Jointed or Sharp-flowered Rush.



37.075 (575) *Coleophora salinella* 6mm Na. Jul–Aug. Coastal on sea walls and saltmarsh edges. **FP** Feeds from a pale silk case on seeds of Grass-leaved Orache or Sea Purslane.



37.063 CMM



37.063 Case BenS



37.064 PeB



37.065 FG



37.065 Case on Viper's-bugloss DBS



37.066 NS



37.066 Case on European Larch JEG



37.067 PeB



37.068 BenS



37.068 Case on Saltmarsh Rush JEG



37.069 PGC



37.070 PGC



37.070 Case on Jointed Rush BenS



37.069 Case PGC



37.071 PGC



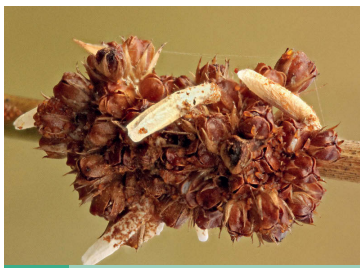
37.071 Case on rush CMM



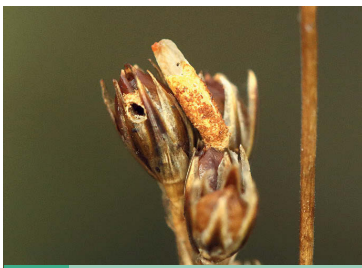
37.072 PeB



37.073 JEG



37.073 Cases on rush JEG



37.072 Case on Wood-rush NV



37.074 PeB



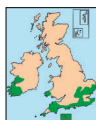
37.074 Case on Sharp-flowered Rush NS



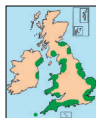
37.075 CL



37.076 (580) *Coleophora sylvaticella* 6mm Nb. Apr–Jun. In sheltered woodlands. **FP** Great Wood-rush, from a silk case formed in a floret.



37.077 (552) *Coleophora lassella* 5mm Nb. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. In muddy, damp areas close to the sea. **FP** Toad-rush, from a case made within a seed-head, attached to the end of a seed.



37.078 (585) *Coleophora maritimella* 5mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Coastal. No visible case, as completely enclosed in seed-head. **FP** In a seed-head of Sea-rush.



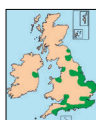
37.079 (574a) *Coleophora aestuariella* 5mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Local on saltmarshes. **FP** In a pink case on Annual Sea-blite.



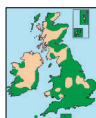
37.080 (564) *Coleophora virgaureae* 7mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Sometimes flies in May in southern England and the Burren in Ireland. **FP** Brown case often has pappus hairs attached. Seeds of Goldenrod or Sea Aster.



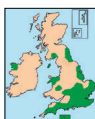
37.081 (561) *Coleophora therinella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Comes to light. **FP** Seeds of Black Bindweed, from a dark case with soil particles.



37.082 (562) *Coleophora asteris* 7mm Na. Saltmarshes. Comes to light. **FP** On seeds of Sea Aster, from a dark brown case with a few pappus hairs.



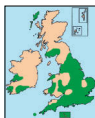
37.083 (565) *Coleophora saxicolella* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Common anywhere, comes to light. This and *C. sternipennella*, *C. versurella* and *C. vestianella* are all very similar, with the same foodplants and similar cases. Need gen. det. for certain ID. **FP** Goosefoots and oraches in a brown case.



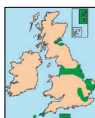
37.084 (566) *Coleophora sternipennella* 6mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Common on waste ground. See *C. saxicolella*. **FP** Goosefoots and oraches in a brown case.



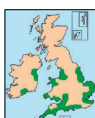
37.085 (569) *Coleophora squamosella* 5.5mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. **FP** On seeds of Blue Fleabane from a dark case with pappus hairs.



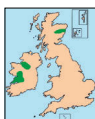
37.086 (568) *Coleophora versurella* 7mm Local. Jun–Sep. Saltmarshes and waste ground. See *C. saxicolella*. **FP** Goosefoots and oraches in a brown case.



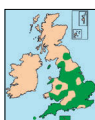
37.087 (572) *Coleophora vestianella* 7mm Na. Jun–Jul. Saltmarshes and waste ground. See *C. saxicolella*. **FP** Goosefoots and oraches in a brown case.



37.088 (573) *Coleophora atriplicis* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Along mean high-tide strip of saltmarshes. Comes to light. **FP** Oraches, sea-blites and glassworts, on seeds from a pale silk case with dark granules.



37.089 (570) *Coleophora pappiferella* 5.5mm pRDB1. May–Jun. May be found resting or nectaring on Mountain Everlasting. **FP** On seeds of Mountain Everlasting, from a dark case covered in pappus hairs.



37.090 (577) *Coleophora artemisicolella* 6mm Local. Jul–Aug. Waste ground, rough verges, etc. **FP** On seeds of Mugwort, from a case formed from empty seed-head.



37.091 (574) *Coleophora deviella* 6mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. Coastal. **FP** On seeds of Annual Sea-blite high up on the plant from a striped case.



37.076 OW



37.076 Case on Great Wood-rush DAG



37.077 CL



37.078 CL



37.079 CL



37.079 Case on Annual Sea-blite NS



37.080 BD



37.081 FG



37.082 PGC



37.080 Case NV



37.083 TJN



37.084 CL



37.085 RB



37.086 NS



37.087 NS



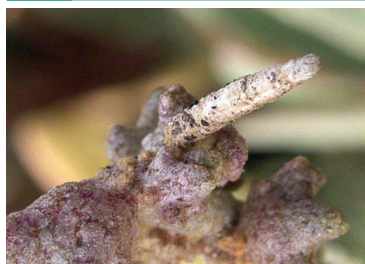
37.088 PGC



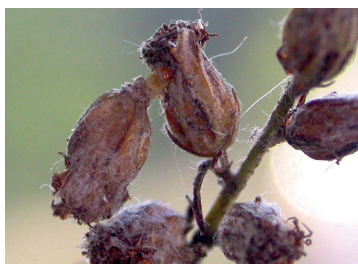
37.090 CL



37.089 JPS



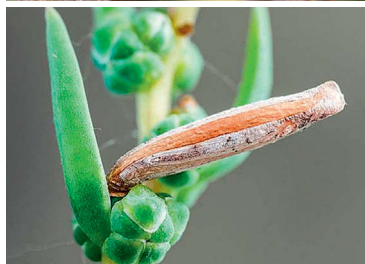
37.088 Case on Sea Purslane NS



37.090 Case in seed-head on Mugwort DJS



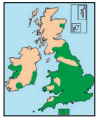
37.091 CL



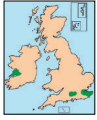
37.091 Case on Annual Sea-blite DT



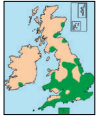
37.092 (551) *Coleophora galbulipennella* 8mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. Abundant on coastal shingle at Dungeness, Kent. **FP** On seeds and then leaves of Nottingham Catchfly, in a black-and-white-striped case.



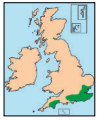
37.093 (559) *Coleophora peribenanderi* 7mm Common. May–Aug. Widespread, comes to light. **FP** Thistles, sometimes burdocks. Makes mines on leaves from a striated case.



37.094 (558) *Coleophora ramosella* 6mm pRDB1. May–Aug. In the Burren, Ireland, on leaves of plants in crevices in limestone pavement. **FP** Goldenrod, or Daisy in Ireland. Mines leaves from a slender, pale silk case.



37.095 (556) *Coleophora trochilella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Flies at night and to light. **FP** Mugwort, Wormwood, Yarrow, Ox-eye Daisy, Tansy.



37.096 (557) *Coleophora gardesanella* 5mm Na. Jul–Aug. Flies at night and to light. **FP** Sneezewort, Yarrow, Sea Wormwood, Mugwort. Mines leaves from a slim, pale case.



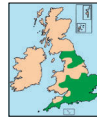
37.097 (556a) *Coleophora linosyridella* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Only on saltmarshes around the Thames estuary and on a south Devon cliff. **FP** Sea Aster or Goldilocks Aster from a pale silk case.



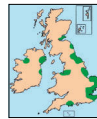
37.098 (554) *Coleophora inulae* 6mm Na. Jun–Jul. Two-year life cycle. Final-phase case is half ochreous, shading to white. Comes to light. **FP** Common Fleabane or Ploughman's Spikenard.



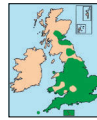
37.099 (553) *Coleophora striatipennella* 6mm Common. May–Aug. Throughout in damp woods, grassland, marshes. A single long emergence period. Comes to light. **FP** On seeds of Lesser Stitchwort, Common Chickweed or Common Mouse-ear.



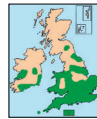
37.100 (525) *Coleophora solitariella* 6mm Nb. Jul. Shady woods and hedgerows. **FP** From a pale case on leaves of Greater Stitchwort.



37.101 (576) *Coleophora albicans* 6mm Na. Jul–Aug. Locally common on sea walls and saltmarsh edges. Ochreous, striated, with scattered black scales. **FP** Sea Wormwood on seeds from a soft grey case.



37.102 (563) *Coleophora argentula* 6mm Common. Jul–Aug. Pale cases easily visible on dark seeds in autumn, often several to a seed-head. Flies at dawn, dusk and at night. **FP** Seeds of Yarrow or Sneezewort.



37.103 (555) *Coleophora follicularis* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Comes readily to light. **FP** Leaves of Common Fleabane, Hemp-agrimony, Ploughman's Spikenard.



37.092 CMM



37.092 Case PeB



37.093 CL



37.094 PeB



37.094 Case RB



37.093 Case on Creeping Thistle DBS



37.095 PGC



37.095 Case on Yarrow PGC



37.096 CL



37.097 FK



37.097 Case FK



37.098 PeB



37.099 FG



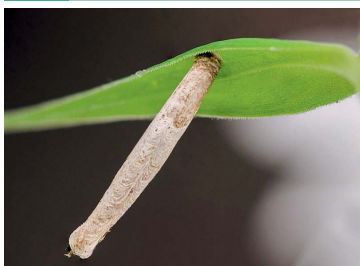
37.099 Case BenS



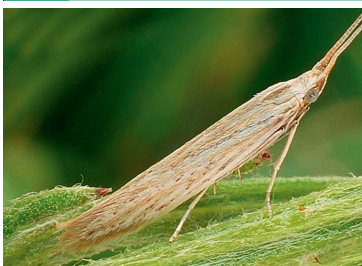
37.098 Case DBS



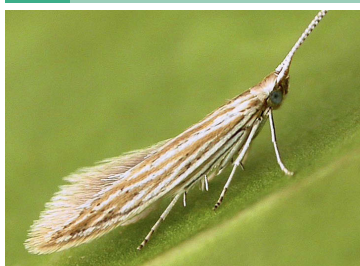
37.100 DBS



37.100 Case on Greater Stitchwort DT



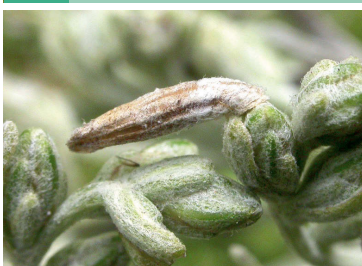
37.101 FG



37.102 BenS



37.102 Case on Yarrow CMM



37.101 Case on Sea Wormwood NS



37.103 PGC



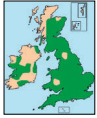
37.103 Case on fleabane DBS



37.104 (567) *Coleophora adpersella* 7mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Waste ground, saltmarshes, fens, brecks, dry fields. **FP** On seeds of oraches, Sea Purslane, Annual Sea-blite.



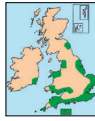
37.105 (550) *Coleophora nutantella* 9mm Na. Jun–Aug. Grassy slopes, chalk cliffs, vegetated shingle. Can be swept from the foodplant. **FP** Seeds of Bladder Campion, Nottingham Catchfly.



37.106 (560) *Coleophora paripennella* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. Widespread on road verges, waste ground, etc. **FP** Leaves of knapweeds, burdocks, thistles.



37.107 (589) *Coleophora clypeiferella* 6mm Na. Jul–Aug. Wasteland and poor grassland. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** Seeds of Fat-hen, from a case made of seed-heads.



37.108 (588) *Coleophora salicorniae* 6mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Forewing plain ochreous. Antennae ringed, thickened at base. Coastal, on drier parts of saltmarshes. Comes to light, sometimes miles from coast. **FP** In seeds of glassworts.



37.109 (527) **Betony Case-bearer** *Coleophora wockeella* 10mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Large, with distinctive 'hairy' antennae. In edges of woodland rides. Restricted to a single site in Sussex. **FP** Mines leaves of Betony.



37.104 PeB



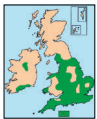
37.104 Case JEG



37.105 PeB

38 ELACHISTIDAE

This family has 49 members, all small and often similar, so care is needed for identification; gen. det. may be needed for ID. Many larvae mine leaves of grass or sedge.



38.001 (590) *Perittia obscurepunctella* 4.5mm Nb. Mar–May. Widespread in open woodland. Flies in sunshine. **FP** Blotch mine in leaf of Honeysuckle.



38.002 (591) *Perittia farinella* 6mm Doubtfully native. May. Only one British record, from Kent in 1897. **FP** Possibly Viper's-bugloss.



38.003 (592) *Stephensia brunnichella* 4.5mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Inhabits edges of calcareous deciduous woodland with plenty of foodplant. Markings distinctive, and diagnostic white band on antennae. **FP** Gallery mine in leaf of Wild Basil.



38.004 (610) *Elachista argentella* 7mm Common. Apr–Aug. Distinctive plain white adult found almost anywhere. Flies daytime and to light. **FP** Mines leaves of many grasses.



38.005 (611) *Elachista triatomea* 4.5mm Local. Jun–Jul. Open grassland, hillsides, cliffs. **FP** Mines leaves of fescues.



38.006 (612) *Elachista collitella* 3.5mm pRDB1. May–Jun. On dry coastal grassland. Flies at dusk. **FP** Mines leaves of Sheep's Fescue.



37.105 Case on Bladder Campion DJS



37.106 NV



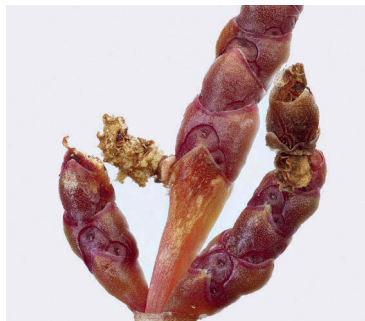
37.106 Case on knapweed NV



37.107 PK



37.108 PGC



37.108 Cases on glasswort JEG



37.109 DGG



37.109 Case on Betony DGG



38.001 PGC



38.002 FG



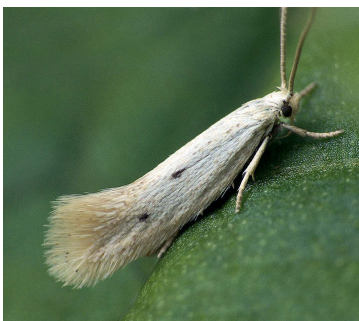
38.003 BAS



38.001 Mine in Honeysuckle leaf NS



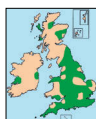
38.004 PGC



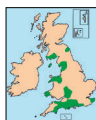
38.005 PGC



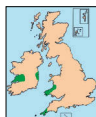
38.006 PeB



38.007 (613) *Elachista subocellea* 5mm Nb.
May–Jul. In woods and downland. **FP** Mines
leaves of False Brome.



38.008 (614) *Elachista triseriatella* 4mm Na.
Jun–Jul. **FP** Probably Sheep's Fescue.



38.009 (615) *Elachista dispunctella* 4mm pRDB2.
May–Jun, Jul–Sep. **FP** Red Fescue.



38.010 (616) *Elachista bedellella* 4mm Nb.
May–Jun, Jul–Aug. On downland. **FP** Meadow
Oat-grass.



38.011 (616a) *Elachista littoricola* 4mm pRDB1.
Jul–Aug. **FP** Couch Grass.



38.012 (617) *Elachista obliquella* 5mm Nb.
May–Jun, Aug. Woodland edges. **FP** False
Brome, occasionally Upright Brome or
Cock's-foot.



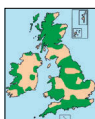
38.013 (618) *Elachista cingillella* 3.5mm pRDB1.
May–Jul, Aug–Sep. In damp woods. Comes to
light occasionally. **FP** Wood Millet.



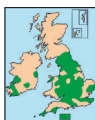
38.014 (619) *Elachista unifasciella* 5mm pRDB3.
May–Jun. **FP** Cock's-foot, sometimes on low
leaves of False Brome.



38.015 (620) *Elachista gangabella* 5mm Local.
May–Jun. In shady woodland. **FP** False Brome,
Cock's-foot, soft-grasses.



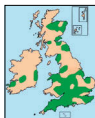
38.016 (621) *Elachista subalbidella* 6mm Local.
May–Jul. On open wet heaths and moors.
Comes to light. **FP** Purple Moor-grass.



38.017 (622) *Elachista adscitella* 5mm Nb.
May–Jul, Aug. Scattered in sheltered open
woodland. **FP** Tufted Hair-grass, Blue
Moor-grass.



38.018 (623) *Elachista bisulcella* 4.5mm Local.
May–Sep. Edges and rides in deciduous
woodland. Outer margin of cross-band is yellow.
Probably two generations in the south. **FP** Tufted
Hair-grass, Tall Fescue.



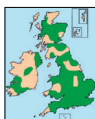
38.019 (593) *Elachista regificella* 4.5mm Nb. Jul.
Open woodland. **FP** Great Wood-rush.



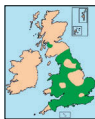
38.020 (593a) *Elachista geminatella* 3.5mm
Extinct. Jun–Aug. Not seen since late 1800s;
presumed extinct. **FP** Wood-rush spp.



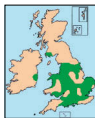
38.021 (593b) *Elachista tengstromi* 4.5mm
pRDBK. Jul–Aug. Shady woodland. **FP** Hairy
Wood-rush.



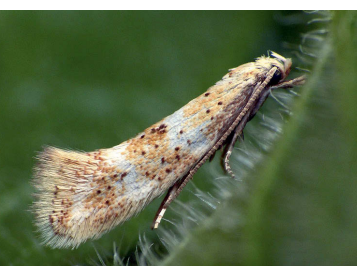
38.022 (594) *Elachista gleichenella* 4.5mm Local.
Jun–Aug. In shaded woodland. **FP** Blotch mine
in sedges or wood-rushes.



38.023 (595) *Elachista biatomella* 4mm Nb.
May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Open grassland, heaths and
downs. **FP** Glaucous or Sand Sedge.



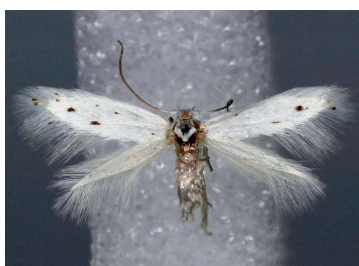
38.024 (596) *Elachista poae* 5.5mm Nb. May–
Jun, Aug. Inhabits edges of ponds, lakes,
streams. **FP** Narrow mine in leaf of Reed
Sweet-grass.



38.007 PGC



38.008 JEG



38.009 PeB



38.010 ♂ GHJM



38.010 ♀ GHJM



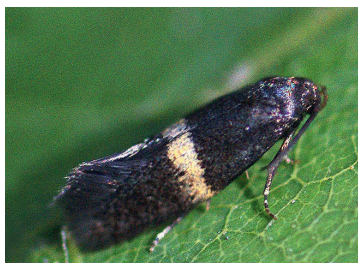
38.011 SIR



38.012 OW



38.013 SIR



38.014 IU



38.015 PGC



38.016 BenS



38.017 PGC



38.018 PGC



38.019 PGC



38.020 FK



38.021 IU



38.022 OW



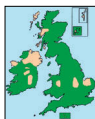
38.023 OW



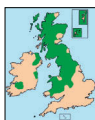
38.024 ♂ PGC



38.022 PGC



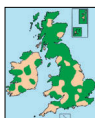
38.025 (597) *Elachista atricomella* 6mm Common. May–Sep. Throughout in grassy places. **FP** Cock's-foot.



38.026 (598) *Elachista kilmunella* 5mm Local. May–Jul. On boggy heaths and upland moors. **FP** Sedges.



38.027 (598a) *Elachista eskoi* 5mm pRDB2. May–Jul. Flies in early-morning sunshine and in the evening. **FP** Early stages not described.



38.028 (599) *Elachista alpinella* 6mm Nb. Jun–Sep. In marshes and wet meadows. May be swept from foodplant. Comes to light. **FP** Mines in leaves of various sedges.



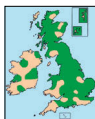
38.029 (600) *Elachista luticomella* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. Widespread along woodland edges and rides, damp ground, etc. **FP** Cock's-foot or False Brome.



38.030 (601) *Elachista albifrontella* 4.5mm Common. May–Jul. In most grassland habitats. Similar to *E. apicipunctella*, with white head but no white spot at termen. Sometimes comes to light. **FP** Cock's-foot, Yorkshire Fog, Creeping Soft-grass, Tufted Hair-grass.



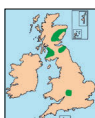
38.031 (601a) *Elachista nobilella* 3mm pRDB3. Jun. **FP** Wavy Hair-grass.



38.032 (602) *Elachista apicipunctella* 5.5mm Local. Apr–Jul. Along woodland edges and rides. Similar to *E. albifrontella*, with white head but diagnostic additional white spot at termen. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP** Cock's-foot, fescues, Creeping Soft-grass.



38.033 (603) *Elachista subnigrella* 5.5mm Nb. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. In west of Scotland occurs in Jul only. On dry grassland. **FP** Downy Oat-grass, Upright Brome, Crested Hair-grass.



38.034 (604) *Elachista orstadii* 4.5mm pRDB3. Apr–Jun. Previously known only from Scotland, now recorded from the Cotswolds on dry grassland. **FP** Unknown.



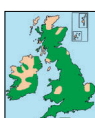
38.035 (605) *Elachista pomerana* 5mm pRDB1. Apr–Sep. Probably in three broods. In damp fens of East Anglia. **FP** Leaves of Wood Small-reed.



38.036 (606) *Elachista humilis* 5mm Common. May–Aug. Two broods in south, single in Scotland. Sheltered grassy habitats. **FP** Mines leaf of Tufted Hair-grass.



38.037 (607) *Elachista canapennella* 5mm Common. Apr–Sep. Sexually dimorphic. Two broods in south, single in Scotland. In a range of grassland habitats. **FP** Creeping Soft-grass, False Oat-grass.



38.038 (608) *Elachista rufocinerea* 5mm Common. Apr–Jun. In grassland areas throughout. **FP** Mines leaves of Creeping Soft-grass, False Oat-grass, Tall Fescue or Smaller Cat's-tail.



38.025 PGC



38.026 PGC



38.027 ♂ SIR



38.028 MK



38.029 PGC



38.030 PGC



38.031 SIR



38.032 ♂ (top), ♀ (bottom) PGC



38.033 ♂ PeB



38.033 ♀ PeB



38.032 ♀ BenS



38.034 DR



38.035 CL



38.036 ♂ PGC



38.037 ♂ CMM



38.037 ♀ FG



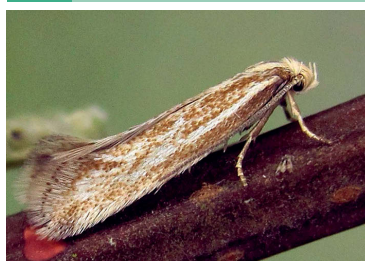
38.036 ♀ PGC



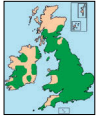
38.037 ♀ BD



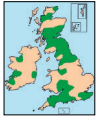
38.038 CMM



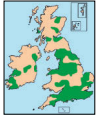
38.038 TS



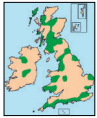
38.039 (609) *Elachista maculicerusella* 5.5mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Spring brood occurs only in the south. Throughout in marshes, riverbanks, wet ditches. Comes to light. **FP** In a conspicuous pale blotch mine in Reed Canary-grass, Common Reed.



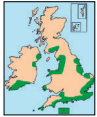
38.040 (624) *Elachista trapeziella* 4.5mm Na. May–Jul. White spot near base of forewing is diagnostic. In male, white markings are much reduced. In shady deciduous woodland and river gorges, up to 450m. **FP** Great or Hairy Wood-rush.



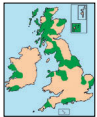
38.041 (625) *Elachista cinereopunctella* 3.5mm Nb. May–Jun. **FP** Downward gallery mine in leaf of Glaucous Sedge, Tufted Hair-grass.



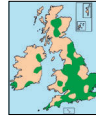
38.042 (626) *Elachista serricornis* 4mm Na. Jun–Jul. Female (shown) is more strongly marked than male. In boggy areas and damp, shady woodland. **FP** Mines stem of Common Cottongrass.



38.043 (627) *Elachista scirpi* 4mm Na. Jun–Aug. Saltmarshes. Flies around foodplants at sunset. **FP** Leaf of Sea Club-rush, sometimes Saltmarsh or Round-fruited Rush.



38.044 (628) *Elachista eleochariella* 4mm Na. Jun–Aug. Wet, marshy areas. **FP** Common, Carnation Sedge or other sedges.



38.045 (629) *Elachista utonella* 4mm Nb. May–Aug. Wet, marshy areas. Possibly two broods in Cornwall. **FP** Sedges, especially Lesser Pond-sedge.



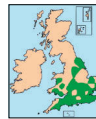
38.046 (630) *Elachista albidella* 5mm Local. Jun–Aug. Widespread on wet bogs and acid heaths. **FP** In leaf of cottongrasses or various sedges.



38.047 (631) *Elachista freyerella* 4mm Local. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Single brood only in north-west Scotland Jun–Jul. In damp meadows and woodland rides. **FP** In leaves of various grasses.



38.048 (632) *Elachista consortella* 4mm Nb. Mar–Sep. Up to three broods. On well-drained open, calcareous grassland. **FP** In leaf of Annual Meadow-grass.



38.049 (633) *Elachista stabilella* 4mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. **FP** In leaf of various grasses and sedges.



38.039 PGC



38.039 BenS



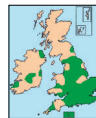
38.039 CMM

39 PARAMETRIOTIDAE

Contains six species of four genera, formerly included in Elachistidae. They live under the bark of trees and shrubs rather than in grass leaves.



39.001 (905) *Blastodacna hellerella* 5mm Common. May–Aug. Wherever foodplant grows. **FP** In a berry of Hawthorn or Common Whitebeam.



39.002 (906) **Apple Pith Moth** *Blastodacna atra* 6mm Nb. May–Sep. In gardens, orchards, woodland. Rests on the foodplant. **FP** Mines a twig of Apple, causing shoot to die.



38.040 ♂ SIR



38.040 ♀ RJH



38.041 BenS



38.042 ♀ PGC



38.043 JEG



38.043 BenS



38.044 SIR



38.045 NS



38.045 TS



38.046 PGC



38.047 RS



38.048 OW



38.049 BenS



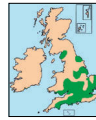
39.001 CMM



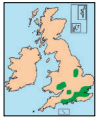
39.002 BD



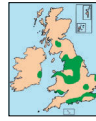
39.003 (904) *Spuleria flavicaput* 7mm Local. May–Jun. Flies around foodplant in morning sun and to light. In woods, scrub, hedgerows. **FP** In a thin, soft shoot of Hawthorn.



39.005 (903) *Chrysoclista linneella* 6mm Nb. May–Aug. In wooded areas, including urban roadsides. Moth rests on trunk of foodplant by day. **FP** In bark of limes, exuding reddish frass.



39.004 (907) *Dystebenna stephensi* 5mm Na. Jun–Sep. Open woods and parks with mature oaks. Can be found on oak trunks. **FP** In bark of oaks, exuding orange frass.



39.006 (902) *Chrysoclista lathamella* ♂ 5.5mm, ♀ 7mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. In wooded areas. Moth flies and rests on trunk of foodplant by day. **FP** In bark of White Willow and other *Salix* spp.



39.003 OVV



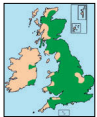
39.004 OW



39.005 DJS

40 MOPPHIDAE

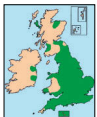
There are 15 species in this family. Most can be identified visually if in fresh condition. Adults rest horizontally with wings steeply roof-like. Wings fit close to the body, giving a tapered look from above, with antennae alongside. Mostly associated with willowherbs.



40.001 (885) *Mompha conturbatella* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Waste ground, open woods, verges, downs. **FP** In shoots of Rosebay Willowherb.



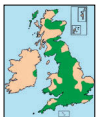
40.006 (890) *Mompha jurassicella* 5.5mm Na. Sep–May. Hibernates. On dry waste ground, heathland, urban sites. Comes to light. **FP** In stem of Great Willowherb.



40.002 (886) *Mompha ochraceella* 7mm Common. May–Jul. Along streams, ditches and riverbanks, and in gardens. Similar to *M. epilobiella* but larger and a brighter sandy-orange colour. Comes to light. **FP** In roots, stem and leaves of Great Willowherb.



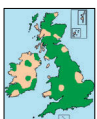
40.007 (889a) *Mompha bradleyi* 5.5mm Nb. Sep–May. Hibernates. In rough, damp areas. **FP** In a gall high in stem of Great Willowherb.



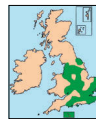
40.003 (887) *Mompha lacteella* 6mm Nb. May–Aug. Damp woods, waste ground. Palps banded; head, thorax and basal blotch off-white. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Leaves of Broad-leaved Willowherb.



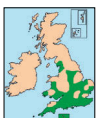
40.008 (892) *Mompha subbistrigella* 5mm Common. Any month. In damp woods, stream banks, ditches, gardens. Hibernates indoors and in sheds, comes to light. **FP** Seeds of Broad-leaved or Square-stemmed Willowherb.



40.004 (888) *Mompha propinquella* 6mm Local. Jun–Sep. In open woods, waste ground, gardens. Palps, head, thorax and basal blotch bright white. Flies at dusk, dawn and to light. **FP** Mines leaf of Great, Broad-leaved, Marsh or Square-stemmed Willowherb.



40.009 (891) *Mompha sturnipennella* 5mm Nb. Jul–Aug, Sep–May. Hibernates. On dry heaths, waste ground. Flies around foodplant in sun, comes to light. **FP** In a gall in a stem or seed pod on Rosebay Willowherb.



40.005 (889) *Mompha divisella* 6mm Na. Aug–Jun. Hibernates. In waste ground, verges, damp woods, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** In stem of Broad-leaved, Marsh, Spear-leaved or Great Willowherb.



40.010 (893) *Mompha epilobiella* 5.5mm Common. Jul–Aug, Sep–Jun. Smaller and duller than *M. ochraceella*. Hibernates. In almost any habitat wherever foodplant grows. Comes to light. **FP** Spins a shoot of Great Willowherb, causing it to grow sideways.



39.006 ♀ (left) and ♂ (right) HMB

♀ ——— ♂ ———



40.001 BenS



40.002 CMM



40.003 CMM



40.001 Larval signs on Rosebay Willowherb DT



40.004 CMM



40.005 CMM



40.006 BAS



40.007 BenS



40.008 CMM



40.008 CMM



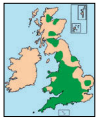
40.009 PGC



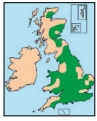
40.010 CMM



40.010 CMM



40.011 (880) *Mompha langiella* 5.5mm Local. Aug–May. Hibernates. Shaded woodland rides. Variable, palps half white, half black. Comes to light. **FP** Blotch mine in leaves of Enchanter's Nightshade, willowherbs.



40.012 (884) *Mompha miscella* 4mm Local. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Chalk and limestone grassland and acid soils in Scotland. **FP** Mines leaves of rock-roses.



40.013 (882) *Mompha locupletella* 5mm Local. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. Common at light. In damp habitats anywhere. **FP** Blotch mine in low leaves of willowherbs.



40.014 (881) *Mompha terminella* 4.5mm Nb. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Shaded open woods. Can be swept by day, comes to light. **FP** Mines a spiral gallery, then a blotch, in leaves of Enchanter's Nightshade.



40.015 (883) *Mompha raschkiella* 5mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Throughout, in heathland, brecks, road verges, waste ground. Looks black. Comes to light. **FP** Gallery mine, then a blotch, in Rosebay Willowherb leaf.



40.011 PGC



40.011 PGC



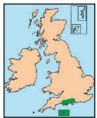
40.012 CMM



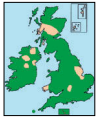
40.012 OW

41 BLASTOBASIDAE

There are six species, all originally adventives, possibly originating from Madeira. Adults usually have wings wrapped around the body.



41.001 (875) *Blastobasis phycidella* 8mm Migrant. Jun. Resident only in Channel Islands. **FP** Plant debris.



41.002 (873) *Blastobasis adustella* 8mm Common. Jun–Oct. Found anywhere, comes to light. **FP** Any vegetable matter.



41.003 (874) *Blastobasis lacticolella* 9mm Common. May–Dec. First recorded in Britain in Kent in 1946, now naturalised throughout. **FP** Fresh or dead plants, fruit, dead insects, bird droppings.



41.004 (873a) *Blastobasis vittata* 8mm Migrant. Jun–Sep. Originally from Madeira. First recorded at light in Sussex in 2008. New to Scotland in 2019. **FP** Unknown.



41.0041 (873b) *Blastobasis maroccanella* 7mm Migrant/Adventive. Jul–Aug. Comes to light. **FP** Unknown.



41.005 (875a) *Blastobasis rebeli* 6mm Naturalised. Jul–Sep. Originally from Madeira. Discovered in Hampshire in 1998, recorded in Swansea in 2010. **FP** Unknown.



41.006 (875b) *Hypatopa binotella* 9mm Migrant/Adventive. Jul. Single British record at light. **FP** Fallen pine needles.



40.013 CMM



40.013 CMM



40.014 CMM



40.015 CMM



40.014 Mine in Enchanter's Nightshade NS



40.014 CMM



40.015 CMM



41.001 BAS



41.002 CMM



41.003 CMM



41.003 PGC



41.002 CMM



41.003 CMM



41.003 CMM



41.004 NV



41.0041 DAG



41.005 CMM



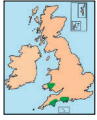
41.006 IU



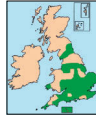
41.004 NV

42 STATHMOPODIDAE

There are two species, plus two have been reared from imported pomegranates. They rest on the front two pairs of legs, with hindlegs raised and at right angles to the body.



42.001 (–) *Pachyrhabda steropodes* 6mm
Naturalised. Apr–May. First noted at Aberglasney Gardens in Carmarthenshire in 2006. Also established in subtropical gardens at Abbotsbury, Dorset. Probably imported on ferns from Australia or New Zealand. Now spreading.
FP On Soft Shield-fern, or Male-fern feeding on sporangia from a silk tube under a leaf.



42.002 (877) *Stathmopoda pedella* 7mm Nb.
Jun–Aug. In Alder carr, fens, marshes, parks, damp woods. Can be tapped from foodplant. New to Ireland in 2019. **FP** Alder, feeding in cones and producing orange frass.

43 SCYTHRIDIDAE

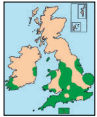
There are two extinct species and nine currently resident, usually in warm, dry, open habitats. Larvae usually in a silken tube at ground level. Adults active in sun but usually run or hop rather than fly.



43.001 (913) *Scythris fallacella* 7mm pRDB1.
May–Jul. On limestone areas of north-west England. Flies in evening sunshine. **FP** On leaves of Common Rock-rose from a web.



43.007 (918) *Scythris limbella* 6mm pRDB3. Jun, Sep. Dry, open pastures and waste ground. Comes to light. **FP** In a web among shoots and flowers of goosefoots or oraches.



43.002 (911) *Scythris grandipennis* 9mm Nb.
May–Aug. In dry heaths, scrub, waste ground. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** Larvae gregarious in a web on Gorse, especially Dwarf Gorse.



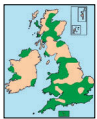
43.008 (920a) *Scythris dispersella* 7mm pRDB2.
Jul–Aug. First discovered in Norfolk in 1980; also in Yorkshire. Flies in sun around foodplant. **FP** Spun leaves and flowers of Rosebay Willowherb.



43.003 (912) *Scythris fuscoaenea* 7mm Extinct.
Jun–Aug. Last seen 1939; presumed extinct. **FP** Common Rock-rose.



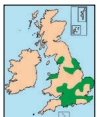
43.009 (917) *Scythris empetrella* 4.5mm pRDB2.
Jun–Jul. Very local on sandy heaths and dunes. Scythe-shaped wings aid tiny adult to hop through heather rather than fly. **FP** Heather, feeding from a protective tube of sand grains.



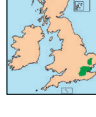
43.004 (915) *Scythris picaepennis* 5mm Nb.
May–Sep. Scattered distribution on dry sandy or calcareous grassland. Attracted to yellow flowers. **FP** Common Rock-rose, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil and Wild Thyme, in a large web.



43.010 (916) *Scythris siccella* 5mm pRDB1.
Jun–Jul. On sandy parts of Chesil Beach in Dorset and brecks. **FP** Low plants, feeding from a protective tube of sand grains.



43.005 (914) *Scythris subcinctella* (*crassiuscula*) 5mm Nb. May–Sep. Flies in sunshine, can be seen nectaring on calcareous grassland. **FP** On leaves of Common Rock-rose from a web.



43.011 (919) *Scythris cicadella* 5.5mm pRDB1.
Jul. Not recorded since 1887; presumed extinct. Foodplant confined to sandy heaths in Breckland. **FP** Perennial Knawel, feeding from a protective tube of sand grains.



43.006 (920) *Scythris potentillella* 5.5mm pRDB1.
Jun–Jul, Aug–Oct. Often rests on flowers of Sheep's-bit or Field Bindweed. **FP** Sheep's Sorrel from a web among moss.



42.001 CMM



42.002 PGC



42.002 FG



43.001 RJH



43.002 PGC



43.002 Larval spinning on Gorse MSP



43.003 RB



43.004 PGC



43.005 OW



43.006 NS



43.007 BAS



43.005 GHJM



43.008 JBH



43.009 CMM



43.009 RJH



43.010 MSP



43.011 FG



43.009 Larval feeding tube CMM

44 ALUCITIDAE

Just one unmistakable member of this family.



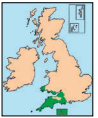
44.001 (1288) Many-plumed Moth *Alucita hexadactyla* 8mm Common. All year. Each wing is separated into six fingers or 'plumes', hence the Latin species name. Flies at dusk and to light, often found indoors. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Honeysuckle.

45 PTEROPHORIDAE Plumes

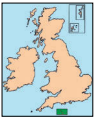
There are 45 members (including two extinct) of this unusual-looking family. Wings are held out from the body, usually forming a characteristic 'T' shape. Wings are generally split into fingers, or plumes. Most come to light and many can be seen by day.



45.001 (1488) Saltmarsh Plume *Agdistis bennettii* 14mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. On coastal saltmarshes of south-east England. Can be abundant at dusk and comes to light. Despite being plumes, all three *Agdistis* spp. have rolled-up wings held forward in a 'V' shape, rather than split into 'fingers'. **FP** Common Sea-lavender.



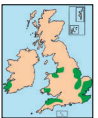
45.002 (1487) Cliff Plume *Agdistis meridionalis* 12mm Na. May–Oct. Up to three broods. Can be found by day resting on foodplant. **FP** Rock Sea-lavender on cliffs in the splash zone.



45.003 (1488a) Tamarisk Plume *Agdistis tamaricis* 12mm Na. Oct. Found as larvae on Tamarisk in Jersey in 2007. **FP** Tamarisk.



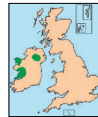
45.004 (1501) Triangle Plume *Platyptilia gonodactyla* 13mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Has distinctive dark triangular costal mark just before cleft. Widespread in rough, open grassy habitats. **FP** Colt's-foot leaves and flowers.



45.005 (1500) Goldenrod Plume *Platyptilia calodactyla* 11mm Na. Jun–Jul. Mainly on coastal grasslands, also grassy areas in open woodland. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In upper part of stem of Goldenrod, causing distortion.



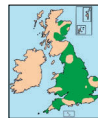
45.006 (1502) Hoary Plume *Platyptilia isodactylus* 13mm Nb. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Fens, marshes, damp woods, water meadows. **FP** Marsh Ragwort in stems, flowers or seeds.



45.007 (1499) Irish Plume *Platyptilia tesseraedactyla* 8mm Na. May–Jun. Mostly on limestone pavement of the Burren in Ireland. **FP** Flowers, seeds and stems of Mountain Everlasting.



45.008 (1504) Yarrow Plume *Gillmeria pallidactyla* 12mm Common. Jun–Aug. In dry, sandy, rough ground. Similar to Tansy Plume but hindleg not banded. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Mines stems of Yarrow or Sneezewort, causing them to wilt.



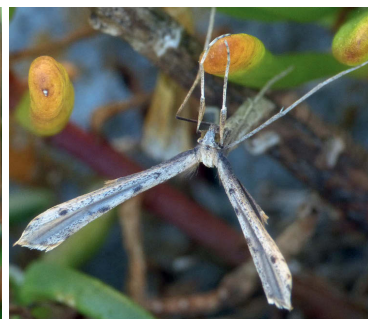
45.009 (1503) Tansy Plume *Gillmeria ochrodactyla* 13mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Found among stands of Tansy by torchlight at dusk. Similar to Yarrow Plume but hindleg has dark bands. On rough ground, verges, dunes. **FP** Inside stems of Tansy, causing them to wilt.



44.001 CMM



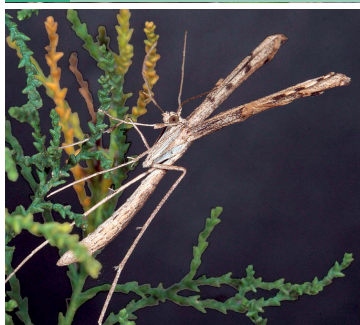
45.001 CMM



45.002 CMM



45.002 CMM



45.003 KT



45.002 Habitat with adult and Rock Sea-lavender CMM



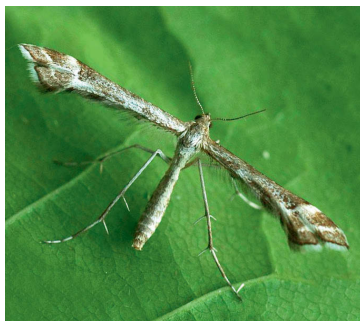
45.004 CMM



45.005 RJH



45.006 CMM



45.007 IU



45.006 CMM



45.006 Hebrides JBK



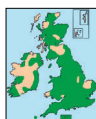
45.008 NV



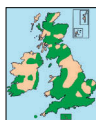
45.008 CMM



45.009 PGC



45.010 (1497) **Beautiful Plume** *Amblyptilia acanthadactyla* 10mm Common. All year. Found anywhere and often comes indoors to hibernate. **FP** In flower buds of a wide range of herbaceous plants.



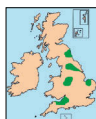
45.011 (1498) **Brindled Plume** *Amblyptilia punctidactyla* 10mm Local. All year. Similar to Beautiful Plume but grey. **FP** Hedge Woundwort, Columbine, Common Stork's-bill, etc. on flowers or seed pods in shade.



45.012 (1509) **Brown Plume** *Stenoptilia pterodactyla* 11mm Common. Jun–Aug. Tiny dark spots at base of cleft. Flies in daytime and at dusk, and comes to light. **FP** In stems and flowers of Germander Speedwell.



45.013 (1508) **Twin-spot Plume** *Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla* 10mm Common. May–Sep. Several overlapping broods but probably just one in Jul in Scotland. In grassland, woods, verges, etc. **FP** Leaves and seeds of Devil's-bit or Field Scabious.



45.014 (1508e) **Gregson's Plume** *Stenoptilia scabiodyctylus* 10mm Na. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Needs gen. det. for ID. **FP** Leaves and flowers of Small Scabious.



45.015 (–) **Scarce Plume** *Stenoptilia inopinata* 8mm Migrant. Added to British list in 2009 from existing collections. Inhabits Mediterranean countries. **FP** Unknown.

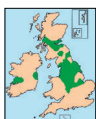
45.016 (–) *Stenoptilia gallobrittannidactyla*
Synonym of *Stenoptilia inopinata*.



45.017 (1508c) **Small Scabious Plume** *Stenoptilia annadactyla* 10mm Na. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Brecklands only, on verges, footpaths, field edges. Needs gen. det. for ID. **FP** Leaves and flowers of Small Scabious.



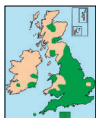
45.018 (1508a) **Mountain Plume** *Stenoptilia islandicus* 10mm Na. Jun–Jul. Can be disturbed by day, flies around 6pm and to light. **FP** In leaf buds of Mossy Saxifrage.



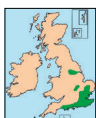
45.019 (1506) **Saxifrage Plume** *Stenoptilia millieridactyla* 10mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Limestone areas. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Leaves, flowers or seeds of Mossy Saxifrage.



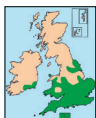
45.020 (1505) **Gentian Plume** *Stenoptilia pneumonanthes* 10mm Extinct. Jul, Sep. Formerly found in Marsh Gentian on damp Dorset heathland. Not seen since 1961; presumed extinct. **FP** Seeds of Marsh Gentian.



45.021 (1507) **Dowdy Plume** *Stenoptilia zophodactylus* 10mm Local. May–Nov. Distinct white 'saddle' on abdomen. Several broods. Inhabits dry sandy areas, cliffs, dunes, wet heaths. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Marsh or Autumn Gentian, Common Centaury, Yellow-wort.



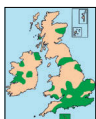
45.022 (1496) **Rose Plume** *Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla* 12mm Na. Jun–Aug. Flies by day and to light. A colonial species, so several moths may be found on a single bush. **FP** In a spinning on shoots and flower buds of Dog-rose.



45.023 (1495) **Crescent Plume** *Marasmarcha lunaedactyla* 10mm Local. Jun–Aug. On downs, dunes, sea cliffs, often in small colonies. Pale crescent at cleft in forewing is distinctive. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** Leaves, buds and stems of restharrow.



45.024 (1489) **Downland Plume** *Oxyptilus pilosellae* 10mm Extinct. Jul–Aug. Formerly found on chalk downland with short turf, resting on grass stems by day. Last recorded in Buckinghamshire in 1964. Flies evening and to light. **FP** Mouse-ear Hawkweed on young leaves in centre of plant.



45.025 (1490) **Small Plume** *Oxyptilus parvidactyla* 7mm Nb. May–Aug. Flies in sun, at dusk and occasionally to light. On chalk or limestone grassland, heaths, coasts. **FP** Mouse-ear Hawkweed on young leaves in the centre of plant, causing them to wither.



45.010 OW



45.011 CMM



45.012 BAS



45.013 NV



45.014 TT



45.015 SDB & RJH



45.017 DT



45.018 SIR



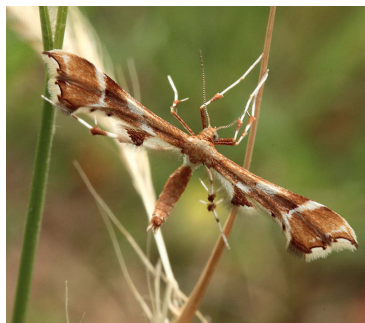
45.019 IK



45.020 RB



45.021 CMM



45.022 CMM



45.023 BD



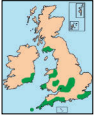
45.024 RS



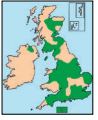
45.025 PGC



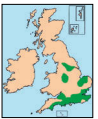
45.026 (1491) Breckland Plume *Crombrugghia distans* 10mm Nb. May–Sep. On sandy heaths, dunes, downs, coastal vegetated shingle, brecks. **FP** Leaves and flowers of Mouse-ear Hawkweed or Smooth Hawk's-beard.



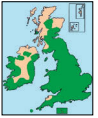
45.027 (1492) Scarce Light Plume *Crombrugghia laetus* 10mm Migrant. May–Oct. From southern Europe and North Africa. **FP** *Andryala* spp. in its home range.



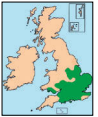
45.028 (1494) Wood Sage Plume *Capperia britanniodactylus* 10mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Widespread in warm, dry, stony south-facing habitats, dry heaths, dunes. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Wood Sage. Larvae chew stem, causing plant to wilt, then feed on wilted leaves.



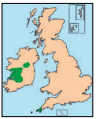
45.029 (1493) Sundew Plume *Buckleria paludum* 6mm Na. Jun, Jul–Aug. Flies on warm afternoons and to light. Inhabits boggy, mainly southern, heaths. **FP** Leaves, flowers and seeds of Round-leaved Sundew.



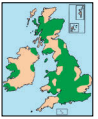
45.030 (1513) White Plume *Pterophorus pentadactyla* 16mm Common. Jun–Aug. Large, common and unmistakable. Frequent in gardens and rough ground, easily disturbed by day. **FP** Leaves and flowers of bindweeds.



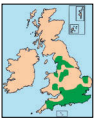
45.031 (1514) Spotted-white Plume *Porrittia galactodactyla* 12mm Nb. Jun–Jul. In woods and dry grassland, particularly on brecks of East Anglia. **FP** Gregarious larvae on leaves of burdocks cause distinctive damage.



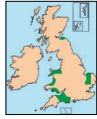
45.032 (1511) Western Thyme Plume *Merrifieldia tridactyla* 10mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Similar in all stages to Thyme Plume but restricted distribution. Needs gen. det. for confirmed ID. **FP** Leaves and flowers of thymes.



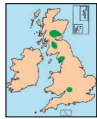
45.033 (1510) Thyme Plume *Merrifieldia leucodactyla* 10mm Local. May–Aug. Widespread in Britain, especially the south, on chalk cliffs, limestone downs, etc. Flies by day and to light. **FP** Leaves and flowers of thymes.



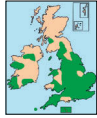
45.034 (1512) Dingy White Plume *Merrifieldia baliodactylus* 10mm Nb. May–Aug. On dry chalk and limestone downs, coastal cliffs, quarries. Small but distinct dark mark on costa. Flies by day, at dusk and to light. **FP** Larva eats Wild Marjoram stems, causing leaves to wilt, then feeds on these.



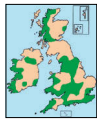
45.035 (1515) Horehound Plume *Wheeleria spildactylus* 11mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. All life stages sometimes found together in Jun, with occasional second brood in Sep. On chalk downs, brecks, limestone cliffs. **FP** Leaves and buds of White Horehound.



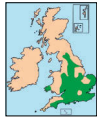
45.036 (1516) Short-winged Plume *Pselnophorus heterodactyla* 10mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Likes dappled shade in large woods. **FP** Wall Lettuce, sometimes Marsh Hawk's-beard or Nipplewort. Bites through midrib of a leaf, causing it to wilt.



45.037 (1523) Dusky Plume *Oidaematophorus lithodactyla* 14mm Local. Jun–Aug. Tibia of front and middle legs thickened with scales. On dry grassland, chalk downs, hedges, verges, open woods. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** On leaves, riddled with holes, of Common Fleabane or Ploughman's Spikenard.



45.038 (1522) Plain Plume *Hellinsia tephrodactyla* 10mm Nb. Jun–Jul. North-facing rocky coasts or shady woodland. Flies by day, at dusk and to light. **FP** On leaves of shaded Goldenrod, making holes.



45.039 (1519) Citron Plume *Hellinsia carphodactyla* 10mm Local. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. On chalk and limestone coasts, open woods, heaths. Tinged with yellow, hence the vernacular name. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Leaves, stem and seeds of Ploughman's Spikenard.



45.040 (1518) Mugwort Plume *Hellinsia lienigianus* 9mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Coasts, dry pastures and waste ground. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Feeds from blotches on leaves of Mugwort.



45.041 (1520) Small Goldenrod Plume *Hellinsia osteodactylus* 9mm Local. Jul–Aug. Open woods, coastal grass and cliffs. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** On flowers and seed-heads of Goldenrod, Sea Aster, hawkweeds and ragworts.



45.026 NS



45.027 DBS



45.027 MK



45.028 CMM



45.029 FG



45.030 CMM



45.031 SP



45.031 Feeding signs in burdock DGG



45.032 NS



45.033 PGC



45.034 BAS



45.035 PGC



45.036 OW



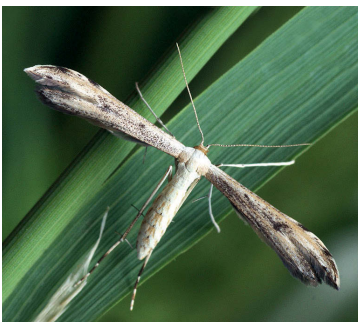
45.037 With tibia detail CMM



45.038 RJH



45.039 CMM



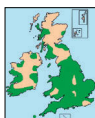
45.040 IU



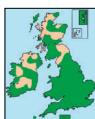
45.041 CMM



45.042 (1521) Scarce Goldenrod Plume *Hellinsia chrysocoma* 9mm pRDB1. Jun–Sep. In clearings and along rides in old woods in Kent. Stronger yellow than Small Goldenrod Plume but may need gen. det. for ID. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** On flowers and seed-heads of Goldenrod.



45.043 (1517) Hemp-agrimony Plume *Adaina microdactyla* 8mm Common. May–Jul, Jul–Sep. The smallest plume. In downland, marshes, riverbanks, etc. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In the stem of Hemp-agrimony, causing a gall.



45.044 (1524) Common Plume *Emmelina monodactyla* 13mm Common. Jun–Jul, Aug–May. Several generations, then hibernates. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. Visits Ivy blossom, ripe blackberries and willow blossom. **FP** Leaves, flowers and seeds of bindweeds.



45.045 (1524a) Reedbed Plume *Emmelina argoteles* 11mm pRDB1. May–Oct. First discovered in Jun 2005 in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire. Needs gen. det. to separate it from Common Plume but generally smaller and plainer. **FP** On leaves and flowers of Hedge Bindweed growing among Common Reed where Common Plume does not occur.



45.042 DGG



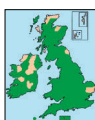
45.043 CMM



45.043 Gall in Hemp-agrimony DBS

46 SCHRECKENSTEINIIDAE

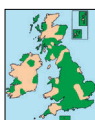
Just one unmistakable member of this family, known as bristle-legged moths owing to the long spines on the hindlegs.



46.001 (485) Schreckensteinia festaliella 5mm Common. Apr–Sep. Continuously brooded. Spines on legs protrude beyond wings. Flies in afternoon and to light in open woodland. **FP** Skeletonises leaves of Bramble, occasionally roses or Hazel.

47 EPERMENIIDAE

The eight species in this family rest slightly inclined with wings steeply roof-like. They sometimes have scale tufts and sometimes a hooked apex.



47.001 (478) Phaulernis fulviguttella 5mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Rests on flowers of foodplant, comes to light. In damp grassland, by moorland streams, woodland tracks, marshes. **FP** Feeds in spinning among seeds of Hogweed, Wild Angelica or Scots Lovage.



47.002 (477) Phaulernis dentella 5mm Na. Jun. Seen in sun on umbellifer flowers. Inhabits dry grassland, waste ground, hedgerows. **FP** In spun seeds of Rough Chervil, Burnet-saxifrage or Ground Elder.



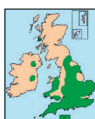
47.003 (482) Epermenia insecurella 5mm pRDB2. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Flies by day. Found on sandy or calcareous soil. **FP** Bastard Toadflax, first brood on leaves, second brood in a web on flowers and seeds.



47.004 (484) Epermenia aequidentellus 5.5mm Na. Jun–Oct. Can be multi-brooded. Often near coast, on limestone or chalk downland. **FP** Leaves of Wild Carrot or Burnet-saxifrage.



47.005 (483) Epermenia chaerophyllella 6mm Common. Jul–Apr. Multi-brooded, may overwinter. Varied habitats. Can be seen resting on flowers and comes to light. **FP** Hogweed, Wild Parsnip, Cow Parsley, chervils, Wild Angelica, Wild Carrot, etc.



47.006 (481) Epermenia falciformis 8mm Local. Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. Damp woods and marshes. Can be disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Wild Angelica.



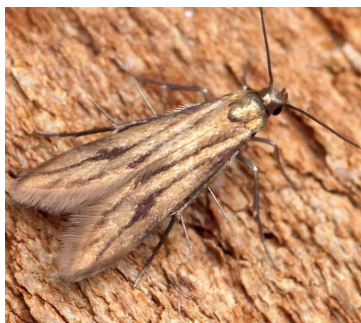
45.044 CMM



45.044 CMM



45.045 JBH



46.001 BAS



47.001 BenS



47.002 OW



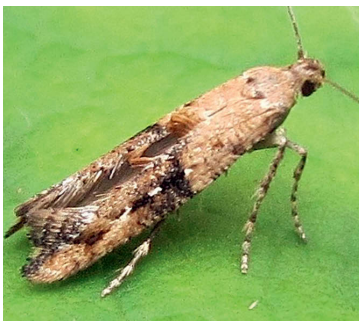
47.003 PeB



47.004 PeB



47.005 NGJR



47.005 NGJR



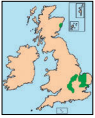
47.005 NS



47.005 PGC



47.006 CMM



47.007 (479) *Epermenia farreni* 4mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Sits on flowers of foodplant. **FP** In seeds of Hogweed in Scotland, Wild Parsnip in England.



47.008 (480) *Epermenia profugella* 4.5mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Flies around foodplant in evening sunshine. **FP** Spun seeds of Wild Carrot, Burnet-saxifrage, Wild Angelica or Ground Elder.



47.007 RB



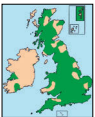
47.008 GHJM

48 CHOREUTIDAE

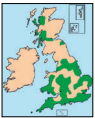
There are eight members of this family. Adults rest standing well clear of the substrate, usually with wings flat and slightly spread. They fly in sunshine. Larvae feed on leaves within a web.



48.001 (385) *Anthophila fabriciana* 7mm Common. Apr–Jul, Aug–Nov. Flies in sunshine. **FP** Nettles, occasionally Pellitory-of-the-wall.



48.002 (388) *Prochoreutis myllerana* 7mm Nb. May–Aug. Several broods. Very similar to *P. sehestediana*, with same habitat and foodplant. Needs gen. det. for ID. **FP** Mine, then web, on leaves of skullcaps.



48.003 (387) *Prochoreutis sehestediana* 7mm Nb. May–Aug. Several broods. Very similar to *P. myllerana*, with same habitat and foodplant. Needs gen. det. **FP** Mine, then web, on leaves of skullcaps.

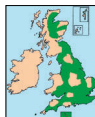
48.004 (386) *Tebenna bjerkandrella* 7mm Doubtful migrant. Probably not a British species. **FP** Unknown in Britain.



48.005 (386) *Tebenna micalis* 7mm Migrant. Jul–Oct. Migrant and temporary resident. Flies in sunshine and may be found resting on foodplant. **FP** In a web on low leaves of Common Fleabane.



48.006 (390) *Choreutis diana* 8mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. Known only from Glen Affric, Inverness. On sheltered sites with small Silver Birch. Flies in sun, visits flowers of Creeping Thistle. **FP** In a web that folds the edges of a leaf of Silver Birch.



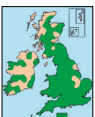
48.007 (389) Apple Leaf Skeletoniser *Choreutis pariana* 7mm Local. All year. May overwinter. Larvae strip leaves, leaving ribs like skeleton. **FP** Leaves of Crab Apple, Hawthorn, Plum, Rowan, etc.



48.0071 (–) *Choreutis nemorana* 7mm Adventive, temporary resident. Found breeding on a mature fig tree in Hyde Park, London in 2014. Jul–Aug. **FP** Curls edge of Common Fig leaf with a web.

49 TORTRICIDAE

A very variable family of 382 species, including seven extinct and 13 adventives. Forewings range from 3.5mm to 15mm in length and most are fairly broad. Many species are distinctive, but there is a large group that mimics bird droppings and needs careful study.



49.001 (1013) *Olindia schumacherana* 8mm Local. Jun–Jul. Distinctive but markings can vary. Damp meadows, downs, marshes. Male flies in afternoon sun, female at dusk. **FP** Herbaceous plants, especially Lesser Celandine or Bilberry in a folded leaf.



49.002 (1014) *Isotrias rectifasciana* 7mm Local. May–Aug. Resembles a *Cnephasia* sp. Can be disturbed from hedgerows. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Hawthorn, maples or oaks.



48.001 PK



48.002 CMM



48.003 OW



48.004 PeB



48.005 RJH



48.005 BD



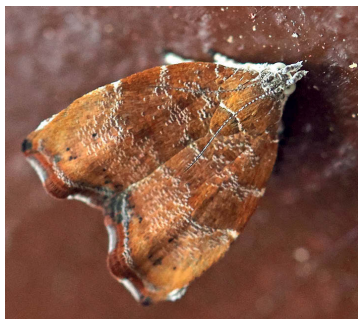
48.006 RJH



48.006 Feeding signs on Silver Birch RJH



48.007 HMB



48.007 NV



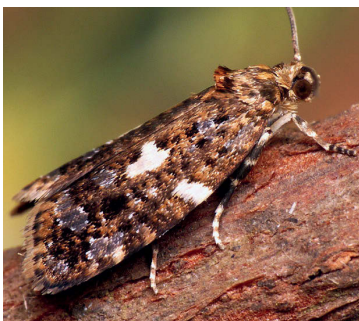
48.007 NV



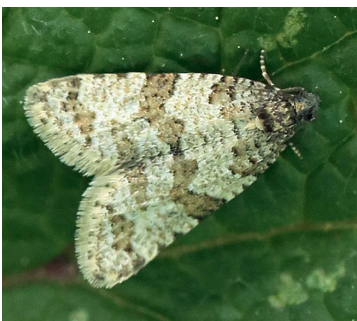
48.007 PK



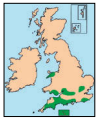
49.001 BAS



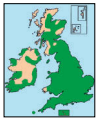
49.001 OW



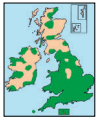
49.002 NV



49.003 (1012) *Sparganothis pilleriana* 9mm Na. Jul–Sep. Sexually dimorphic, both sexes with long palps. On fens, saltmarshes, wet heaths and bogs. Males fly at dusk. Comes to light. **FP** Various herbaceous plants, including Bog Asphodel and Common Sea-lavender.



49.004 (1010) **Red-barred Tortrix** *Ditula angustiorana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. Sexually dimorphic. Throughout in woodland, scrub, hedges, gardens. Males fly in sun, both sexes fly at dusk and to light. **FP** In spun leaves of many trees and shrubs.



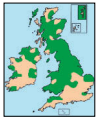
49.005 (1006) *Epagoge grotiana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. Woods and hedgerows. Flies at dusk and dawn, occasionally to light. **FP** Polyphagous on leaves of trees and shrubs, then dead leaves on the ground.



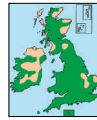
49.006 (1004) *Paramesia gnomana* 8mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Inhabits damp places. Comes to light. Not seen since 1983: possibly extinct. **FP** Polyphagous on leaves.



49.007 (1005) *Periclepsis cinctana* 8mm pRDB1. Jul. On dry grassland, downs and cliffs in England, but last seen in 1949 and probably extinct. Still found on island of Tiree in Scotland on herb-rich grassland. Flies in sunshine. **FP** Kidney Vetch, bird's-foot trefoils, greenweeds, Broom.



49.008 (1008) *Philedone gerningana* 8mm Local. Jul–Sep. Male (with bipectinate antennae) flies in sun, female in the evening. Sometimes comes to light. Upland bogs, acid heaths, limestone outcrops. **FP** In spun leaves and flowers of cinquefoils, Bilberry, rock-roses, Bog Myrtle, etc.



49.009 (1007) *Capua vulgana* 7mm Common. Apr–Jul. In old woods, heathland, scrub, etc. Male has costal fold and stronger markings. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Hornbeam, Alder, Rowan, Bilberry, etc.



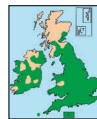
49.010 (1009) *Philedonides lunana* 7mm Nb. Mar–May. Sexually dimorphic. Male flies in sunshine and has bipectinate antennae, female rests on vegetation. Inhabits moors, heaths, bogs and acid grassland. **FP** Polyphagous on spun leaves and flowers.



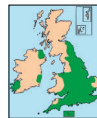
49.011 (976) *Archips oporana* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 12mm Na. Jun–Aug. In pinewoods. Population increasing. Sexually dimorphic. Flies from mid-afternoon and to light. **FP** New shoots and stems of pines.



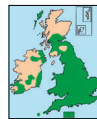
49.012 (978) *Archips betulana* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 12mm Extinct. Aug. Not recorded since 1912; presumed extinct. Flies at dusk. **FP** Spun leaves of terminal shoot of Bog Myrtle.



49.013 (977) **Large Fruit-tree Tortrix** *Archips podana* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 12mm Common. May–Jul. Pronounced sexual dimorphism, males smaller and darker, but both bell-shaped. Flies late afternoon, at dusk and to light. **FP** Polyphagous on leaves and flowers of trees and shrubs.



49.014 (979) **Brown Oak Tortrix** *Archips crataegana* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 12mm Local. Jun–Aug. Widespread in woodland. Sexually dimorphic. Female larger, with pointed forewing apex. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Polyphagous on leaves of trees and shrubs.



49.015 (980) **Variegated Golden Tortrix** *Archips xylosteana* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 11mm Common. Jun–Aug. Woods, hedgerows, gardens. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Polyphagous on leaves of trees and shrubs, including some conifers.



49.003 ♂ CMM



49.003 ♀ PGC



49.004 ♂ CMM



49.004 ♂ CMM



49.004 ♀ CMM



49.005 NV



49.006 RS



49.007 FG



49.008 ♂ NS



49.009 ♂ CMM



49.009 ♀ CMM



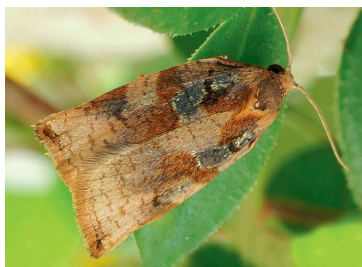
49.010 ♂ JEG



49.010 ♀ KT



49.011 ♂ IU



49.012 ♂ FG



49.012 ♀ FG



49.011 ♀ NS



49.013 ♂ CMM



49.013 ♀ CMM



49.014 ♂ BAS



49.015 ♂ CMM



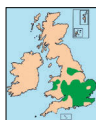
49.015 ♀ CL



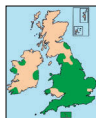
49.014 ♀ BAS



49.016 (981) Rose Tortrix *Archips rosana* ♂ 8mm, ♀ 10mm Local. Jun–Sep. Declining. Woods, hedges, scrub, gardens. Easily disturbed, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Leaves, flowers and fruits of deciduous trees and shrubs.



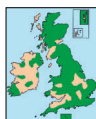
49.017 (982) Choristoneura diversana 9mm Na. Jun–Jul. In woods, orchards and scrub. Flies evening, at dusk and to light. **FP** Polyphagous in spun leaves of deciduous trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants.



49.018 (983) Choristoneura hebenstreitella ♂ 10mm, ♀ 13mm Local. May–Jul. Similar to *Lozotaenia forsterana* but has a basal patch. Woods, moors, gardens. Flies from dusk onwards. **FP** Spun or rolled leaves in many trees and shrubs.



49.019 (984) Choristoneura lafauryana 11mm Extinct. Jul–Aug. Not recorded since 1962; presumed extinct. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Bog Myrtle.



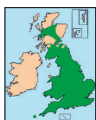
49.020 (974) Argyrotaenia ljunghiana 7mm Common. Apr–May, Jun–Aug. Single early brood in Scotland. Throughout Britain on heaths, moorland, woods. **FP** Deciduous trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, including Bog Myrtle, heather, Wood Sage.



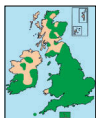
49.021 (987) Ptycholomoides aeriferana 9mm Common. Jun–Aug. Larch woods, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** In spun needles of larches.



49.022 (1000) Ptycholoma lecheana ♂ 9mm, ♀ 11mm Common. May–Aug. Male has a costal fold. In woods, parks, orchards, gardens. Flies afternoon and to light. **FP** Inside rolled leaves of various trees and shrubs.



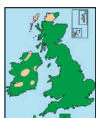
49.023 (971) Pandemis cinnamomeana 10mm Common. Jun–Aug. In woods, scrub, heaths, gardens. Male has a white head. Comes to light. **FP** Leaves of deciduous trees and Bilberry.



49.024 (969) Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix *Pandemis corylana* 10mm Common. Jul–Oct. In woodland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun or folded leaves of various trees and shrubs.



49.025 (970) Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix *Pandemis cerasana* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. In woodland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun or folded leaves of various trees, shrubs or herbaceous plants.



49.026 (972) Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix *Pandemis heparana* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. Woods, hedges, gardens. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Polyphagous, in a rolled leaf of trees and shrubs.



49.027 (973) Pandemis dumetana 9mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Chalk grassland, fens and damp meadows. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Polyphagous on plants and shrubs, in a rolled leaf or flower-head.



49.016 ♂ OW



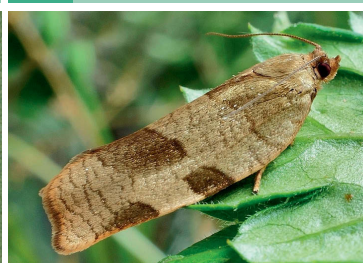
49.016 ♀ CMM



49.017 ♂ DT



49.018 ♂ NS



49.018 ♀ FG



49.017 ♀ FG



49.019 ♂ HD



49.019 ♀ HD



49.020 ♂ NS



49.021 CMM



49.020 ♀ CMM



49.020 ♂ Aberdeen NV



49.022 ♂ PGC



49.022 ♀ OW



49.023 ♂ NS



49.024 CMM



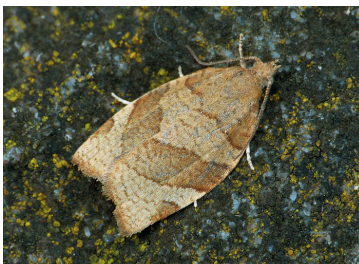
49.023 ♀ CMM



49.023 ♂ detail BS



49.024 CMM



49.025 CMM



49.025 CMM



49.026 DBS



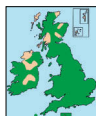
49.027 IS



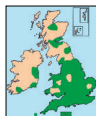
49.025 CMM



49.028 (986) *Syndemis musculana* 7mm
Common. Apr–Jul. Variable. In woods, scrub, gardens, hedges. Flies late afternoon onwards, comes to light. **FP** In spun or folded leaf of deciduous and coniferous trees and shrubs, sometimes herbaceous plants.



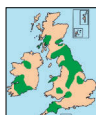
49.029 (1002) *Lozotaenia forsterana* 13mm
Common. May–Aug. The largest tortrix. Similar to *Choristoneura hebenstreitella* but with no basal patch. In suburban parks, gardens, woods, hedges, moorland. Comes to light. **FP** Trees and shrubs, especially Ivy and including Bilberry and larches, in two leaves spun together.



49.030 (985) **Carnation Tortrix** *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* ♂ 8mm, ♀ 10mm Common. All year. Sexually dimorphic, but both sexes have orange hindwing. Gardens, hedges, woods, coasts. Flies in sun showing orange hindwings, comes to light. **FP** In spun leaves or seeds of many deciduous and coniferous trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants.



49.031 (989) **Timothy Tortrix** *Zelotherses paleana* 10mm Common. May–Aug. Inhabits damp, rough ground. Plain but with a yellowish look. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk. **FP** Polyphagous on grasses, plants and trees.



49.032 (990) *Zelotherses unitana* 10mm Na. Jun–Aug. High moors, bogs, limestone dales. Similar to Timothy Tortrix but grey. **FP** Spun leaves of a range of herbaceous plants.



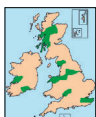
49.033 (988) **Bilberry Tortrix** *Aphelia viburnana* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. Heaths, moors, bogs, saltmarshes. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** Many shrubs and herbaceous plants, including Bilberry, Bog Myrtle, Sea Aster, pines, willows.



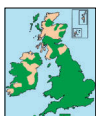
49.034 (990a) *Dichelia histrionana* 8mm
Adventive. May–Aug. A single record in London in 2003. **FP** Spun needles of firs or spruces.



49.035 (991) *Clepsia senecionana* 7mm Local. May–Jun. Moors, marshes, damp woods. Flies in warm sunshine, hides if cloudy. **FP** Bilberry, Bog Myrtle and Goldenrod, also conifers in Scotland.



49.036 (992) *Clepsia rurinana* 9mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Scattered in open woods and hedgerows. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a rolled leaf of deciduous trees and shrubs.



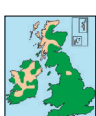
49.037 (993) **Cycamen Tortrix** *Clepsia spectrana* 10mm Common. May–Aug. Throughout in damp marsh, bogs, estuaries, woodland. **FP** Spun leaves and flowers of many plants.



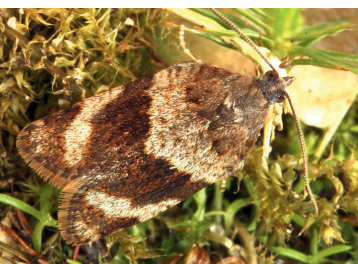
49.0371 (993a) *Clepsia coriacana* 7mm Migrant/Adventive. A single record in Bedfordshire in 2006. Inhabits Canary Isles. **FP** Docks, Bird's-foot Trefoil.



49.0372 (–) *Clepsia dumicolana* 7mm Migrant/Adventive. May–Jul. Recent colonist, first recorded in Britain in London in 2014, now expanding. Rests among foodplant leaves, comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Ivy, skeletonising them.



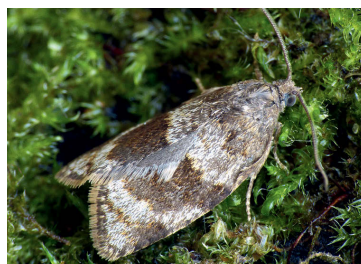
49.038 (994) *Clepsia consimilana* ♂ 7mm, ♀ 8mm Common. May–Aug, Sep–Oct. Hedges, scrub, gardens, waste ground. Single-brooded in Scotland. Flies in the afternoon and to light. **FP** Many trees and shrubs, especially Wild Privet, in spinings among dead leaves.



49.028 CMM



49.028 CMM



49.028 CMM



49.029 CMM



49.029 CMM



49.030 ♂ CMM, hindwing CL



49.031 NS



49.032 TT



49.030 ♀ CMM



49.033 BenS



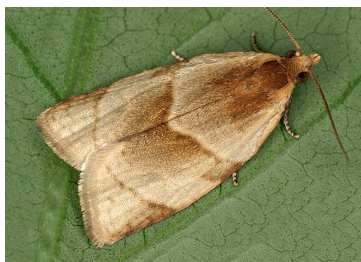
49.034 RS



49.035 PGC



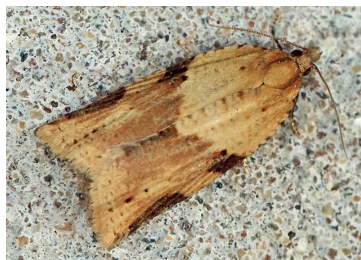
49.036 BAS



49.036 PeB



49.035 PGC



49.037 NV



49.037 PGC



49.0371 MK



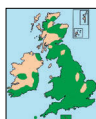
49.0372 SBer



49.038 ♂ CMM



49.038 ♀ CMM



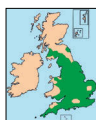
49.039 (998) Light Brown Apple Moth *Epiphyas postvittana* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 11mm Common. All year. Naturalised Australian moth, first recorded in 1936, now abundant in the south and spreading north. Extremely variable, but female larger and plainer than male. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Polyphagous; eats any greenery from a spinning.



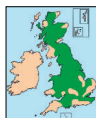
49.040 (1001) Lozotaeniodes formosana 13mm Common. May–Aug. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silk tube among needles of Scots Pine.



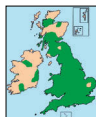
49.041 (999) Summer Fruit Tortrix *Adoxophyes orana* 8mm Nb. Jun–Oct. First recorded in Kent in 1950. In orchards, parks and gardens. **FP** In a spinning on leaves of fruit trees, other trees and shrubs.



49.042 (1027) Neosphaleroptera nubilana 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. Male flies around foodplant in sunshine, both sexes fly at dusk. **FP** In spun shoots of Hawthorn, cherries, sometimes Apple.



49.043 (1026) Exapate congelatella 9mm Local. Oct–Dec. Male has narrow wings, female is flightless. Widespread, in hedgerows in south, moorland in north. Male can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Hawthorn, Wild Privet or Buckthorn in south; heathers, Bilberry, cinquefoils or Bog Myrtle in north.



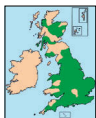
49.044 (1025) Tortricodes alternella 10mm Common. Jan–Apr. Can be abundant very early in the year in woodland. **FP** Leaves spun together of oaks, Hornbeam, etc.



49.045 (1029) Eana osseana 9mm Local. Jun–Aug. On downs, heaths, rough grass and moors. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silk tube among roots of many herbaceous plants.



49.046 (1028) Eana argentana 11mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. Known only from Glen Tilt, Scotland. Flies feebly in the afternoon and evening. **FP** In a silk tube among roots of many herbaceous plants.

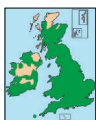


49.047 (1030) Eana incanana 8mm Local. Jun–Aug. In old woodland. Dark bar at base of forewing is distinctive. Comes to light. **FP** In a silk web on flowers of Bluebell or Ox-eye Daisy.



49.048 (1031) Eana penziana 11mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Two subspecies, ssp. *bellana* lives inland and ssp. *colquhounana* is coastal. Can be found resting on rocks. Comes to light. **FP** Feeds at night from a silk gallery among roots. Ssp. *bellana* on Sheep's Fescue or Common Rock-rose, ssp. *colquhounana* on Sea Plantain, Thrift.

Cnephasia spp. The grey *Cnephasia* cannot reliably be determined visually with any certainty as they are all variable and mostly share the same foodplants. Distribution maps are unreliable owing to this. Gen. det. will be needed for ID. They come to light.



49.049 (1024) Light Grey Tortrix *Cnephasia incertana* 7mm Common. May–Aug. In hedges, gardens, woods. **FP** Spun leaves of many herbaceous plants.



49.039 ♂ CMM



49.039 ♂ CMM



49.039 ♀ CMM



49.039 ♂ CMM



49.039 ♂ NS



49.039 ♀ CMM



49.040 CMM



49.041 NS



49.042 ♂ SAR



49.043 ♂ IK



49.043 ♂ NV



49.042 ♀ OW



49.043 ♀ JEG



49.044 PGC



49.044 CMM



49.045 CMM



49.045 OW



49.044 NS



49.046 SB



49.047 NV



49.047 BAS



49.048 ssp. bellana NV



49.048 ssp. colquhounana NS



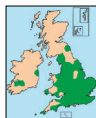
49.049 HMB



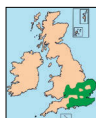
49.050 (1020) **Grey Tortrix** *Cnephasia stephensiana* 10mm Common. Jun–Aug. In most habitats. **FP** Spun leaves of many herbaceous plants.



49.051 (1021) **Flax Tortrix** *Cnephasia asseclana* 7mm Common. May–Aug. In most habitats. **FP** Spun leaves of many herbaceous plants.



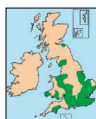
49.052 (1022) *Cnephasia pasiuana* 9mm Local. Jun–Jul. In most habitats. **FP** In spun flowers of many herbaceous plants, including Primrose and Ox-eye Daisy.



49.053 (1022a) **Cereal Tortrix** *Cnephasia pumicana* 9mm Local. Jun–Aug. Pale, very faint markings only. In urban and rural situations. **FP** Polyphagous on plants, grasses and cereals.



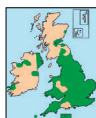
49.054 (1023) *Cnephasia genitalana* 9mm Local. Jul–Aug. On chalk downs and rough fields. Easily disturbed by day, flying freely in late afternoon. **FP** Spun petals and leaves of Ox-eye Daisy, buttercups, etc.



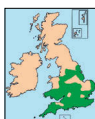
49.055 (1018) *Cnephasia communana* 9mm Local. May–Jul. Meadows and rough grassland, limestone downs. **FP** Polyphagous on herbaceous plants.



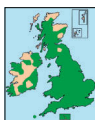
49.056 (1019) *Cnephasia conspersana* 8mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Cliffs and chalk downs, coastal dunes. Males found resting on posts, easily disturbed. **FP** Polyphagous on herbaceous plants.



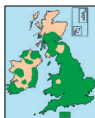
49.057 (1016) *Cnephasia longana* 8mm Common. Jun–Aug. Sexually dimorphic and the only *Cnephasia* sp. that can safely be identified visually. Coastal dunes and vegetated shingle, chalk downland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun flowers and shoots of many herbaceous plants.



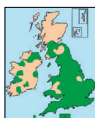
49.058 (1034) *Spatalistis bifasciana* 6mm Local. May–Jul. Woodland. **FP** Dead or dying leaves of oaks, Hornbeam, Sweet Chestnut, etc.



49.059 (1033) **Green Oak Tortrix** *Tortrix viridana* 10mm Common. May–Jul. Woodland, can be abundant. Comes to light. **FP** Mainly oaks, also other trees and shrubs.



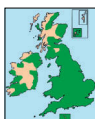
49.060 (1032) *Aleimma loeflingiana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. Two forms. Inhabits woodland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Mostly in a rolled or folded leaf of oaks, sometimes Hornbeam or maples.



49.061 (1037) *Acleris holmiana* 6mm Common. Jul–Aug. Widespread in open woods and scrub. White markings distinctive even when worn. Comes to light. **FP** Trees and shrubs, including Apple, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, roses, fruit trees.



49.062 (1036) *Acleris forsskaeana* 7mm Common. May–Sep. Woods and hedges. Variable but unmistakable. Comes to light. **FP** Rolled leaf of Field Maple or Sycamore.



49.063 (1035) *Acleris bergmanniana* 6mm Common. May–Aug. Open woods, scrub, gardens, hedges. Common at dusk around Burnet Rose, occasionally comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of roses.



49.064 (1040) *Acleris caledoniana* 7mm Local. Jul–Sep. Flies on warm, sunny afternoons. Can be common in Scotland. On high moors, heaths, mountain bogs. **FP** Bilberry, Cowberry, Bog Myrtle, etc.



49.050 BenS



49.050 Northern form NV



49.051 DBS



49.051 NV



49.052 CMM



49.053 CL



49.054 PGC



49.055 CMM



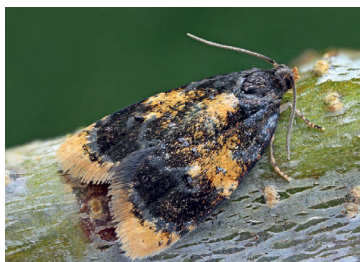
49.056 HMB



49.057 ♂ NV



49.057 ♀ CMM



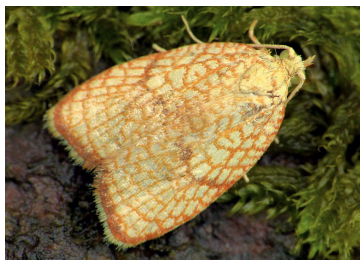
49.058 PGC



49.059 CMM



49.060 BenS



49.062 CMM



49.061 BAS



49.060 CMM



49.062 NV



49.063 CMM



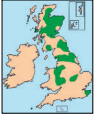
49.064 JEG



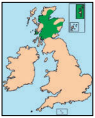
49.065 (1039) Strawberry Tortrix *Acleris comariana* 8mm Local. Aug–Nov. Wet heaths, gardens and cultivated strawberry beds. Similar to *A. laterana*; may need gen. det. for ID. **FP** Both Wild Strawberry and garden cultivars, also Marsh Cinquefoil and Water Avens, in spun or folded leaves.



49.066 (1038) Acleris laterana 8mm Common. Jun–Oct. In woods, scrub, hedgerows, gardens. Similar to Strawberry Tortrix but costal blotch does not extend as far towards apex. May need gen. det. for certain ID. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In spun leaves and flowers of various shrubs and bushes.



49.067 (1059) Acleris abietana 9mm Na. Sep–May. Hibernates, comes to light. **FP** Grand Fir, in a web between needles.



49.068 (1060) Acleris maccana 9mm Na. Aug–May. Inhabits moors and high, open woods. Hibernates, comes to light. **FP** Spun shoots of Bilberry, Cowberry and Bog Myrtle.



49.069 (1041) Acleris sparsana 10mm Common. Aug–May. Variable. In woodland. Rarely seen after hibernation. Comes to light. **FP** Feeds from between spun leaves of Beech, Hornbeam, Sycamore or Field Maple.



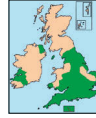
49.070 (1042) Rhomboid Tortrix *Acleris rhombana* 8mm Common. Jun–Nov. Throughout Britain in woodland, hedgerows, gardens. Variable, but hooked wing tips and netted pattern aid ID. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves and flowers of many trees and shrubs such as Hawthorn, Apple, Pear, roses, etc.



49.071 (1062) Acleris emargana 9mm Common. Jul–Oct. In woods, hedgerows and marshland throughout. Indented margin and pointed tip to wings distinctive, but markings variable. See also *A. effractana*. Comes to light. **FP** In folded leaf edge of willows, poplars, birches, Hazel or alders.



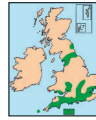
49.072 (1062a) Acleris effractana 9mm Local. Jul–Oct. Generally northern distribution. Similar to (and previously confused with) *A. emargana*, but costal margin much less pronounced, and overall usually plainer and more speckled. Comes to light. **FP** Spun leaf of Eared, Grey, Purple or Creeping Willow.



49.073 (1047) Acleris schalleriana 8mm Local. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. Hibernates. Costal blotch extends almost to apex. In open woods, scrub, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** Wayfaring Tree, sometimes Guelder-rose.



49.074 (1058) Acleris lorquiniana 9mm pRDB3. Jun–Aug, Sep–Aug. Inhabits fens and marshes. Comes to light. **FP** Shoots and flowers of Purple Loosestrife.



49.075 (1052) Acleris umbrana 8mm Na. Jul–Aug, Oct–Apr. Hibernates. Comes to light and blossom at night in scrub and woodland. **FP** Spun leaves of Blackthorn.



49.065 BenS



49.065 NS



49.065 PP



49.066 NS



49.066 CMM



49.067 TT



49.068 DAG



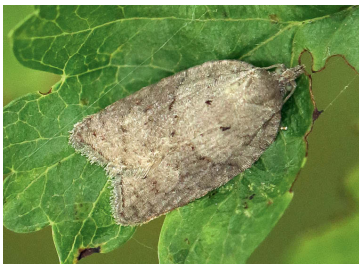
49.068 SB



49.069 BAS



49.070 CMM



49.069 NV



49.069 NS



49.070 BenS



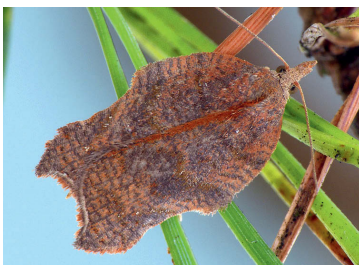
49.070 PGC



49.071 CMM



49.072 JBK



49.071 CMM



49.071 CMM



49.072 JBK



49.073 CMM



49.073 NS



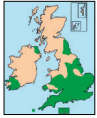
49.074 JBH



49.075 SD



49.075 CMM



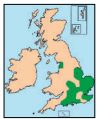
49.076 (1054) *Acleris cristana* 9mm Common. All year. Variable and similar to *A. hastiana* but generally with concave wing margin and raised scale tufts (button). May be beaten from foodplant. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Mostly on spun leaves in mature Blackthorn thickets, also Hawthorn, Apple, Whitebeam.



49.077 (1048) **Garden Rose Tortrix** *Acleris variegana* 7mm Common. Jun–Nov. Variable. Has scale tufts but not the large central one of *A. cristana*. In gardens, hedges, woods. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Roses, Bramble, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, etc.



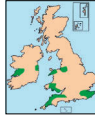
49.078 (1043) *Acleris aspersana* ♂ 7mm, ♀ 6mm Common. Jul–Sep. Sexually dimorphic, but both sexes have pointed apex. On open grassland, downs, heaths. Flies in afternoon and to light. **FP** Spun or folded leaves of many herbaceous plants.



49.079 (1046) *Acleris shepherdana* 8mm Nb. Jul–Sep. In fens, marshes and water meadows. Forewing apex distinctly pointed. Comes to light. **FP** Meadowsweet, in spun shoots.



49.080 (1053) *Acleris hastiana* 8mm Common. Jun–Aug, Sep–Apr. Second brood does not occur in Scotland. Inhabits damp scrub, heaths, woods. Strongly curved forewing costa giving appearance of 'shoulders'. Very variable, similar to *A. cristana* but forewing less concave and with smaller scale tufts. Comes to light. **FP** Willows, especially Creeping and Eared, also White or Grey Poplar and Bog Myrtle.



49.081 (1049) *Acleris permutana* 8mm pRDB2. Aug–Sep. Downs, sand dunes, vegetated shingle. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Burnet Rose.



49.082 (1055) *Acleris hyemana* 8mm Local. Aug–Jun. Hibernates. Inhabits heaths and moorland. **FP** Spun shoots and flowers of heathers, Mountain Avens, Bilberry, Cowberry.



49.083 (1044) *Acleris ferrugana* 7mm Common. Jun–Sep, Oct–May. Hibernates. Found in woodland. **FP** Between spun leaves of oaks or Goat Willow.



49.076 PGC



49.076 PGC



49.076 NS



49.076 BAS



49.076 PK



49.076 NS



49.077 CMM



49.077 BAS



49.077 PGC



49.077 BenS



49.077 PK



49.078 ♂ CMM



49.079 OW



49.079 NS



49.078 ♀ HMB



49.079 PK



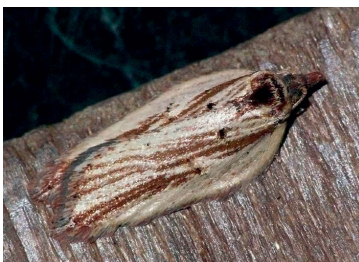
49.080 BenS



49.080 CMM



49.080 BenS



49.080 DAG



49.080 NGJR



49.081 NS



49.082 CMM



49.082 CMM



49.083 JBH



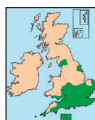
49.083 NS



49.083 BAS



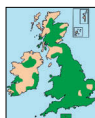
49.084 (1045) *Acleris notana* 7mm Common. All year. Double-brooded but univoltine in Scotland. In woods and scrub. Can be disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Folded leaves of birches, Alder, Bog Myrtle.



49.085 (1050) *Acleris kochiella* 8mm Local. Jun–Aug, Sep–Apr. Hibernates. Summer brood white, autumn grey. In woods and hedges. Forewing costa slightly concave. Can be disturbed from elms in warm weather. **FP** Between spun leaves of elms.



49.086 (1051) *Acleris logiana* 9mm Local. Jun–Aug, Sep–May. No summer brood in Scotland. Hibernates. Inhabits birch woods and heaths. **FP** Between spun leaves of birches.



49.087 (1061) *Acleris literana* 9mm Local. Jul–May. Hibernates over winter. In oak woods, more common in the south. Variable but always a combination of green and black markings. **FP** Among spun leaves of oaks, skeletonising them.



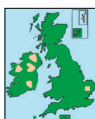
49.088 (1056) *Acleris lipsiana* 10mm pRDB3. Aug–May. Hibernates. Bogs, moorland, mountains. Broad-winged, sometimes with two small pale tufts in centre of wing. **FP** In spun leaves of Bilberry, Bog Myrtle, Cowberry, sometimes birches or Apple.



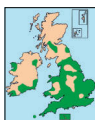
49.089 (1057) *Acleris rufana* 9mm Na. Aug–Apr. Hibernates. Variable. On wet heaths, moors, bogs, damp woods. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a tube of leaves spun around a stem of Bog Myrtle; also Meadowsweet, White Poplar, Goat Willow or the rare Labrador Tea.



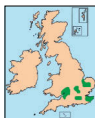
49.090 (1015) *Eulia ministrana* 9mm Common. May–Jul. Very striking, in woodland, scrub, hedges. Comes to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of various trees and shrubs, and Bog Myrtle.



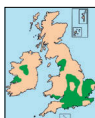
49.091 (1011) *Pseudargyrotoza conwagana* 6mm Common. May–Aug. Small but colourful, with a pronounced yellow blotch. Woodland, hedgerows. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** In berries or seeds of Wild Privet or Ash.



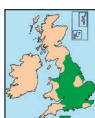
49.092 (921) *Phtheochroa inopiana* 9mm Local. May–Aug. Damp meadows and woodland edges. **FP** In roots of Common Fleabane.



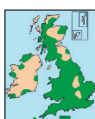
49.093 (922) *Phtheochroa schreibersiana* 7mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Seems to be having a resurgence. Rests high up in trees. Flies in warm sun and at dusk. **FP** In leaves, shoots and stalks of elms, Black Poplar or Bird Cherry.



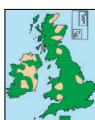
49.094 (923) *Phtheochroa sodaliana* 8mm Nb. May–Jul. In scrub and hedges on chalk and limestone. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spins berries of Buckthorn together.



49.095 (925) *Phtheochroa rugosana* 10mm Common. Apr–Jul. Woodland, scrub, hedgerows. Rests on a leaf, resembling a bird dropping. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Flowers, berries and stem of White Bryony.



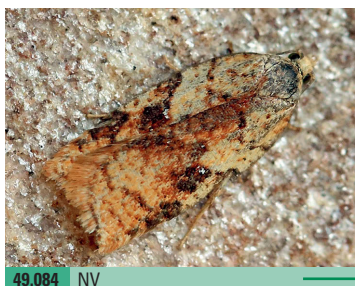
49.096 (924) *Hysterophora maculosana* 6mm Local. Apr–Jun. Flies by day in old woodland. Comes to light. **FP** In a seed capsule of Bluebell.



49.097 (936) *Cochyliomorpha straminea* 7mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. In grassland everywhere. Comes to light. **FP** Seeds and shoots of Common Knapweed.



49.084 JEG



49.084 NV



49.084 CMM



49.085 Summer brood PGC



49.085 Autumn brood OW



49.086 CMM



49.087 CMM



49.087 CMM



49.087 PGC



49.089 NS



49.088 SB



49.087 SD



49.089 NS



49.089 JEG



49.089 KT



49.090 CMM



49.091 CMM



49.091 NV



49.092 CMM



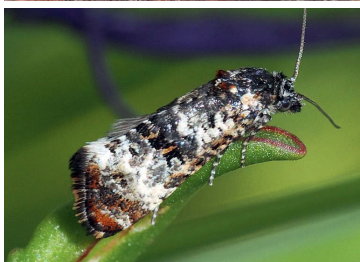
49.093 SN



49.094 NS



49.095 NS



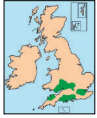
49.096 BD



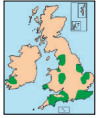
49.097 CMM



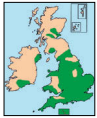
49.098 (935) *Cochylimorpha alternana* 12mm pRDB3. Jul–Aug. Coastal chalk, vegetated sand and shingle. Similar to *C. straminea* but almost twice the size, sometimes with black tufts circled in white in central fascia. Comes to light. **FP** On the seeds in a flower bud of Greater Knapweed.



49.099 (933) *Phalonidia gilvicomana* 6mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. In open woodland on chalk and walls. Flies around foodplant in the evening. **FP** Seeds of Wall Lettuce or Nipplewort.



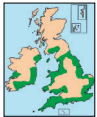
49.100 (934) *Phalonidia curvistrigana* 6mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. In woods and coastal cliffs. Flies around foodplant in the evening. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Goldenrod.



49.101 (926) *Phalonidia manniana* 6mm Local. May–Sep. In fens, marshes, damp woods. Flies around foodplant in the evening, comes to light. **FP** In stem of Water Mint or Gypsywort.



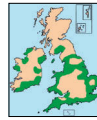
49.102 (–) *Phalonidia udana* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Jul. Separated from *P. manniana* in 2012. Comes to light. **FP** In stem of Yellow or Tufted Loosestrife.



49.103 (932) *Phalonidia affinitana* 6mm Local. May–Aug. Saltmarshes. Flies on sunny afternoons, evenings and to light. **FP** Flowers, stem and roots of Sea Aster.



49.104 (931) *Gynnidomorpha luridana* 5.5mm Na. Jun–Aug. Rough, dry chalk or limestone areas. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In seed-heads of Red Bartsia, also perhaps eyebrights.



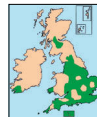
49.105 (929) *Gynnidomorpha vectisana* 5.5mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Mainly coastal on saltmarshes, also boggy heaths. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In flowers, shoots or roots of Sea or Marsh Arrowgrass.



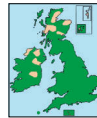
49.106 (927) *Gynnidomorpha minimana* 6mm pRDB2. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. In fens, bogs, wet heaths and marshes. Flies around foodplant on warm evenings. New to Wales in 2018. **FP** In seed capsules of Marsh Lousewort.



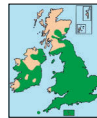
49.107 (928) *Gynnidomorpha permixtana* 5.5mm pRDB1. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. On sparse grassland, dunes and shingle. Similar to *G. minimana* but different habitat and foodplants. Flies around foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In flowers, seeds and stem of Red Bartsia or Yellow Rattle.



49.108 (930) *Gynnidomorpha alismana* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Ponds, ditches, slow rivers. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Often several larvae in a single flower stem of Water-plantain.



49.109 (937) *Agapeta hamana* 10mm Common. May–Sep. Throughout on rough ground. Can be disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In roots of various thistles.



49.110 (938) *Agapeta zoezana* 10mm Common. May–Aug. Grassland, road verges, cliffs, gardens, etc., mostly in chalk or limestone areas. Usually yellow ground colour but occasionally replaced with brown. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In roots of Common Knapweed and scabiouses.



49.098 Habitat at Sandwich Bay, Kent CMM



49.098 CMM



49.099 PeB



49.100 IU



49.101 NS



49.101 CMM



49.102 NS



49.102 JBH



49.103 PGC



49.104 PGC



49.105 SAR



49.103 CMM



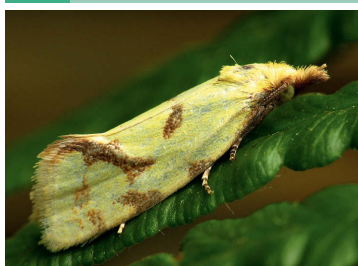
49.106 CMM



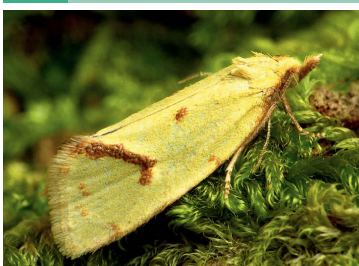
49.107 RJH



49.108 OW



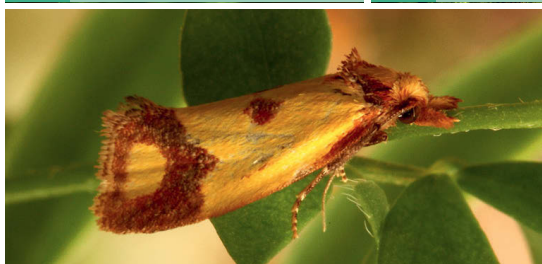
49.109 CMM



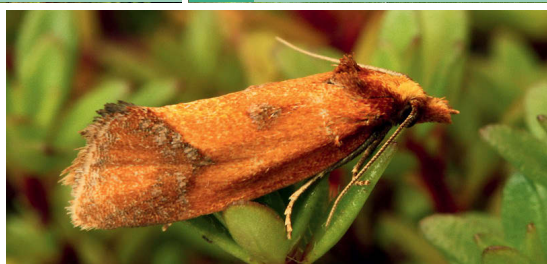
49.109 CMM



49.108 PGC



49.110 CMM



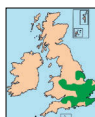
49.110 Brown form CMM



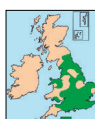
49.111 (954) *Eupoecilia angustana* 6mm
Common. Jun–Sep. Throughout in open woods, meadows, woodland edges, moors and heathland. Variable. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Flowers of various plants, including plantains, Yarrow, heather. Also Sitka Spruce in Scotland.



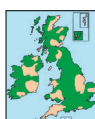
49.112 (955) **Vine Moth** *Eupoecilia ambiguella* 7mm Nb. May–Aug. May have several generations. On damp heaths and woods. Can be a pest on grape vines in Europe. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Berries spun together on Alder Buckthorn, sometimes Ivy or Honeysuckle.



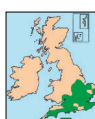
49.113 (952) *Commophila aeneana* 8mm Nb. May–Jul. Can be disturbed from foodplant on heavy clay soils. Flies around sunset. **FP** In roots of Common Ragwort.



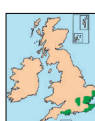
49.114 (941) *Aethes hartmanniana* 7mm Nb. May–Aug. Similar to *A. piercei* but smaller. Flies by day and at dusk in chalk and limestone grassland. **FP** Probably in roots of scabiouses.



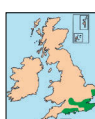
49.115 (942) *Aethes piercei* 10mm Nb. May–Jul. Larger than *A. hartmanniana*. Flies by day and at dusk in rough, damp meadows and marshes. **FP** In roots of Devil's-bit Scabious.



49.116 (944) *Aethes williana* 6mm Nb. May–Aug. Dry, sandy or chalky rough downs and dunes. Flies on warm, dry evenings and to light. **FP** Stem and roots of Wild Carrot.



49.117 (943) *Aethes margarotana* 8mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Coastal. Rarely flies but rests on foodplant. **FP** In roots of Sea Holly.



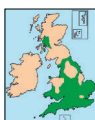
49.118 (948) *Aethes margaritana* 7mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. On chalk downs and shingle beaches. Easily disturbed by day, flies in the evening. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Yarrow, Scented Mayweed, Ox-eye Daisy.



49.119 (940) *Aethes rutilana* 5mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. In mountains in Scotland only. Formerly in England but extinct. **FP** In a web on low-lying Common Juniper.



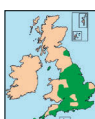
49.120 (947) *Aethes smeathmanniana* 8mm Common. May–Jul, Jul–Oct. Inhabits rough grassland, coasts, quarries, etc. Easily disturbed on warm days, flies in the evening. **FP** In spun flowers or seed-head of Yarrow, knapweeds or Corn Chamomile.



49.121 (939) *Aethes tessera* 6mm Local. May–Aug. Variable. Flies in sun and to light. In sand dunes, shingle beaches, limestone grassland. **FP** In roots of ox-tongues, hawkweeds, hawk's-beards, Ploughman's Spikenard.



49.122 (949) *Aethes dilucidana* 7mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Chalk and limestone grassland, mainly coastal. Central cross-bar is incomplete. Flies around foodplant at dusk, comes to light. **FP** On seeds of Wild Parsnip, Hogweed.



49.123 (951) *Aethes beatrice* 8mm Local. Jun–Jul. Open woods, rough ground, coasts. Flies in the evening and to light. **FP** In seeds and stems of Hemlock or Alexanders.



49.1231 (–) *Aethes deaurana* 8mm Migrant. A single British record, to light in Dorset on 24 May 2017. Resident in Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar and southern France. **FP** Stem of Alexanders.



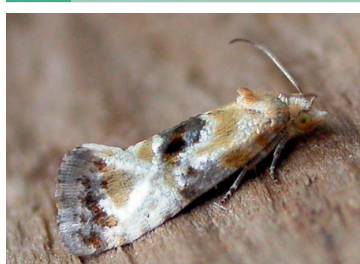
49.111 NV



49.111 CMM



49.111 DBS



49.111 GMT



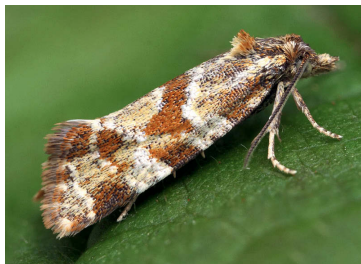
49.112 PK



49.112 DT



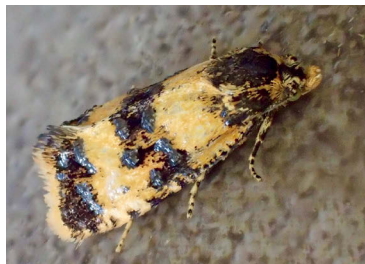
49.113 BD



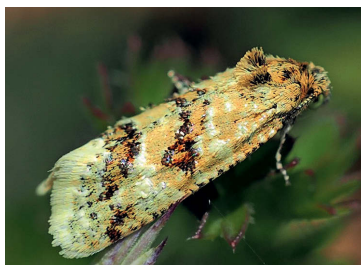
49.114 PGC



49.115 NS



49.113 DBS



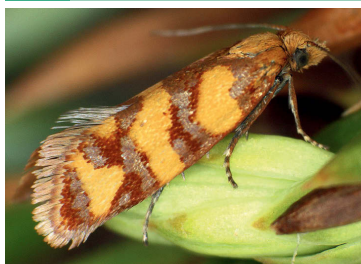
49.116 DB



49.117 FS



49.118 DT



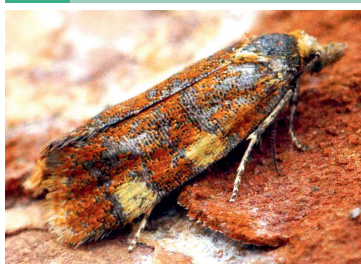
49.119 RJH



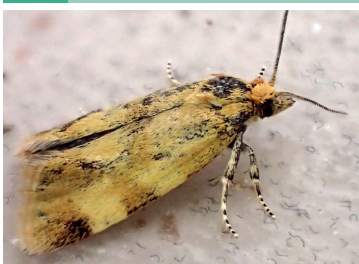
49.120 PK



49.121 PGC



49.121 BAS



49.121 DBS



49.121 PGC



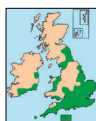
49.122 CMM



49.123 PGC



49.1231 EM



49.124 (950) *Aethes francillana* 8mm Local. Jun–Sep. A mainly southern species of chalk downs and limestone coasts. Easily disturbed from foodplant, flies in the evening and to light. **FP** Flowers, seeds and stems of Wild Carrot or Hog's Fennel.



49.125 (951a) *Aethes bilbaensis* 5mm Migrant. A single record in Devon in Jul 2008. **FP** Rock Samphire or Whorled Caraway.



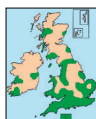
49.126 (950a) *Aethes fennicana* 6mm Migrant. A single record in Essex in 2006. **FP** Seeds of Wild Angelica.



49.127 (945) *Aethes cnicana* 7mm Common. May–Aug. Similar to *A. rubigana* but cross-band narrower. Anywhere with thistles. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Seeds and stem of thistles.



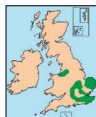
49.128 (946) *Aethes rubigana* 8mm Common. Jun–Aug. Widespread in dry, open areas. Similar to *A. cnicana* but brighter, cross-band broader, and more indented on outer margin. Flies in the evening and to light. **FP** Seeds of Greater Burdock.



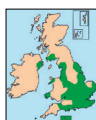
49.129 (959) *Cochyliodia rupicola* 6mm Local. Jun–Aug. Scattered distribution in marshes, cliffs, verges, etc. Flies on warm days, at dusk, and comes to light. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Hemp-agrimony.



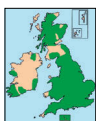
49.130 (958) *Cochyliodia subroseana* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Flies slowly at dusk and to light in open woodland. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Goldenrod, slowing their development.



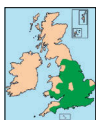
49.131 (957) *Cochyliodia heydeniana* 5mm Na. Jun, Jul–Aug. Has a black tornal mark. Waste ground, dunes, etc. **FP** In seeds of Blue or Canadian Fleabane.



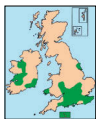
49.132 (956) *Cochyliodia implicitana* 6mm Local. May–Aug. Can have a pinkish flush. On open rough ground, verges, field edges. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** Flowers, seeds or stems of Goldenrod, mayweeds or Stinking Chamomile.



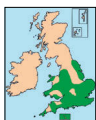
49.133 (968) *Cochylis nana* 6mm Common. May–Jun. In mature birch woodland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In catkins of birches.



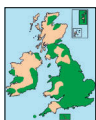
49.134 (962) *Cochylis roseana* 7mm Local. May–Aug. Wherever foodplant is profuse. Flies in sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** In seeds of Wild Teasel.



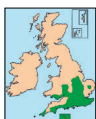
49.135 (963) *Cochylis flaviciliana* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Dry grassland on chalk. Flies in the evening, sometimes to light. **FP** Feeds in flowers and seeds of Field Scabious.



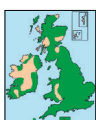
49.136 (965) *Cochylis hybridella* 7mm Local. Jun–Sep. White head and thorax. On chalk and limestone ground, brownfield sites, etc. Flies at sunset and to light. **FP** Flowers and unripe seeds of ox-tongues or hawk's-beards.



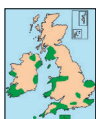
49.137 (964) *Cochylis dubitana* 6mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. White head, grey thorax. Widespread in grassland, brownfield sites, waste ground. Flies afternoons, evenings and to light. **FP** Inside flowers and seed-heads of Asteraceae spp., including Common Ragwort, Sow-thistle, Goldenrod, Hawkweed.



49.138 (964a) *Cochylis molliculana* 7mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. A recent south coast colonist, spreading. Coasts, gardens, waste ground. May be found resting on foodplant, comes to light. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Bristly Ox-tongue.



49.139 (966) *Cochylis atricapitana* 7mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Dark head and thorax. Rough grass, verges, waste ground, etc. Comes to light. **FP** Flowers, stems and roots of Common Ragwort.



49.140 (967) *Cochylis pallidana* 6mm Na. Jun. White head, pale grey thorax. Mainly coastal on acid heaths, downs, dunes and cliffs. Flies at dusk. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Sheep's-bit.



49.141 (961) *Falseuncaria degreyana* 6mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Brecks. Not seen since 1998. Flies around sunset. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Common Toadflax or Ribwort Plantain.



49.124 PGC



49.125 PeB



49.126 IU



49.127 NV



49.128 CMM



49.129 PGc



49.130 IU



49.131 IU



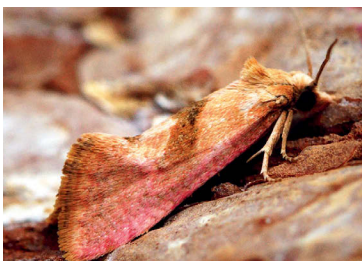
49.131 PeB



49.132 NS



49.133 NV



49.134 BAS



49.135 NS



49.136 CMM



49.137 CMM



49.138 CMM



49.139 CMM



49.140 NS



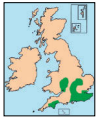
49.141 FG



49.141 FG



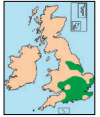
49.142 (960) *Falseuncaria ruficiliana* 6mm Local. Apr–May, Jun–Aug. Chalk and limestone grassland, heaths, moors and bogs. Flies by day. **FP** In seed capsule of Cowslip, Lousewort, Yellow Rattle or Goldenrod.



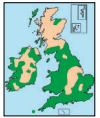
49.143 (1114) *Eudemis porphyra* 9mm Na. Jul–Aug. In woodland, hedgerows, gardens. Rest on trunks and branches by day, flies in the evening and to light. **FP** In leaf rolled around midrib of Apple, especially Crab Apple.



49.144 (1113) *Eudemis profundana* 8mm Common. Jun–Sep. In woodland, hedgerows, parks. Rests on branches by day, flies in the evening and to light. **FP** In leaf rolled around midrib of oaks.



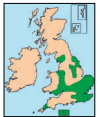
49.145 (1088) *Pseudosciaphila branderiana* 11mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Open woods, parks, roadsides, etc. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a folded or rolled leaf of Aspen.



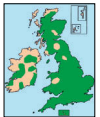
49.146 (1089) *Apotomis semifasciana* 9mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Damp woods, stream banks, fens. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of willows.



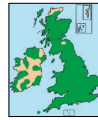
49.147 (1090) *Apotomis infida* 9mm pRDB1. Jul–Aug. Found only in Scotland, seen in Perthshire in 1919, then Selkirkshire in 1979. Needs gen. det. to confirm ID. **FP** Probably in spun leaves and catkins of White, Purple or Almond Willow.



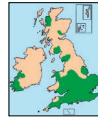
49.148 (1091) *Apotomis lineana* 9mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Damp meadows, riverbanks, marshes. Can be seen on trunks but very easily disturbed. **FP** Between spun leaves of White or Crack Willow.



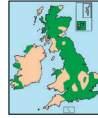
49.149 (1092) *Apotomis turbidana* 10mm Common. Jun–Jul. White streak from base to middle of wing. In birch woods, parks, heaths, etc. Comes to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of birches.



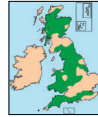
49.150 (1093) *Apotomis betuleтана* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. In birch woods, parks, heaths, etc. Comes to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of birches.



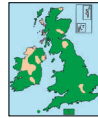
49.151 (1094) *Apotomis caprea* 9mm Local. May–Sep. Looks browner than similar species. In woods, heaths, stream banks, etc. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of young shoots of Goat and Grey Willow.



49.152 (1095) *Apotomis sororculana* 9mm Nb. May–Jul. In woods, heaths, mosses. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Birch leaves spun flat together.



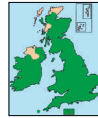
49.153 (1096) *Apotomis sauciana* 7mm Local. May–Aug. Open woods and moorland up to 950m. Flies afternoons, evenings and to light. **FP** In a spun terminal shoot of Bilberry, and in Scotland on Bearberry or Mountain Willow.



49.154 (1087) *Orthotaenia undulana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. Widespread throughout in woods, moors, dunes, scrub, hedges. Flies at sunset and to light. **FP** Polyphagous on plants, bushes and trees, including Bog Myrtle, Bilberry, pines, birches, Common Nettle, Bramble.



49.155 (1086) *Hedy salicella* 11mm Common. Jun–Sep. In open woods, heaths, marshes, parks. Rests on trunks or leaves, imitating a bird dropping. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a spun shoot or folded leaf of White Willow, sometimes other willows, Aspen or Black Poplar.



49.156 (1083) **Marbled Orchard Tortrix** *Hedy nubiferana* 9mm Common. May–Aug. Two black dots just beyond dark band. In woods, parks, gardens, hedges. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** Spun shoots, leaves and flowers of Hawthorn or *Prunus* spp.



49.144 PGC



49.142 PGC



49.143 OW



49.144 NS



49.145 BAS



49.145 NS



49.145 DT



49.146 NS



49.147 PeB



49.147 SB



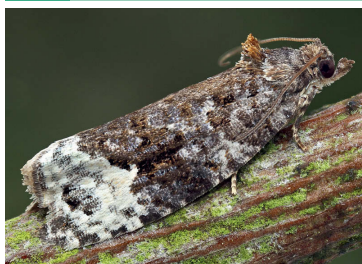
49.148 NS



49.149 CMM



49.150 CMM



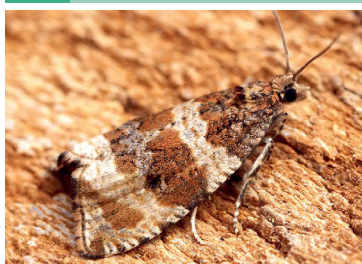
49.151 PGC



49.152 NS



49.153 NV



49.154 BAS



49.154 NV



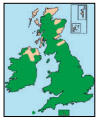
49.154 PGC



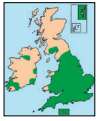
49.155 NV



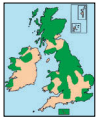
49.156 CMM



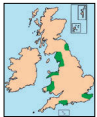
49.157 (1082) Plum Tortrix *Hedya pruniana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. In woods, parks, gardens, hedges. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** Spun shoots and leaves of Blackthorn, Plum, cherries, etc.



49.158 (1084) Hedya ochroleucana 9mm Common. May–Aug. Outer creamy section of wing only lightly marked, black central dot merges with main dark band. Chalk downs, hedges, gardens, woodland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP In leaves spun together on roses, sometimes apples.**



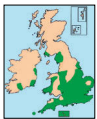
49.159 (1085) Hedya atropunctana 7mm Local. May–Jun. Mainly northern on damp heaths, moors and mosses. Black central dot distinct. Flies in the evening. **FP Leaves spun into a pod on Bog Myrtle, Bilberry, willows or birches.**



49.160 (1065) Celypha rufana 8mm pRDB3. May–Jul. On rocky ground with covering of moss, mostly north-west England. Flies by day and to light. **FP On withered leaves at ground level of Barren or Wild Strawberry among moss.**



49.161 (1063) Celypha striana 9mm Common. May–Sep. In grassland, woods, hedges, gardens. Males fly in sunshine, both sexes fly at dusk and to light. **FP In roots of Dandelion.**



49.162 (1064) Celypha rosaceana 8mm Local. Jun–Sep. Rough fields, verges, dunes, etc. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP In a tube on roots of Perennial or Prickly Sow-thistle, Dandelion.**



49.163 (1067a) Celypha rurestrana 8mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. First recorded in Devon in 1985. Easily mistaken for *C. lacunana*. Needs gen. det. to confirm ID. **FP Probably on roots of Narrow-leaved Hawkweed.**



49.164 (1067) Celypha cespitana 7mm Local. May–Sep. Variable and similar to *C. rivulana*; needs gen. det. to confirm ID. Probably two broods. Mainly on limestone or chalk downland, coasts, dunes, vegetated shingle. Flies in sun, occasionally comes to light. **FP Herbaceous plants, including Wild Thyme, sea-lavenders and clovers, in a silk tube low down.**



49.165 (1066) Celypha woodiana 8mm Na. Jul–Aug. Found anywhere Mistletoe is abundant. Rests on trunks by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP Mines leaves of Mistletoe.**



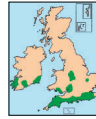
49.166 (1076) Celypha lacunana 8mm Common. May–Sep. Found anywhere. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP Polyphagous on herbaceous plants in spun leaves, shoots or flowers.**



49.167 (1068) Celypha rivulana 8mm Local. Jun–Aug. Similar to *C. cespitana* but variable; needs gen. det. to confirm ID. Flies in sunshine, evenings and to light. **FP Various herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees.**



49.168 (1078) Celypha doubledayana 6mm Extinct. Jul–Aug. Not recorded since 1920; presumed extinct. **FP Unknown.**



49.169 (1069) Celypha aurofasciana 6mm Na. Jun–Aug. In open woods with rotten wood. Rests on trunks, comes to light. **FP In a silk gallery under moss or liverworts on rotten bark.**



49.157 PGC



49.158 CMM



49.159 PGC



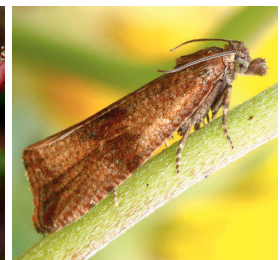
49.160 IU



49.160 NS



49.161 CMM



49.161 CMM



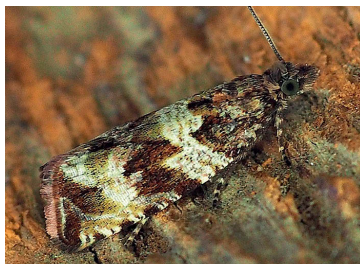
49.162 NS



49.163 FG



49.164 BAS



49.164 PP



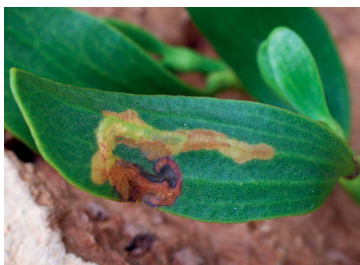
49.164 CMM



49.164 CL



49.165 OW



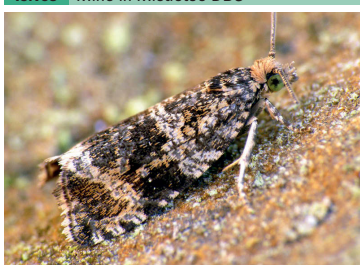
49.165 Mine in Mistletoe DBS



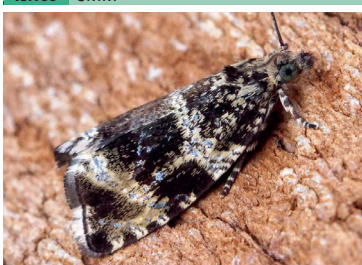
49.166 CMM



49.167 CL



49.166 CMM



49.166 BAS



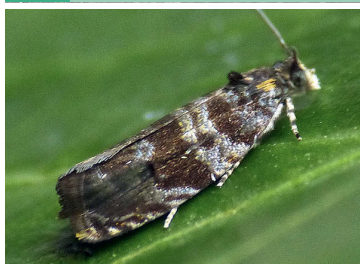
49.167 HMB



49.167 PGC



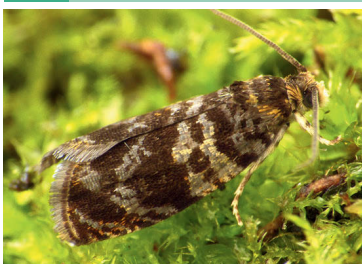
49.168 MK



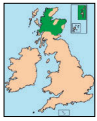
49.169 GMT



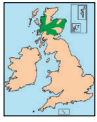
49.169 CMM



49.169 CMM



49.170 (1077) *Phiaris obsoletana* 8mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. A montane Scottish species found at 650–1,000m altitude. Easily disturbed in sunshine, flies around dawn until sunrise. **FP** Bearberry and Bilberry.



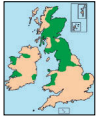
49.171 (1072) *Phiaris metallicana* 8mm pRDB2. Jun–Jul. A submontane Scottish species occurring at 200–300m altitude, especially in open pinewoods with Bilberry. Flies evenings until dusk. **FP** Spun leaves of Bilberry among moss.



49.172 (1073) *Phiaris schulziana* 10mm Local. Jun–Aug. Heathland, mosses and high moors to 1,000m. Easily disturbed, flies in evening sun. **FP** Crowberry or heather, also Trailing Azalea in Scotland and Cranberry in Hampshire.



49.173 (1075) *Phiaris micana* 8mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Inhabits boggy areas, mostly in Scotland. Flies around sunset. **FP** Probably herbaceous plants and mosses.



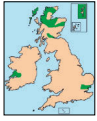
49.174 (1074) *Phiaris palustrana* 7mm Nb. May–Aug. Sheltered heathland with birches and pines, mostly in Scottish Highlands. Flies on sunny afternoons through to dusk. **FP** In a silk tube in Broom Fork-moss.



49.175 (1081) *Pristerognatha penthinana* 6mm Extinct. May–Jun. Not seen since 1914; presumed extinct. **FP** In stem of Touch-me-not Balsam.



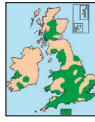
49.176 (1080a) *Cymolomia hartigiana* 6mm Migrant/Adventive. Jun–Aug. A single record to light in Suffolk in 2007. **FP** Spun needles of Silver Fir or Norway Spruce.



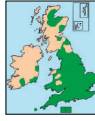
49.177 (1071) *Argyroploce arbutella* 7mm Na. May–Jul. In sheltered hollows on high mountains in Scotland. Flies in afternoon sun over the foodplant. **FP** Between spun leaves of Bearberry.



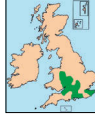
49.178 (1070) *Stictea mygindiana* 9mm Nb. May–Jun. Inhabits heaths, mosses and moorland. Flies in afternoon sun. **FP** In a conspicuous spinning on a shoot of Cowberry, Bearberry or Bog Myrtle.



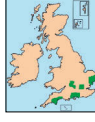
49.179 (1080) *Olethreutes arcuella* 8mm Nb. May–Aug. Scattered in open woods and heaths. Unmistakable. Flies by day, when it can be seen basking in sunshine. Comes to light. **FP** In spun dead leaves of birches.



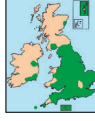
49.180 (1079) *Piniphila bifasciana* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. In pine woods and heaths. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun shoots of Scots or Maritime Pine.



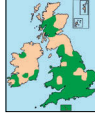
49.181 (1105) *Lobesia occidentis* 5mm pRDB2. Jun, Aug. In open woods, coasts and dunes. Flies in sunshine and at dusk. **FP** Spun shoots on young plants of Wood or Sea Spurge.



49.182 (1107) **European Vine Moth** *Lobesia botrana* 6mm Migrant/Adventive. Jul. A pest of vineyards on the Continent. **FP** Grape vines, also Honeysuckle, *Clematis* spp., etc.



49.183 (1108) *Lobesia abscisana* 6mm Common. Apr–May, Jun–Aug. In open woods, grassland, waste ground, vegetated shingle. Flies in afternoon, at dusk and to light. **FP** In heart of Creeping Thistle shoot.



49.184 (1106) *Lobesia reliquana* 6mm Local. May–Jun. In woodland, parks, scrub, hedges, gardens. Flies early morning, evening or at night. **FP** In spun leaves of oaks, birches or Blackthorn.



49.185 (1109) *Lobesia littoralis* 7mm Local. May–Jul, Jul–Oct. Mostly coastal on cliffs and saltmarshes where the foodplant grows, but also in gardens on cultivated Thrift. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Thrift, causing distortion. Sometimes Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



49.170 CL



49.170 CL



49.171 NV



49.171 NV



49.172 NV



49.172 CMM



49.173 AWP



49.174 NGJR



49.174 NGJR



49.175 RB



49.176 RS



49.177 NS



49.178 BenS



49.179 NS



49.180 NV



49.180 PGC



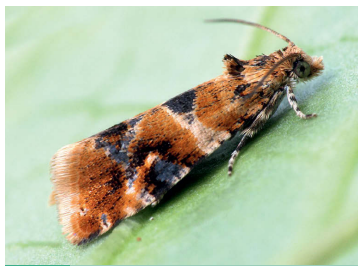
49.181 OW



49.182 NV



49.183 BenS



49.184 OW



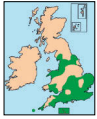
49.185 BD



49.185 NGJR



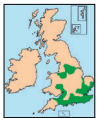
49.186 (1097) *Endotheria gentianaeana* 8mm Common. May–Sep. Commonly flying around Teasel after emergence. Can be in every seed-head. On waste ground, road verges, embankments. Comes to light. **FP** In the pith of Teasel flower-head, can be abundant.



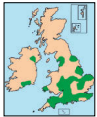
49.187 (1098) *Endotheria oblongana* 6mm Local. May–Sep. Similar to *E. marginana* but male has darker hindwing. Chalk and limestone grassland, old quarries, cliffs. Flies by day and to light. **FP** In roots of Ribwort Plantain.



49.188 (1099) *Endotheria marginana* 6mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Damp woods, wet heaths, rough grass, embankments. Flies by day and to light. **FP** In flowers or seeds of Teasel, Marsh Gentian, Yellow Rattle, Betony, Marsh Lousewort, hemp-nettles, etc.



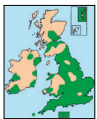
49.189 (1100) *Endotheria pullana* 6mm Na. May–Jul. Flies in warm afternoon sunshine. **FP** In stem and roots of Marsh Woundwort.



49.190 (1101) *Endotheria ustulana* 6mm Nb. May–Aug. In damp woods, waste ground, etc. Flies in afternoon sunshine. **FP** Bugle, in the roots and stems.



49.191 (1102) *Endotheria nigricostana* 6mm Local. May–Jul. In open woods and hedges. Rests on leaves of foodplant in the evening, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Hedge Woundwort, in the roots and stems.



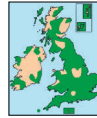
49.192 (1103) *Endotheria ericetana* 8mm Local. Jun–Sep. In meadows, farmland, open hedgerows. Markings dull. Flies gently in the evening, comes to light. **FP** Marsh Woundwort, in stem and roots.



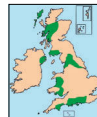
49.193 (1104) *Endotheria quadrimaculana* 10mm Local. Jun–Sep. In damp meadows, hedgerows, riverbanks. Similar to *E. ericetana* but larger, paler and more strongly marked. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** Marsh Woundwort, in stem and roots.



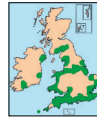
49.194 (1111) *Bactra lancealana* 8mm Common. May–Oct. Two overlapping generations. Very variable. Abundant throughout in marshes, bogs, wet heaths, moors, wet woods. Flies by day and to light. **FP** In stems of various rushes.



49.195 (1110) *Bactra furfurana* 8mm Local. Jul–Sep. Marshes, bogs, pond margins. Flies afternoons, at dusk and to light. **FP** In stems of Common Spike-rush or Compact Rush.



49.196 (1111a) *Bactra lacteana* 6mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Similar to, but noticeably smaller than, *B. lancealana*, with distinct dark dash in apex. Needs gen. det. to confirm ID. Bogs and marshes. Flies low on warm afternoons, comes to light. **FP** Low down in central shoot of Carnation Sedge, causing young leaves to die.



49.197 (1112) *Bactra robustana* 10mm Nb. May–Sep. Variable, with a range of forms as in *B. lancealana*. Needs gen. det. to confirm ID. A coastal species. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** Sea Club-rush, in stem and leaf.



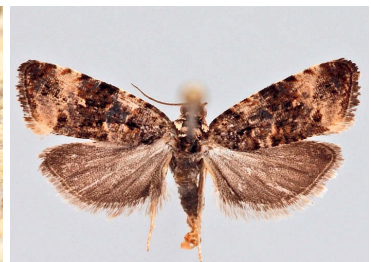
49.198 (1112a) *Bactra venosana* 8mm Migrant. Single record from Waterford, Ireland, in Sep 2006. Inhabits southern Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Pacific islands. **FP** Probably galingales or Common Reed.



49.186 CMM



49.186 BAS



49.187 ♂ HD



49.188 ♂ with hindwing CMM



49.188 BenS



49.187 RJH



49.189 FG



49.190 BAS



49.190 ♀ NS



49.191 DBS



49.191 SR



49.192 CMM



49.193 CMM



49.194 SR



49.194 CMM



49.194 CMM



49.194 CMM



49.195 CMM



49.196 CMM



49.196 JBK



49.197 JEG



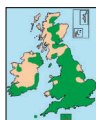
49.197 IU



49.198 MK



49.199 (1217) *Eucosmomorpha albersana* 7mm Local. May–Jun. Flies actively around foodplant in afternoon sun, comes to light. **FP** Honeysuckle, between spinning of folded leaves.



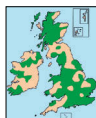
49.200 (1216) **Cherry Bark Tortrix** *Enarmonia formosana* 9mm Local. May–Sep. Widespread in gardens, orchards, parks, hedgerows. Rests on tree trunk after morning emergence, flies in afternoon and evening sunshine, comes to light. **FP** In bark of mature cherry, Apple or Rowan trees, exuding red frass.



49.2001 (–) *Tetramoera langmaidi* 6mm Introduced alien, new to science. Probably imported in bamboo from Asia. First recorded by J. R. Langmaid in 2008. **FP** Probably bamboo.



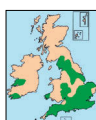
49.201 (1117) *Ancyliis unguicella* 8mm Local. May–Jul. Like all *Ancyliis* spp., forewing extends to a lobe at apex. More common in northern and upland regions on heaths and moors. Flies mornings, evenings and to light. **FP** In a spinning among leaves of heather, Bell Heather, Bearberry.



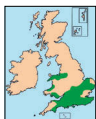
49.202 (1118) *Ancyliis uncella* 8mm Local. May–Jun. Damp heaths, moors, open woods, scrub. Flies at sunset and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of heathers or birches.



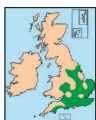
49.203 (1123) *Ancyliis laetana* 7mm Local. May–Jul. In open woods, parks, hedges, gardens. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Between two leaves spun together of Aspen or Black Poplar.



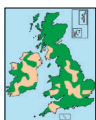
49.204 (1122) *Ancyliis obtusana* 5.5mm Nb. May–Jul. In woods and heaths. Flies in afternoon sun and to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of Buckthorn or Alder Buckthorn.



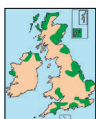
49.205 (1116) *Ancyliis comptana* 5.5mm Local. Apr–Sep. Two generations. Chalk grass and coastal cliffs. Easily flushed by day, comes to light. **FP** In a folded leaf of Wild Strawberry, cinquefoils, Salad Burnet or Wild Thyme.



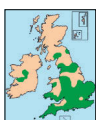
49.206 (1121) *Ancyliis upupana* 7mm Nb. May–Jun. In woods, heaths, hedges. Flies afternoon to sunset, sometimes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of birches, elms or Goat Willow.



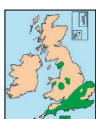
49.207 (1119) *Ancyliis geminana* 7mm Local. May–Aug. Damp woods, wet heaths, moors, marshes. Flies afternoons, sometimes to light. **FP** In a leaf spun into a pod on willows other than Creeping Willow.



49.208 (1119b) *Ancyliis subarcuana* 7mm Na. May–Aug. On heaths, dry grassland and sand dunes, especially around Scottish coasts. Flies afternoons, occasionally to light. **FP** In a leaf spun into a pod on Creeping Willow.



49.209 (1119a) *Ancyliis diminutana* 7mm Local. May–Aug. Open woods, marshes. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a leaf spun into a pod on willows other than Creeping Willow.



49.210 (1125) *Ancyliis unculana* 7mm Nb. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. In damp woods, scrub, hedges, chalk downs. Easily disturbed, flies evenings and to light. **FP** Spins a leaf into a pod on Buckthorn, sometimes Alder Buckthorn.



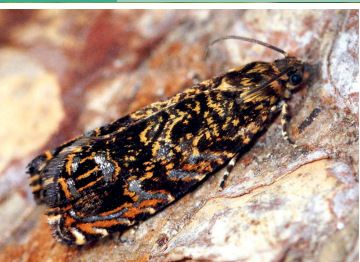
49.211 (1128) *Ancyliis myrtillana* 7mm Local. May–Jul. Woods, heaths, moors and mosses. Flies in morning and evening sunshine. **FP** Spins a leaf into a pod on Bilberry or Bog Bilberry.



49.199 PGC



49.199 OW



49.200 BAS



49.200 NS



49.200 RS



49.201 FSt



49.201 NV



49.201 NV



49.202 CMM



49.201 NS



49.201 NV



49.202 PGC



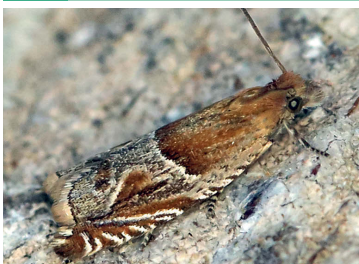
49.203 OW



49.204 IU



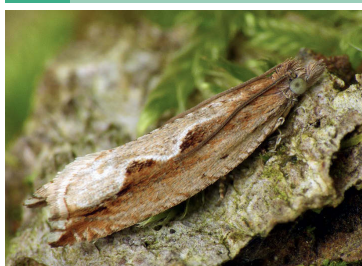
49.205 JEG



49.205 NV



49.206 PGC



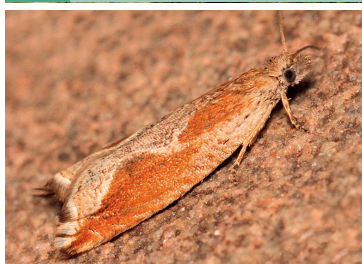
49.207 CMM



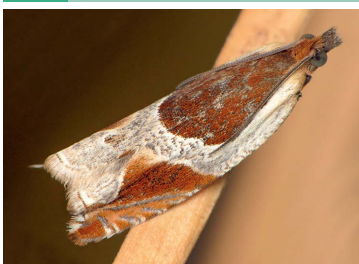
49.207 CMM



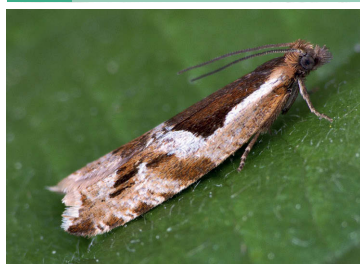
49.208 JBK



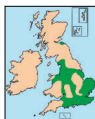
49.209 BS



49.210 RS



49.211 PGC



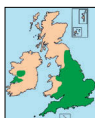
49.212 (1129) *Ancylys apicella* 8mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Woods, heaths, moors and mosses. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spins a leaf into a pod on Buckthorn or Alder Buckthorn.



49.213 (1127) *Ancylys paludana* 6mm pRDB1. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. East Anglian fens, formerly in Northumberland. **FP** Spins two leaves into a pod on Marsh Pea.



49.214 (1126) *Ancylys badiana* 7mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. In grasslands, woodland tracks, waste ground, vegetated shingle. Flies at sunrise, in the evening and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of peas, vetches, clovers.



49.215 (1115) *Ancylys achatana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. In hedges, scrub, woodland. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, sometimes *Cotoneaster* spp.



49.216 (1120) *Ancylys mitterbacheriana* 7mm Common. Apr–Jul. Deciduous woodland. Can be disturbed by day, flies in the evening and to light. **FP** Spins a leaf into a pod on oaks, Beech, Sweet Chestnut, sometimes birches.



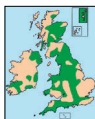
49.217 (1124) *Ancylys tineana* 8mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Flies by day on scrubby heaths and boggy moorland in Scottish Highlands and at a single site in England. **FP** In leaves spun into a 6cm silk tube on low Downy Birch, stunted by grazing.



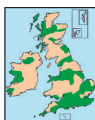
49.218 (1189) *Eriopsela quadrana* 8mm pRDB3. Apr–Jun. Scattered in dry, grassy chalk or limestone areas. Flies afternoons and to light. **FP** In a folded leaf of Goldenrod.



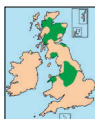
49.219 (1204) *Thiodia citrana* 9mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Inhabits dry open ground, especially coastal, dunes, vegetated shingle, brecks. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a spinning in flower-heads of Yarrow, Field Wormwood or Stinking Chamomile.



49.220 (1162) *Rhopobota myrtilana* 5.5mm Nb. May–Jun. Scarce in the south, mainly montane heaths and moors. Flies in evening sun. **FP** Between two leaves of Bilberry spun together.



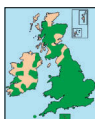
49.221 (1161) *Rhopobota stagnana* ♂ 8mm, ♀ 6mm Nb. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Female smaller, with stronger markings. Chalk and limestone downs, damp woods, marshy areas. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** In flowers, stems or leaves of Small or Devil's-bit Scabious.



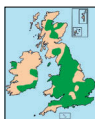
49.222 (1158) *Rhopobota ustomaculana* 6mm Na. Jun–Jul. On moorland. Flies in afternoon sun and evening. **FP** In spun leaves of Cowberry, possibly Bilberry.



49.223 (1159) **Holly Tortrix** *Rhopobota naevana* 6mm Common. Jun–Oct. Variable, but with a crease in wing resulting in a notch in termen and a lobe at apex. Many habitats, including heaths, moors, hedges, gardens. Flies in daytime, at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves or flowers of various trees and shrubs, including Holly, Blackthorn and Bilberry.



49.224 (1205) **Bud Moth** *Spilonota ocellana* 8mm Common. May–Sep. Variable, but dark triangle before tornus is constant. Most habitats, including woods, scrub, hedges, gardens, coasts. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In loosely spun leaves of a wide range of trees, shrubs and plants.



49.225 (1205a) *Spilonota laticana* 7mm Local. Jun–Sep. In larch plantations. Comes to light. **FP** In a spinning on buds of European Larch, sometimes Sitka Spruce.



49.212 CMM



49.213 PeB



49.213 SR



49.214 CMM



49.215 TJN



49.216 CMM



49.217 RJH



49.217 NV



49.218 GMT



49.219 CMM



49.220 NV



49.221 ♂ IU



49.222 NS



49.222 BenS



49.221 ♀ JBK



49.223 JEG



49.223 JEG



49.224 NV



49.225 CMM



49.224 NV



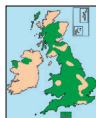
49.224 BAS



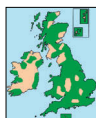
49.226 (1160) *Acroclita subsequana* 8mm
pRDB1. Apr–Jun, Jul–Oct. Coastal, on limestone
cliffs, vegetated shingle or sand dunes. **FP** Spun
leaves and seeds of Sea or Portland Spurge.



49.227 (1173) *Gibberifera simplana* 6mm Extinct.
Jun. Not recorded since 1938; presumed extinct.
Flies at dusk. **FP** In a spun leaf of young Aspen.



49.228 (1153) *Epinotia sordidana* 10mm Nb.
Aug–Oct. Ditches, stream banks, marshes, damp
ground. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spins a leaf
into a pod on young, coppiced growth of Alder.



49.229 (1154) *Epinotia caprana* 8mm Local. Jul–
Oct. Variable: one form has white along dorsal
edge of forewing. Damp heathland, marsh,
moors. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In spun
terminal leaves of willows, also Lodgepole Pine
in Scotland.



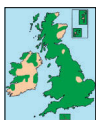
49.230 (1151) *Epinotia trigonella* 9mm Common.
Aug–Sep. Heathland, scrub, woods, hedges,
bogs. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In spun leaves
of small birches.



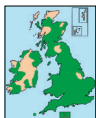
49.231 (1155) *Epinotia brunnichana* 10mm
Common. Jul–Oct. In woods, parks, scrub,
gardens. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a
transversely rolled leaf of birches, Hazel,
sallows.



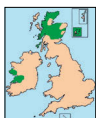
49.232 (1152) *Epinotia maculana* 10mm Nb.
Aug–Oct. In woods with Aspen. Rests on trunks,
flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a rolled leaf of
Aspen, occasionally other poplars.



49.233 (1156) *Epinotia solandriana* 9mm
Common. Jul–Sep. Variable. In open woods and
scrub. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Birches,
Hazel, Goat Willow, occasionally roses, in a leaf
rolled along the midrib.



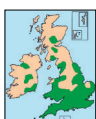
49.234 (1150) *Epinotia abbreviana* 7mm Common.
Jun–Sep. Variable. In wooded areas, scrub,
hedges and gardens. Rests on trunks, flies at
dusk and to light. **FP** Spun leaves of elms or Field
Maple.



49.235 (1141) *Epinotia nemorivaga* 5mm Na.
Jun–Jul. On high moorland. Flies in afternoon
sunshine. **FP** Among spun leaves of Bearberry.



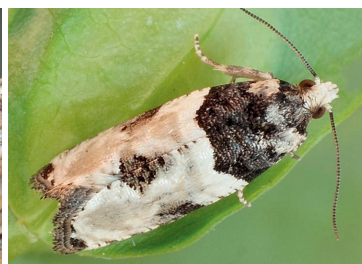
49.236 (1144a) *Epinotia granitana* 5mm Migrant/
Adventive. A single record from Suffolk in 2007.
FP Norway Spruce.



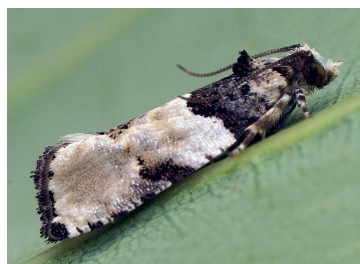
49.237 (1144) *Epinotia signatana* 7mm Local.
Jun–Jul. Prominent wavy dark streak from
mid-wing towards termen. In hedges, scrub,
open woods. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a
folded leaf or spun shoot of Crab Apple or
Prunus spp. such as Blackthorn, cherry trees,
etc.



49.226 PGC



49.227 FG



49.227 IU



49.228 PP



49.228 PGC



49.229 NV



49.229 OW



49.229 JEG



49.230 CMM



49.231 NV



49.231 OW



49.230 NV



49.231 NV



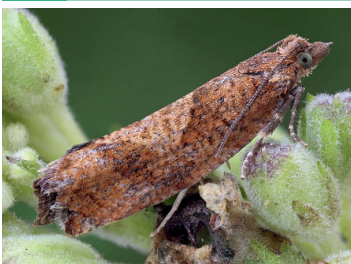
49.232 SB



49.233 BenS



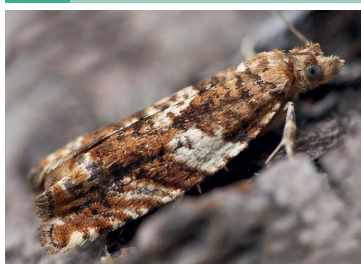
49.234 BenS



49.233 PGC



49.233 HMB



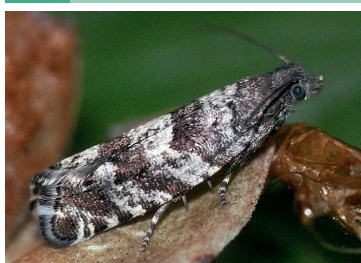
49.234 OW



49.234 NS



49.234 NS



49.235 DAG



49.236 RS



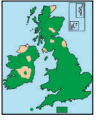
49.237 BAS



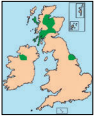
49.238 (1147) **Willow Tortrix** *Epinotia cruciana* 7mm Local. May–Aug. Variable. Woods, heaths, moors, streams, gardens, dunes. Flies around foodplant in afternoons, come to light. **FP** Spun leaves of willows, especially Creeping Willow.



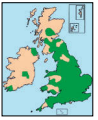
49.239 (1148) *Epinotia mercuriana* 7mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Moorland at almost any level. Flies in afternoon sun and at dusk. **FP** In spun leaves of heather, Mountain Avens, Bilberry, *Salix* spp.



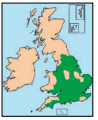
49.240 (1136) *Epinotia immundana* 6mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Woods, heaths, gardens, damp ground, hedges. **FP** Catkins or rolled leaves of alders, birches, roses.



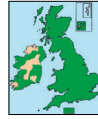
49.241 (1149) *Epinotia crenana* 6mm pRDB2. Aug–Apr. Hibernates. Variable. Damp heaths and moors. Flies in sunshine around foodplant. **FP** In spun shoots of Grey or Eared Willow.



49.242 (1145) *Epinotia nanana* 4.5mm Nb. Jun–Aug. In pine woods, parks, gardens. Easily disturbed, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Norway or Sitka Spruce, in a silk tube.



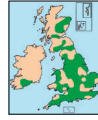
49.243 (1135) *Epinotia demarniana* 7mm Local. May–Jul. Inhabits open woods, parks, riverbanks, boggy moors. Comes to light. **FP** In a catkin of birches, Alder or Goat Willow.



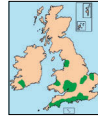
49.244 (1132) *Epinotia subocellana* 6mm Common. May–Jul. In woods, scrub, wet heaths. Comes to light. **FP** Between two leaves spun together of Grey, Goat or Eared Willow.



49.245 (1137) *Epinotia tetraquetra* 7mm Common. Apr–Jun. In damp heaths, woods, moors. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** In a turned-down leaf edge of birches or Alder.



49.246 (1130) *Epinotia pygmaeana* 6mm Nb. Mar–Jun. Male antennae have long, diverging cilia; hindwing basal half is white. In pine plantations. Flies around foodplant in sunshine. **FP** In spun needles of spruces or Silver Fir.



49.247 (1131) *Epinotia subsequana* 5.5mm pRDB2. Apr–May. In pine plantations. Flies high around foodplant in afternoon sunshine. **FP** In spun shoots of Norway Spruce, or Grand, Silver or Noble Fir.



49.248 (1139) **Nut Bud Moth** *Epinotia tenerana* 7mm Common. Jun–Oct. Widespread in damp woodland, hedges, gardens. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Catkins and leaf buds of Hazel or Alder.



49.238 CMM



49.238 NV



49.238 DBS



49.239 JEG



49.239 JEG



49.238 CMM



49.240 CMM



49.240 CMM



49.241 SB



49.242 NV



49.241 RB



49.241 RB



49.243 BAS



49.244 PP



49.244 PGC



49.245 BAS



49.245 NS



49.246 ♂ with antenna detail PGC



49.247 BD



49.246 Hindwing CL



49.246 PP



49.248 BAS



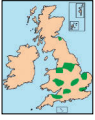
49.248 JEG



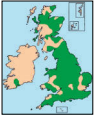
49.248 NV



49.249 (1134) *Epinotia ramella* 7mm Common. Jul–Oct. Two common forms. Among birches everywhere. Rests on trunks, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In catkins of birches.



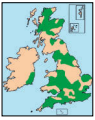
49.250 (1140) *Epinotia nigricana* 6mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Flies high around foodplant in afternoon sun. **FP** In terminal buds of Silver Fir.



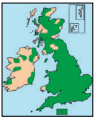
49.251 (1146) *Epinotia rubiginosana* 7mm Local. May–Jul. In pine woods. Flies high around foodplants in afternoon sun, comes to light. **FP** In spun needles of pines.



49.252 (1142) *Epinotia tedella* 5.5mm Common. May–Aug. In conifer plantations, gardens. Can be disturbed by day, flies in afternoon sun and to light. **FP** Norway or Sitka Spruce, in spun needles.



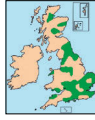
49.253 (1143) *Epinotia fraternana* 5.5mm Nb. May–Aug. In conifer plantations, gardens. Can be disturbed by day, flies in afternoon sunshine. **FP** Silver or Grand Fir in a criss-cross spinning.



49.254 (1133) *Epinotia bilunana* 7mm Common. May–Aug. Throughout, in birch woods. Distinctive crescent seen from above, but not as dark as in *E. ramella*. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a catkin of birches, causing distortion.



49.255 (1138) *Epinotia nisella* 7mm Common. Jul–Sep. Variable. In woods, scrub, gardens, hedges, riversides, etc. Rests on trunks, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In catkins or spun leaves of willows or poplars.



49.256 (–) *Epinotia cinereana* 7mm Local. Jul–Sep. Formerly considered a form of *E. nisella*. Comes to light. **FP** In catkins or spun leaves of Aspen.



49.257 (1166) **Larch Tortrix** *Zeiraphera griseana* 9mm Local. Jul–Sep. In conifer plantations, gardens. Flies in afternoon sun and to light. **FP** In a tube of spun needles on Sitka Spruce, larches or pines.



49.258 (1164) *Zeiraphera rufimitrana* 6mm Na. Jul. In conifer plantations. Flies at dusk around tree tops and to light. **FP** In a spun terminal shoot of Silver or Grecian Fir, or Stone Pine.



49.259 (1163) **Spruce Bud Moth** *Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana* 7mm Local. Jun–Sep. In conifer plantations. Flies at dusk around tree tops and to light. **FP** In young shoots of spruces and pines.



49.260 (1165) *Zeiraphera isertana* 8mm Common. May–Sep. Throughout in oak woodland. Rather variable, often with distinct pale, olive-tinged dorsal blotch. Rests on trunks, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In spun or folded leaves of oaks.



49.249 CMM



49.249 CMM



49.250 PeB



49.251 PK



49.252 IU



49.252 NV



49.253 BD



49.254 CMM



49.255 SR



49.255 f. *decorana* CMM



49.255 CMM



49.255 CMM



49.256 CMM



49.256 PGC



49.256 NS



49.257 NS



49.257 SAR



49.258 HD



49.259 NV



49.259 CMM



49.260 NS



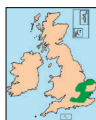
49.260 PGC



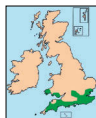
49.260 CMM



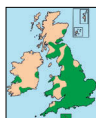
49.261 (1157) *Crocidosema plebejana* 7mm Local. All year. Mainly coastal but travels inland. On cliffs, quarries, vegetated shingle, gardens. Flies afternoons and to light. **FP** In seeds of Tree Mallow or Hollyhock.



49.262 (1198) *Phaneta pauperana* 7mm pRDB3. Apr–Jun. On coastal cliffs, chalk downs, gardens. Can be disturbed from foodplant, flies on warm evenings and to light. **FP** In spun flowers and hips of Dog-rose.



49.263 (1188) *Pelochrista caecimaculana* 8mm Na. Jun–Jul. On coastal cliffs, chalk downs, waste ground. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In the roots of knapweeds and Saw-wort.



49.264 (1202) *Eucosma obumbratana* 9mm Local. Jun–Aug. Chalk and limestone grassland, cliffs, dunes, vegetated shingle. The pale dorsal patch extends up to thorax. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Perennial Sow-thistle.



49.265 (1201) *Eucosma cana* 9mm Common. May–Sep. Dry open grassland, dunes, quarries, parks throughout. Flies afternoons and to light. **FP** Flower-heads of thistles, Common Knapweed.



49.266 (1200) *Eucosma hohenwartiana* 9mm Common. May–Aug. Dry open grassland through most of Britain. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In flower or seeds of Common Knapweed.



49.267 (1200b) *Eucosma fulvana* 10mm Local. May–Aug. Previously confused with *E. hohenwartiana* but larger and paler. Similar habitats, but foodplant is less widespread than Common Knapweed. Rests on foodplant by day, comes to light. **FP** In flower or seeds of Greater Knapweed.



49.268 (1200a) *Eucosma parvulana* 8mm Local. Jun–Jul. Needs to be bred from foodplant for certain ID. Easily disturbed from foodplant by day, comes to light. **FP** In flower or seeds of Saw-wort.



49.269 (1197) *Eucosma campoliliana* 8mm Common. May–Sep. Grassland, dunes, shingle, waste ground. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** In flower or seeds of Common Ragwort.



49.270 (1194) *Eucosma aemulana* 7mm pRDB2. Jul–Aug. Open woods and downs. Similar to *E. tripoliana* but different foodplant. Flies late afternoon and to light. **FP** In unripe seeds of Goldenrod.



49.271 (1191) *Eucosma rubescana* 9mm pRDB3. Jun–Jul. Saltmarshes. Flies actively at sunset. **FP** In spun flowers of Sea Aster.



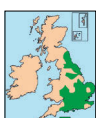
49.272 (1193) *Eucosma tripoliana* 8mm Local. Jul–Sep. Saltmarshes. Flies late afternoon and to light. **FP** In spun flowers and seed-heads of Sea Aster.



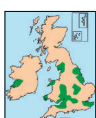
49.273 (1195) *Eucosma lacteana* 9mm Na. Jul–Aug. Saltmarshes. Flies late afternoon and to light. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Sea Mugwort, spun into a tube.



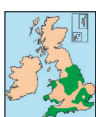
49.274 (1196) *Eucosma metzneriana* 11mm pRDB3. May–Jul. Dunes, shingle, rough ground, brecks. Comes to light. **FP** In a shoot of Wormwood or Mugwort.



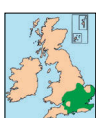
49.275 (1192) *Eucosma conterminana* 8mm Local. May–Sep. Dry chalk and limestone areas, quarries, waste ground. Creamy dorsal blotch is distinctive. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** Flowers and seed-heads of lettuces.



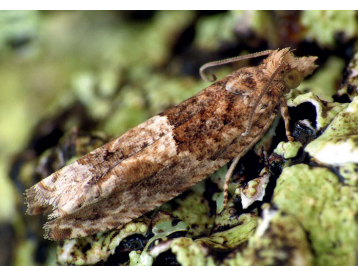
49.276 (1190) *Eucosma aspidiscana* 9mm Nb. Apr–Jun. Scattered in dry, grassy chalk or limestone areas. Flies in sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** Flower-head and stem of Goldenrod, sometimes Confused Michaelmas Daisy.



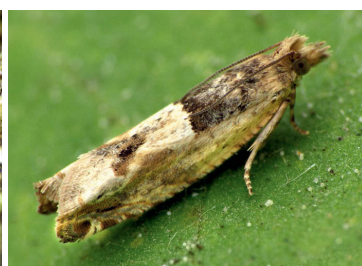
49.277 (1199) *Eucosma pupilana* 8mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Waysides, rough and waste ground, especially coastal. Rests on foodplant in sun, flies at dusk. **FP** In stem and roots of Wormwood.



49.278 (1171) *Gypsonoma minutana* 7mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Woods, parks, roadsides. Flies around foodplant on sunny afternoons, comes to light. **FP** On poplars between two leaves spun together, causing discoloration.



49.261 CMM



49.261 CMM



49.261 PP



49.262 BAS



49.263 BAS



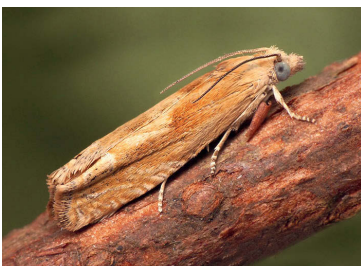
49.264 CMM



49.265 CMM



49.266 CMM



49.267 OW



49.268 CL



49.269 CMM



49.270 IU



49.271 JBH



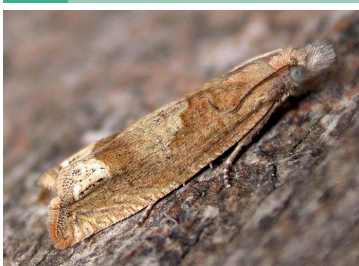
49.272 NS



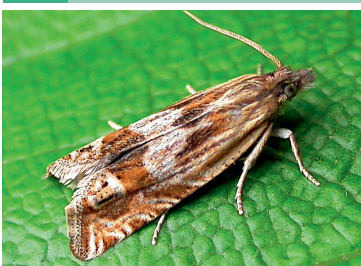
49.273 NS



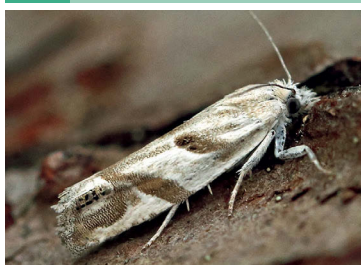
49.274 NS



49.275 PK



49.276 GMT



49.277 NV



49.277 IU



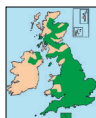
49.278 PGC



49.279 (1169) *Gyponoma dealbana* 6mm Common. May–Sep. In open woods, scrub, brownfield sites, gardens. Two forms, face white. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In catkins, shoots or spun leaves of various trees and shrubs.



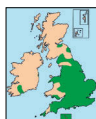
49.280 (1170) *Gyponoma oppressana* 7mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Scattered in woods, parks, roadsides. Can be found on poplar trunks, flies at sunset and comes to light. **FP** In a bud of Black, White or Grey Poplar.



49.281 (1168) *Gyponoma sociana* 7mm Common. May–Aug. In woods, parks, gardens, riverbanks. Forehead is white. Rests on trunks, flies evenings and to light. **FP** Black Poplar and Hybrid Black Poplar, Aspen, sometimes willows.



49.282 (1172) *Gyponoma nitidulana* 7mm Extinct. Jun. Not seen since 1938; presumed extinct. **FP** Between spun leaves of Aspen.



49.283 (1167) *Gyponoma aceriana* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Woods, parks, roadsides. Rests on poplar trunks by day, flies at sunset and to light. **FP** In a shoot or leaf stalk of poplars.



49.284 (1186) *Epiblema sticticana* 8mm Local. May–Aug. On waste ground, embankments, coasts, open ground. Rests on foodplant, flies in sun until dusk. **FP** Roots and then flower stem of Colt's-foot, sometimes Winter Heliotrope.



49.285 (1184) *Epiblema scutulana* 9mm Common. May–Jul. On rough ground, damp areas, scrub throughout. Rests on foodplants, flies evenings and to light. **FP** Stem and roots of Musk, Marsh or Spear Thistle.



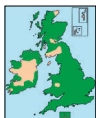
49.286 (1184a) *Epiblema cirsiana* 8mm Common. May–Jul. Open grassland, downs, etc. Easily disturbed, flies evenings and to light. **FP** In stem and roots of Common Knapweed.



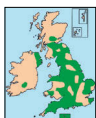
49.287 (1185) *Epiblema cnicicolana* 8mm pRDB3. May–Jun. In damp meadows, ditches. Rests on foodplant, flies evenings, sometimes to light. **FP** In stem and roots of Common Fleabane.



49.288 (1183) *Epiblema foenella* 11mm Common. Jun–Sep. Open woods, waste ground, marshes. Flies late afternoon and to light. **FP** In root and stem of Mugwort or Southernwood, causing it to break.



49.289 (1187) *Epiblema costipunctana* 7mm Common. May–Aug. Two overlapping broods. Waste ground, rough pasture, sand dunes, etc. Rests on foodplant, flies in sun and occasionally to light. **FP** In stem and root of Common Ragwort.



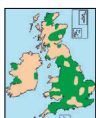
49.290 (1182) *Epiblema turbidana* 10mm Nb. May–Aug. Damp meadows, riverbanks, verges. Flies late afternoon to dusk. **FP** In stem and roots of Butterbur.



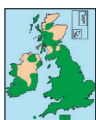
49.291 (1181) *Epiblema grandaevana* 12mm pRDB2. Jun–Jul. Large but obscurely marked. Spoil tips, ballast tips. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In roots of Colt's-foot or Butterbur, causing plant to wilt.



49.292 (1174) *Notocelia cynosbatella* 9mm Common. May–Jul. In hedges, scrub, gardens. Yellow labial palps are distinctive (see inset photo). Flies in sun and to light. **FP** In buds, shoots or spun leaves of roses, Bramble, Hawthorn or Blackthorn.



49.293 (1180) *Notocelia tetragonana* 7mm Na. Jul. Open woods, hedgerows, scrub. Flies late afternoons, sometimes to light. **FP** In spun leaves of roses.



49.294 (1175) **Bramble Shoot Moth** *Notocelia uddmanniana* 9mm Common. May–Sep. Almost anywhere, unmistakable. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a spun bunch of terminal shoot of Bramble.



49.279 BAS



49.279 CMM



49.280 CMM



49.281 CMM



49.282 IU



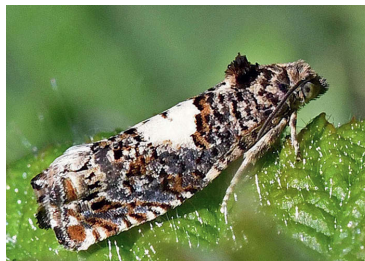
49.283 CMM



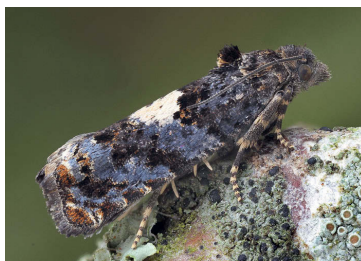
49.284 PGC



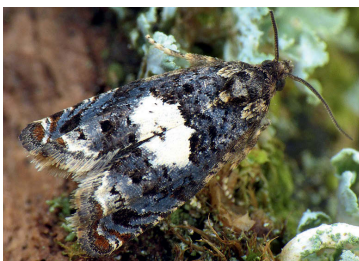
49.285 CMM



49.285 PK



49.286 PGC



49.286 CMM



49.286 PGC



49.287 RJH



49.288 NS



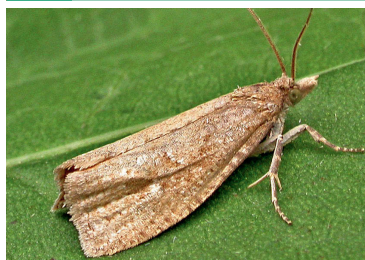
49.289 NS



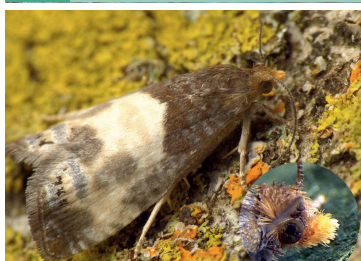
49.290 NV



49.291 PeB



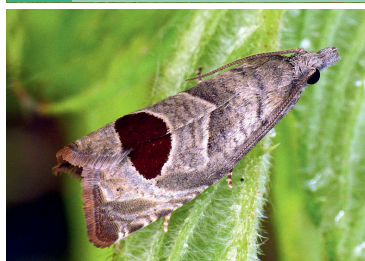
49.291 PK



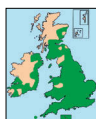
49.292 CMM



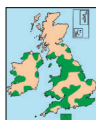
49.293 OW



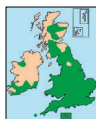
49.294 CMM



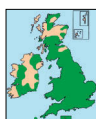
49.295 (1178) *Notocelia roborana* 9mm Common. Jun–Aug. Anywhere. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In spun shoot or flower of roses.



49.296 (1179) *Notocelia incarnatana* 8mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Coastal on limestone and sand. Sometimes inland on chalk and limestone pavement. Usually tinged pink when fresh. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In spun leaves of roses, especially Burnet Rose.



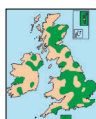
49.297 (1177) *Notocelia rosaecolana* 8mm Common. May–Jul. Anywhere. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a spun shoot of roses, especially Sweetbriar.



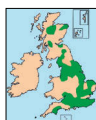
49.298 (1176) *Notocelia trimaculana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. Anywhere. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Spun shoots high up on Hawthorn.



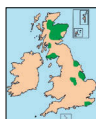
49.2981 (–) *Pseudococcyx tessulatana* 6mm Migrant. From southern Mediterranean. **FP** In cones of cypresses.



49.299 (1208) *Pseudococcyx posticana* 7mm Nb. May–Jun. In pine woods, open heaths, gardens. Flies at dusk, occasionally to light. **FP** In a bud on a small Scots Pine.



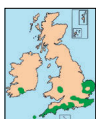
49.300 (1209) **Pine Bud Moth** *Pseudococcyx turionella* 9mm Nb. May–Jun. In pine woods, open heaths, gardens. Flies at dusk, occasionally to light. **FP** In top leader bud of young Scots Pine, occasionally Lodgepole or Corsican Pine, causing distortion.



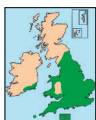
49.301 (1214) **Pine Resin-gall Moth** *Retinia resinella* 10mm Na. Jun. Two-year life cycle, adults commonest in odd years. Larva lives in a gall formed from resin exuded by the tree. **FP** On young Scots, Lodgepole or Monterey Pine.



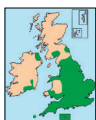
49.302 (1207a) *Gravitarmata margarotana* 8mm Migrant. Apr–May. Flies around pines in the afternoon. **FP** In cones of pines and firs.



49.303 (1206) *Clavigesta sylvestrana* 6mm Na. Jun–Aug. In conifer woods, parks and heaths. Flies late afternoon, sometimes to light. **FP** In shoots, buds and male flowers of Maritime or Stone Pine, perhaps Scots Pine.



49.304 (1207) **Pine Leaf-mining Moth** *Clavigesta purdeyi* 5.5mm Local. Jun–Sep. Coniferous woods and gardens. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** Feeds on base of new needles of Scots, Corsican or Lodgepole Pine.



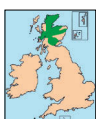
49.305 (1210) **Pine Shoot Moth** *Rhyacionia buoliana* 10mm Local. Jun–Sep. Has a prominent crest on pale thorax. In conifer plantations. Flies evenings and to light. **FP** In leading shoot of Scots and other pines, causing distortion.



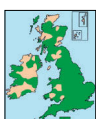
49.306 (1211) *Rhyacionia pinicolana* 9mm Common. Jun–Aug. No crest, dark thorax. Pine woods. **FP** In shoots of young Scots Pine, causing distortion.



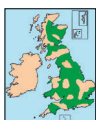
49.307 (1212) **Spotted Shoot Moth** *Rhyacionia pinivorana* 8mm Common. May–Aug. In pine woods. Easily disturbed, flies evenings and to light. **FP** In a side shoot of young Scots Pine.



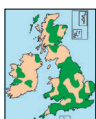
49.308 (1213) **Elgin Shoot Moth** *Rhyacionia logaea* 8mm Na. Apr–May. In pine forests. Flies in afternoon in good weather. **FP** In a shoot of Scots or Lodgepole Pine, or Sitka Spruce, causing it to break off.



49.309 (1285) *Dichrorampha plumbana* 7mm Local. May–Jul. Like all *Dichrorampha* spp., has a straw-coloured patch on palps. Throughout Britain in meadows and rough ground. Flies any time in dull weather and to light. **FP** In or on roots of Ox-eye Daisy or Yarrow.



49.310 (1286) *Dichrorampha sedatana* 7mm Nb. Apr–Jul. Rough grass, coastal areas. Males fly in sun; both sexes fly at dusk, sometimes to light. **FP** In roots of Tansy.



49.311 (1287) *Dichrorampha aeratana* 7mm Local. May–Jun. Rough grassland, verges. Flies in sun, rests on flowers of foodplant, sometimes comes to light. **FP** In roots of Ox-eye Daisy.



49.295 CMM



49.296 CMM



49.297 CMM



49.298 CMM



49.2981 DBS



49.299 NS



49.300 CMM



49.301 RS



49.301 Gall NV



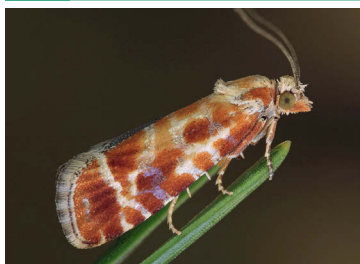
49.302 NS



49.303 NS



49.304 CMM



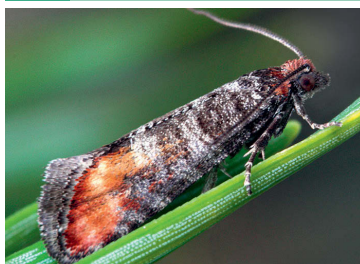
49.305 PGC



49.306 CMM



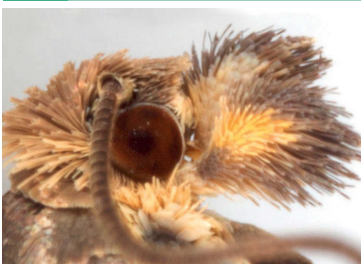
49.307 BAS



49.308 KT



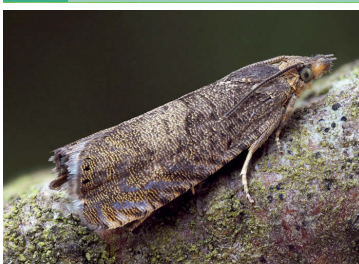
49.309 PGC



49.309 Palp detail CL



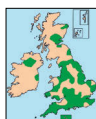
49.310 NGJR



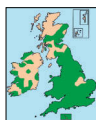
49.311 PGC



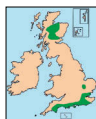
49.311 PGC



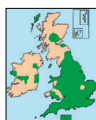
49.312 (1280) *Dichrorampha consortana* 5mm
Na. Jul–Aug. Rough grassland, verges. Flies in sun around foodplant. **FP** In stem of Ox-eye Daisy, causing lateral shoots to grow taller than main stem.



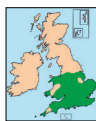
49.313 (1279) *Dichrorampha acuminatana* 7mm
Local. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. Throughout in meadows, gardens, verges. Distinct grey and white band on cilia at termen. Flies afternoons and to light. **FP** In roots and flowers of Ox-eye Daisy, Tansy.



49.314 (1282) *Dichrorampha sylvicolana* 5mm
pRDB3. Jun–Jul. In damp meadows, riverbanks, woodland rides. Rarely flies, runs down herbage if disturbed. Can be swept from foodplant. **FP** In roots of Sneezewort.



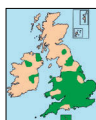
49.315 (1281) *Dichrorampha simpliciana* 8mm
Local. Jul–Sep. On verges, rough and waste ground. Larger than similar *Dichrorampha* spp. Flies at dusk, sometimes to light. **FP** In roots and lower stem of Mugwort.



49.316 (1278) *Dichrorampha sequana* 5.5mm
Local. May–Jun. In rough grassland, verges, open woods. Rests on flowers of foodplant, flies at sunset and occasionally to light. **FP** In roots of Yarrow or Tansy.



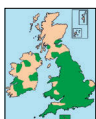
49.317 (1277) *Dichrorampha senectana* 7mm
pRDB2. Jun–Jul. Among sparse vegetation on coastal cliffs and quarries. Flies afternoons and at dusk. **FP** In roots of Ox-eye Daisy.



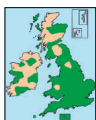
49.318 (1284) *Dichrorampha vancouverana* 7mm
Local. Jun–Aug. On limestone grassland, rough ground, coasts. Flies in sun, evenings and to light. **FP** In roots of Yarrow or Tansy.



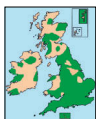
49.319 (1275) *Dichrorampha flavidorsana* 7mm
Nb. Jun–Aug. Rough ground, dunes, verges, gardens. Similar to *D. alpinana* but on Tansy. Rests on flowers of foodplant, flies in sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** In roots of Tansy.



49.320 (1274) *Dichrorampha alpinana* 7mm
Local. May–Aug. Widespread in meadows and rough places. Flies afternoons and evenings over, and rests on, Ox-eye Daisy. Comes to light. **FP** In roots of Ox-eye Daisy.



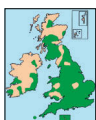
49.321 (1273) *Dichrorampha petiverella* 6mm
Common. May–Aug. Widespread in meadows and rough places. Flies afternoons and evenings around foodplant, resting on the flowers. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** In roots of Yarrow, Sneezewort or Tansy.



49.322 (1276) *Dichrorampha plumbagana* 7mm
Local. Apr–Jul. Inhabits grassland, dunes, verges, rough ground. Rests on flowers of foodplant, flies in sun, sometimes to light. **FP** In stem and roots of Yarrow.



49.323 (1283) *Dichrorampha montanana* 6mm
Local. May–Aug. Usually rather pale, with up to five dark dots along termen. On limestone areas, sandy grassland, rough ground. Rests on foodplant by day, flies around it in evening, sometimes to light. **FP** In roots of Yarrow, Tansy, possibly Sneezewort in Scotland.



49.324 (1257) *Cydia nigricana* 6.5mm
Common. May–Aug. Coasts, gardens, grassland, verges. Flies in afternoon sun, sometimes to light. **FP** In pods of wild and cultivated pea plants, including vetches and garden peas.



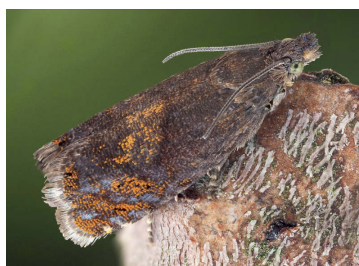
49.325 (1255) *Cydia ulicetana* 6mm
Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Scrub, heaths, fields. Flies in sunshine around foodplant, at dusk and to light. **FP** In unripe seed pods of Gorse, Broom, greenweeds, bird's-foot trefoils.



49.312 SAR



49.313 BAS



49.414 PGC



49.315 BAS



49.316 NS



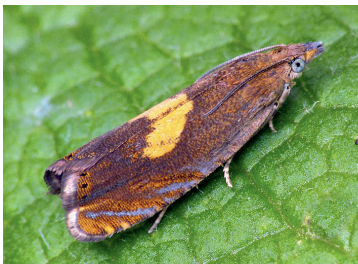
49.317 JEG



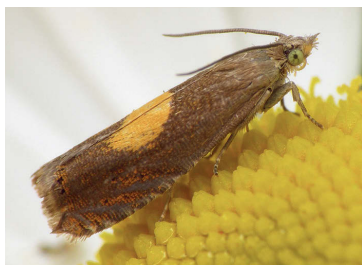
49.318 PGC



49.318 BAS



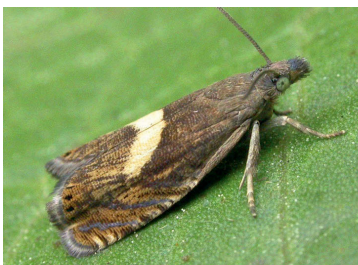
49.319 PGC



49.320 CMM



49.320 CMM



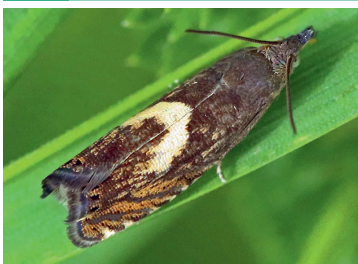
49.321 NS



49.323 CMM



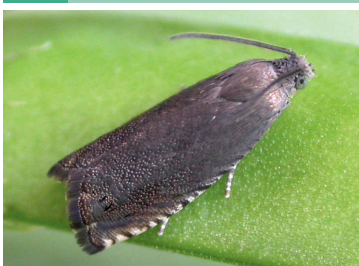
49.322 BAS



49.321 NV



49.323 With detail PP



49.324 BenS



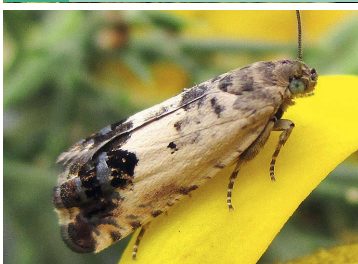
49.325 CMM



49.325 NS



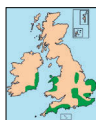
49.325 CMM



49.325 Northern form NGJR



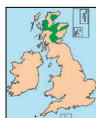
49.326 (1255a) *Cydia medicaginis* 6mm pRDB2. Jun–Aug. Needs gen. det. for ID. Similar to *C. microgrammana* but wing narrower. Can be swept from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In flowers and seeds of Lucerne or Sickle Medick.



49.327 (1220) *Cydia microgrammana* 5.5mm Nb. May–Jul. Mainly coastal on chalk and limestone. Flies afternoons, at dusk and to light. **FP** In unripe seed pods of Common Restharrow.



49.3275 (–) *Cydia interscindana* 5mm Adventive. New to Britain in London in Sep 2016. **FP** Probably on ornamental garden junipers.



49.328 (1265) *Cydia cognatana* 5.5mm pRDB2. Jun. Flies around tops of foodplant in afternoon sun. **FP** Low down in the bark of Scots Pine, exuding reddish frass.



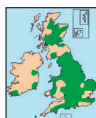
49.329 (1266a) *Cydia illutana* 6mm pRDB3. May–Jun. New to Wales in 2019. In larch woods. Flies around foodplant and to light. **FP** In green cones of European Larch.



49.330 (1269) *Cydia conicolana* 5.5mm Nb. May–Jun. Flies around pines in daytime, comes to light. **FP** In seeds of cones of Scots or Corsican Pine.



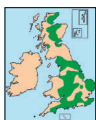
49.331 (1270) *Cydia corollana* 5.5mm pRDB1. May–Jul. Occasionally comes to light. **FP** In gall of the beetle *Saperda populnea* in twigs of Aspen.



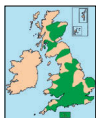
49.332 (1268) *Cydia coniferana* 6mm Nb. May–Aug. In pine forests. Flies in afternoon and dusk. **FP** Under the bark of pines and spruces, exuding reddish frass.



49.333 (1266b) *Cydia indivisa* 6mm pRDB1. May–Jun. On fir trees. Discovered in Buckinghamshire in 2010. **FP** Under the bark of firs.



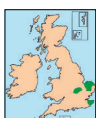
49.334 (1267) *Cydia cosmophorana* 5.5mm Nb. May–Jul. Coniferous woods and heaths. Flies in sun around tops of pines and to light. **FP** Under bark or in gall of *Retinea resinella* on Scots or Corsican Pine.



49.335 (1254) **Spruce Seed Moth** *Cydia strobilella* 5.5mm Nb. Apr–May. Adults hatch from fallen cones. Flies in afternoon sun around spruce tops. **FP** In a cone on seeds of Norway or Serbian Spruce.



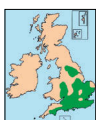
49.336 (1266) *Cydia pactolana* 5.5mm pRDB1. Jun–Jul. Youngish pine plantations. Comes to light. **FP** Tunnels under bark of twig of Norway Spruce, exuding frass.



49.337 (1258) *Cydia millenniana* 8mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Larva lives for two years. Flies high around larches in afternoon sun. **FP** In a resinous gall at junction of two twigs on European Larch.



49.338 (1261) **Codling Moth** *Cydia pomonella* 9mm Common. May–Sep. Gardens and orchards. Comes to light. **FP** Inside flesh and seeds of fruit on trees.



49.339 (1256) *Cydia servillana* 6mm Nb. May–Jun. In damp woods, riversides, scrub, etc. Flies in afternoon sun and evenings. **FP** In a slender gall in a first-year twig of Goat Willow or Grey Sallow.



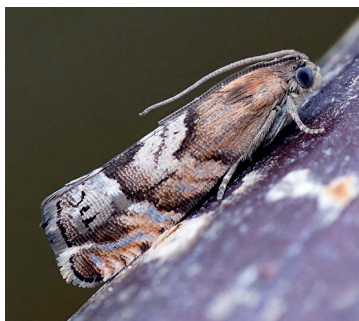
49.340 (1264) *Cydia leguminana* 7mm Extinct. May–Jun. Flies in afternoon sunshine. **FP** Under damaged bark of English Elm or Beech.



49.326 JBH



49.327 HMB



49.3275 BD



49.328 RB



49.329 KT



49.330 BAS



49.331 FG



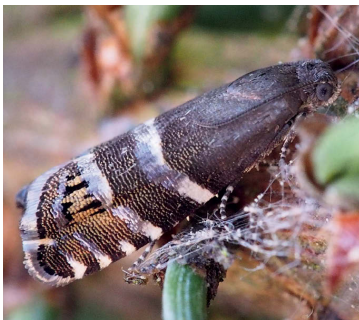
49.331 Gall in Aspen FG



49.332 IU



49.333 RB



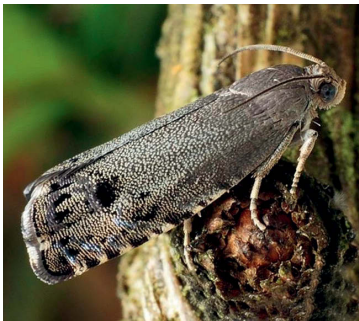
49.334 BD



49.335 MK



49.336 RS



49.337 FG



49.337 Gall in European Larch FG



49.338 CMM



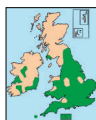
49.339 PGC



49.340 RB



49.341 (1260) *Cydia splendana* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. Variable. Woods, hedges, gardens. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In fruits of oaks, Sweet Chestnut or Walnut.



49.342 (1259) *Cydia fagiglandana* 8mm Common. May–Sep. In Beech woods. Rests on trunks after emergence, flies high in evenings, comes to light. **FP** Inside Beech mast.



49.343 (1262) *Cydia amplana* 9mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Mostly a migrant, possibly now resident in Suffolk. **FP** In acorns of Pedunculate Oak.



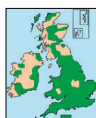
49.344 (1263) *Cydia inquinatana* 6mm Migrant. Mostly a migrant, now resident in Suffolk. **FP** In seeds of Field Maple or Sycamore.



49.345 (1219) *Lathronympha strigana* 8mm Common. May–Sep. Broods overlap. In open woodland, limestone grassland, waste ground. Flies at dawn, dusk and to light. **FP** In spun terminal shoot of St John's-wort, Rosebay Willowherb, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



49.346 (1218) *Selania leplastriana* 7mm Na. Jul. Coastal slopes and cliffs in Kent, Dorset and south Devon. Flies in sunshine. **FP** In all parts of Wild Cabbage.



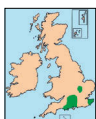
49.347 (1241) *Grapholita compositella* 4mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Small but striking. Flies in sun. Scattered in meadows with low vegetation. **FP** In all parts of clovers, Dyer's Greenweed, Saw-wort, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



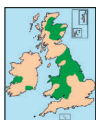
49.348 (1243) *Grapholita pallifrontana* 5mm pRDB3. May–Jul. Rough chalk and limestone grassland. Males fly around foodplant in afternoon sun. **FP** In pods of Wild Liqueurice.



49.349 (1242) *Grapholita internana* 5mm Local. Apr–Jun. Flies in sun around Gorse bushes, showing white hindwings. **FP** In pods of Gorse.



49.350 (1240) *Grapholita caecana* 7mm pRDB3. May–Jul. Flies in afternoon and evening sunshine on undisturbed chalk downland. **FP** In the stem of Sainfoin.



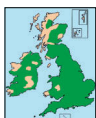
49.351 (1252) *Grapholita lunulana* 7mm Nb. May–Jun. In wood margins, hedgerows, rough pastures, dunes. Flies in afternoon sunshine. **FP** In seed pods of vetches, especially Bitter Vetch, or garden peas.



49.352 (1253) *Grapholita orobana* 6mm pRDB3. Jul–Aug. In woods, marshes or cliffs. Flies in evening sun and to light. **FP** In seed pods of vetches.



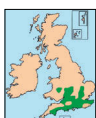
49.353 (1244) *Grapholita gemmiferana* 6mm pRDB1. May–Jun. On coastal cliffs in Devon and Isle of Wight. Flies in sun. **FP** In spun leaves of Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea.



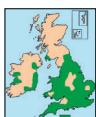
49.354 (1251) *Grapholita jungiella* 5.5mm Common. Apr–Jun. In woods, grassland, scrub. Flies in sun over foodplants, comes to light. **FP** In a pod or spun leaves of Bitter or Bush Vetch.



49.355 (1250) *Grapholita lathyrana* 4mm pRDB1. Flies in sunshine around midday. **FP** In spun flowers or young shoots of Dyer's Greenweed.



49.356 (1249) *Grapholita lobarzewskii* 6mm Na. May–Jul. Gardens and orchards. Comes to light. **FP** In fruit of apples.



49.357 (1247) **Plum Fruit Moth** *Grapholita funebrana* 6mm Local. May–Sep. In hedges, wood edges, scrub, gardens. Rests high in trees, comes to light and pheromone lure. **FP** In fruit of Blackthorn or Plum.



49.341 CMM



49.341 NV



49.341 NS



49.342 BAS



49.343 CMM



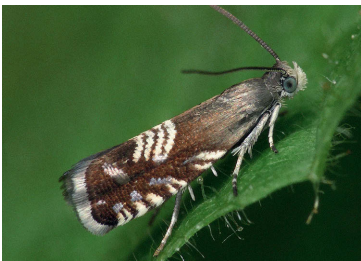
49.344 NS



49.345 PGC



49.346 NS



49.347 PGC



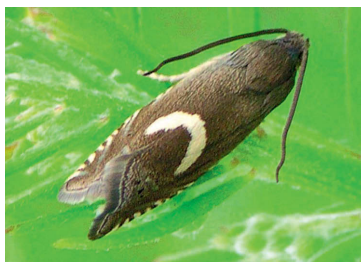
49.348 NS



49.349 With hindwing detail CL



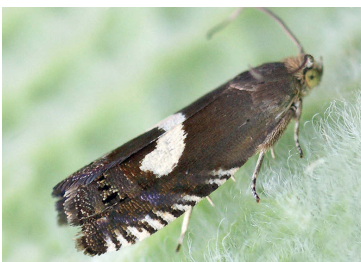
49.350 TJN



49.351 BenS



49.351 JEG



49.352 IU



49.353 PP



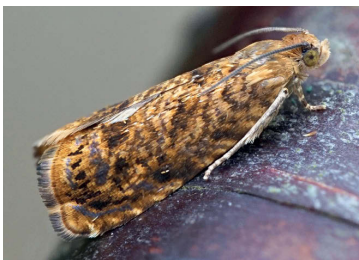
49.353 PP



49.354 HMB



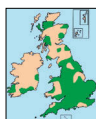
49.355 RB



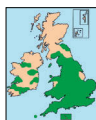
49.356 BD



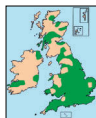
49.357 BS



49.358 (1246) *Grapholita tenebrosana* 6mm Local. Jun–Jul. Flies around foodplant in sunshine, comes to light. **FP** In hips of Dog-rose.



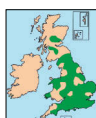
49.359 (1245) *Grapholita janthinana* 5.5mm Common. Jul–Sep. Flies in afternoon sun to dusk and to light. **FP** In berries of Hawthorn, spinning several together.



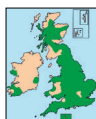
49.360 (1223) *Pammene splendidulana* 5mm Nb. Apr–Jun. Flies high around oak trees in afternoon and evening sunshine. Sometimes comes to light. **FP** Between two spun leaves of oaks, causing patches like windows.



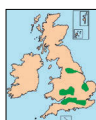
49.361 (1228a) *Pammene ignorata* 6mm pRDB2. May–Jul. In woodland. Sometimes comes to light. **FP** Possibly in fruits of elms or limes.



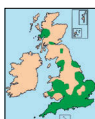
49.362 (1227) *Pammene giganteana* 7mm Nb. Mar–May. In woods and parks. Flies in afternoon sun, occasionally to light. **FP** In a gall on oaks.



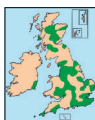
49.363 (1228) *Pammene argyrana* 5.5mm Local. Apr–Jun. Rests on oak trunks. Flies late afternoon and to light. **FP** In a gall on oaks.



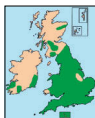
49.364 (1230) *Pammene suspectana* 6mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Similar to *P. albuginana* but apical third has paler yellowish marks. Needs gen. det. to confirm ID. Comes to pheromone lure for Plum Fruit Moth *Grapholita funebrana* in commercial orchards. **FP** Possibly under the bark of Ash.



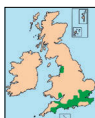
49.365 (1229) *Pammene albuginana* 6mm Local. May–Jul. In oak woods. Flies high around oaks in the late afternoon and evening, comes to light. **FP** In a spongy gall on oaks.



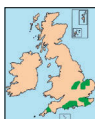
49.366 (1225) *Pammene obscurana* 6mm Na. Apr–Jun. Obscurely marked. Needs gen. det. to confirm ID. Flies afternoons and evenings in sunshine. **FP** In catkins of birches.



49.367 (1236) *Pammene fasciana* 7mm Common. Jun–Sep. Variable. Woods and gardens. Flies at sunrise, afternoons and to light. **FP** In an acorn or chestnut of oaks or Sweet Chestnut.



49.368 (1236a) *Pammene herrichiana* 7mm Na. Apr–Jun. New to Ireland in 2019. Looks similar to *P. fasciana* but with earlier flight period and different foodplant. Should be bred from Beech mast to be certain. Comes to light. **FP** In the mast (seed) of Beech.



49.369 (1226) *Pammene agnotana* 7mm pRDB1. Mar–May. Obscurely marked. Similar to *P. obscurana*; needs gen. det. to confirm ID. Flies around old Hawthorns in sunshine. **FP** Under bark of ancient Hawthorn.



49.370 (1224) *Pammene luedersiana* 4.5mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Similar to *P. splendidulana* but without black spot in outer fascia. Needs gen. det. to confirm ID. Rests on posts by day, flies around foodplant in evening sunshine. **FP** In spun dead leaves of Bog Myrtle, from which it feeds on live leaves.



49.358 BAS



49.359 NS



49.360 PGC



49.361 TT



49.362 NS



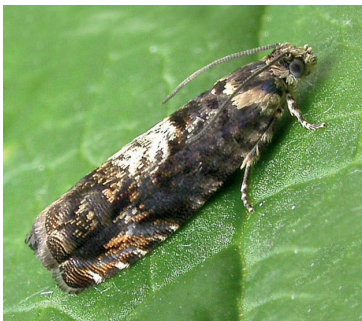
49.363 NS



49.364 OW



49.364 PGC



49.365 PGC



49.366 BenS



49.366 OW



49.367 CMM



49.368 GMT



49.367 CMM



49.367 CMM



49.369 FG



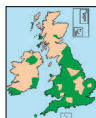
49.370 NS



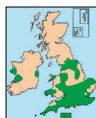
49.370 Larval case on Bog Myrtle RJH



49.371 (1239) **Fruitlet Mining Tortrix** *Pammene rhediella* 5mm Local. Apr–Jun. In woods, hedges, gardens, scrub. Flies in sunshine, usually around Hawthorn, sometimes to light. **FP** In spun flowers or on fruit of Hawthorn, sometimes Dogwood, Blackthorn, Apple, etc.



49.372 (1232) *Pammene populana* 5mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Rests on foodplants in afternoon, comes to light. **FP** In spun shoots of willows, especially Creeping and Goat Willow, Osier.



49.373 (1231) *Pammene spiniana* 5mm Nb. Jul–Sep. In wood edges, hedges, scrub. Flies in sunshine high over foodplants, may be caught by beating on dull days. **FP** In spun flowers of Blackthorn or Hawthorn.



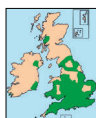
49.374 (1235) *Pammene trauniana* 5mm Na. May–Jul. Flies in sunshine around Field Maple, occasionally comes to light. **FP** In seeds of Field Maple.



49.375 (1234) *Pammene regiana* 7mm Common. May–Aug. Pupates behind flaky bark low on trunk. Hatches around 9am, then rests on trunk. Sometimes comes to light. **FP** In seeds of Sycamore or Norway Maple.



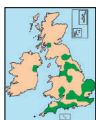
49.376 (1233) *Pammene aurita* 7mm Local. Jun–Aug. Flies around Sycamore in afternoons, comes to light. **FP** In seeds of Sycamore.



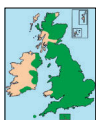
49.377 (1237) *Pammene germana* 7mm Local. May–Jul. Life history uncertain but definitely comes to light in oak woods. **FP** Possibly on oaks, Blackthorn or Hawthorn.



49.3771 (–) *Pammene juniperana* 3.5mm Migrant. New to Britain in Berkshire on 6 Aug 2018. **FP** Common Juniper.



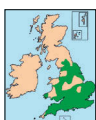
49.378 (1238) *Pammene ochsenheimeriana* 4mm pRDB2. May–Jun. Coniferous woods. Flies afternoons around foodplants and to light. **FP** In side shoots of Grand Fir, Sitka Spruce.



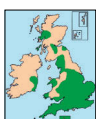
49.379 (1272) *Pammene aurana* 5mm Common. May–Aug. In woodland, hedges, waste ground, grassland. Rests on flowers of foodplant, flies in sun and to light. **FP** In spun seeds of Hogweed.



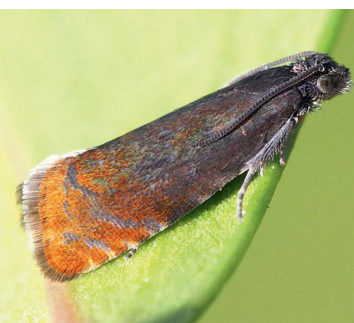
49.380 (1271) *Pammene gallicana* 5.5mm Nb. Jul–Aug. In dry grassland, waste ground, dunes, etc. Flies in afternoon sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** Among spun seeds of Wild Carrot, sometimes Hogweed or Wild Angelica.



49.381 (1221) *Strophedra weirana* 5mm Local. May–Jul. Woods on calcareous soil. Flies at dawn, in afternoon sun, comes to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of Hornbeam or Beech, causing pale blotches.



49.382 (1222) *Strophedra nitidana* 4.5mm Local. May–Aug. Oak woods. Flies in afternoon sun, occasionally to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of oaks, causing pale blotches.



49.371 BD



49.372 PGC



49.373 PeB



49.374 OW



49.375 PGC



49.376 CMM



49.376 CMM



49.377 PGC



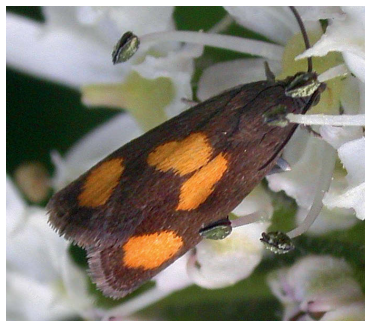
49.3771 F6



49.378 FSt



49.379 BenS



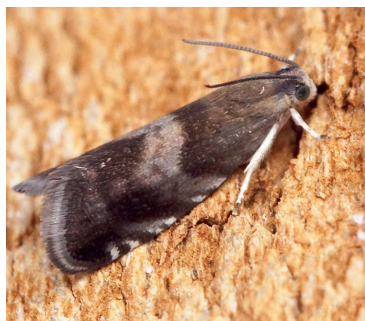
49.379 BenS



49.380 PGC



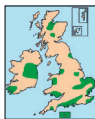
49.381 CMM



49.382 BAS

50 COSSIDAE Leopard and goat moths

Only three distinctive members of this family. Adults come to light. Larvae bore inside living wood or stems of foodplant.



50.001 (162) Goat Moth *Cossus cossus* 37mm
Nb. Jun–Jul. Scattered distribution along riverbanks, fens, marshes, parks. **FP** In trunks of living trees up to four years, often in colonies in damp locations. Larvae smell of goats.



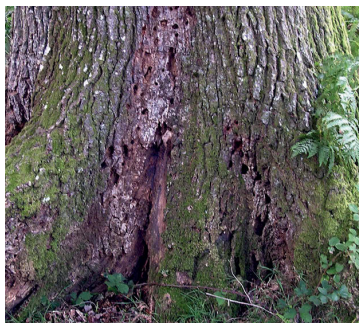
50.002 (161) Leopard Moth *Zeuzera pyrina* 30mm
Common. Jun–Aug. In scrub and open woodland. **FP** Larvae inside twigs of many shrubs and trees for up to three years.



50.003 (160) Reed Leopard *Phragmataecia castaneae* 20mm RDB2. Jun–Jul. Only found in two widely separated areas of fens or ponds with standing water. Abdomen is significantly longer than wings at rest. **FP** In stem of Common Reed, usually below water level, for two years.



50.001 CMM



50.001 Goat Moth tree DGG

51 CASTNIIDAE

Just a single, unmistakable adventive member of this family has been found.



51.0001 (384a) Palm Moth *Paysandisia archon*
50mm Adventive. Unmistakable. Originally from South America. British specimens almost certainly imported in ornamental palm trees, first recorded in Sussex in 2002. Now resident in south of France. **FP** Bores inside palm trees.

52 SESIIDAE Clearwings

There are 16 members of this family on the British and Irish list. All have transparent wings with bands on their bodies to mimic flies or hornets. They fly in sunshine, and males are best seen by attracting them to pheromones that imitate the scent of the female. Larvae bore inside living wood of host tree.



52.001 (369a) Raspberry Clearwing *Pennisetia hylaeiformis* 12mm Possible import from Europe or immigrant. Jul–Aug. First recorded in 2007. Male has feathered antennae. Small local populations now established in gardens and fruit farms. **FP** In root and stem of cultivated Raspberry.



52.002 (370) Hornet Moth *Sesia apiformis* 20mm
Nb. Jun–Jul. The size of a hornet, but markings yellow rather than red-brown and no wasp-waist. Yellow head and shoulder markings. In trees in the open where the sun can reach the base. Can be found on a poplar trunk after emergence in the morning and will come to pheromones. **FP** Inside live poplar trunk for up to three years.



52.003 (371) Lunar Hornet Moth *Sesia bembeciformis* 18mm Common. Jul–Aug. Smaller than Hornet Moth. Black head and shoulders, and yellow collar. Rarely seen except early morning after emergence on willow trunks. In mature trees in damp situations, often several per tree. **FP** Inside live trunk of willows for two years.



50.002 CMM



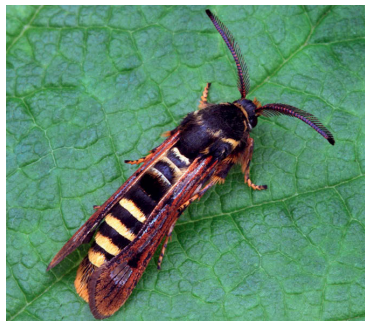
50.002 CMM



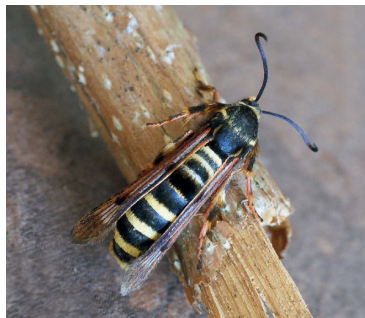
50.003 ♂ CMM



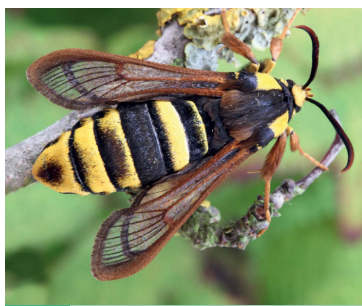
51.0001 SP



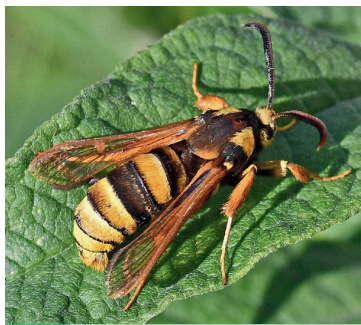
52.001 ♂ KT



52.001 ♀ DBS



52.002 GB



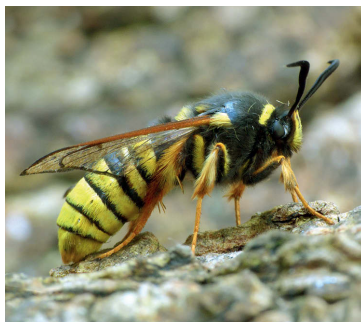
52.002 PK



52.002 Poplar tree and exuvia CMM



52.003 CMM



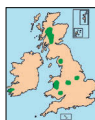
52.003 CMM



52.003 Willow tree and exuvia CMM



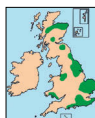
52.004 (372) Dusky Clearwing *Paranthrene tabaniformis* 14mm Extinct. May–Jul. Not recorded on mainland since 1931; presumed extinct. Recorded on Jersey in 2012 and 2013. Male comes to pheromone lures. **FP** Aspen.



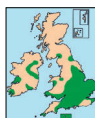
52.005 (376) Welsh Clearwing *Synanthedon scoliaeformis* 14mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. In mature birch trees in open situations where the sun can reach the trunk. Male comes to pheromone lures. **FP** In inner bark of old birch trees for two years.



52.006 (375) White-barred Clearwing *Synanthedon sphecoformis* 13mm Nb. May–Jul. In heaths and damp areas. Male comes to pheromone lures. **FP** Low in the trunk of Alder or birches.



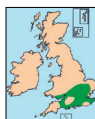
52.007 (381) Large Red-belted Clearwing *Synanthedon culiciformis* 13mm Nb. May–Jun. Red band on abdomen plus red marks at base of forewing. In open woodland with recent felling or coppicing. Male comes to pheromone lures, female may be seen egg-laying on cut stumps in sun. **FP** Under bark of birches or Alder.



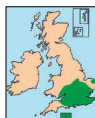
52.008 (380) Red-tipped Clearwing *Synanthedon formicaeformis* 10mm Nb. May–Aug. Red band on abdomen, red tips to wings. Widespread but local in damp, marshy areas. Male comes to pheromone lures in the afternoon. **FP** Osier and willows, including Creeping Willow.



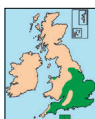
52.009 (377) Sallow Clearwing *Synanthedon flaviventris* 9mm Nb. Jun–Jul. In damp open woods and heaths. Males come to pheromone lures, but the two-year life cycle means they are seen only in even years. **FP** In thin stems of sallows, especially Goat or Grey Willow, causing a 25mm-long swelling in second year.



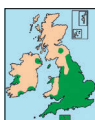
52.010 (378) Orange-tailed Clearwing *Synanthedon andrenaeformis* 10mm Nb. May–Jul. Chalk and limestone downs, wood margins. Male comes to pheromone lures. **FP** In stems to 25mm diameter of Wayfaring Tree or Guelder-rose.



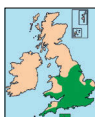
52.011 (379) Red-belted Clearwing *Synanthedon myopaeformis* 10mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Red band on abdomen, black wings. In mature orchards, gardens, woods. Male comes to pheromone lures. **FP** Under bark of damaged trees, especially Apple, also Pear, Almond, Rowan, Hawthorn.



52.012 (374) Yellow-legged Clearwing *Synanthedon vespiformis* 11mm Nb. May–Aug. Male has black tail fan, female's is yellow with black central strip. Male comes to pheromones. Open woodland, parks, hedges, especially with recent felling. **FP** In stumps or damaged trunks of oaks, including Evergreen Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Wych Elm, birches, cherries.



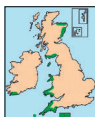
52.013 (373) Currant Clearwing *Synanthedon tipuliformis* 9mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Fruit fields and gardens, but especially on neglected Blackcurrant bushes in sunshine. Males have four yellow bands on abdomen, females only three. Both sexes can be found resting on leaves of currants, males come in quantity to pheromones. **FP** Usually in stems of cultivated, sometimes wild, currants.



52.014 (382) Six-belted Clearwing *Bembecia ichneumoniformis* 11mm Nb. Jun–Aug. On chalk downs, rough pastures, coastal grassland. Can be swept from flower, males come readily to pheromones. **FP** In roots of Common Bird's-foot Trefoil and Kidney Vetch, especially in disturbed ground.



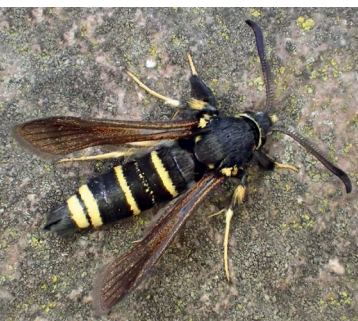
52.015 (384) Fiery Clearwing *Pyropteron chrysidiformis* 11mm RDB1. Jun–Jul. Likes hot, dry, well-drained areas such as shingle beaches, railway ballast, chalk cliffs. Seen freely nectaring in sunshine. **FP** In roots of Curled Dock or Common Sorrel.



52.016 (383) Thrift Clearwing *Pyropteron muscaeformis* 7mm Nb. Jun–Jul. On rocky coasts. Flies rapidly all day, can be seen nectaring on Thrift and Wild Thyme. Males come readily to pheromones. **FP** In roots of Thrift, causing browning of the plant.



52.007 GB



52.004 DBS



52.005 NS



52.006 HMB



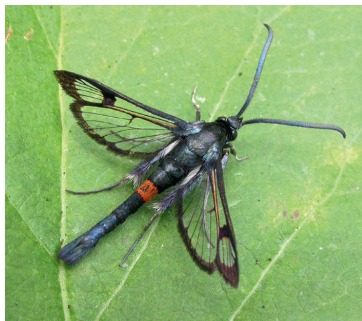
52.008 GB



52.009 MSP



52.010 NV



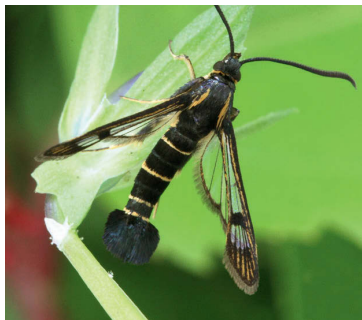
52.011 NS



52.012 ♂ NS



52.012 ♀ HMB



52.013 ♂ GB



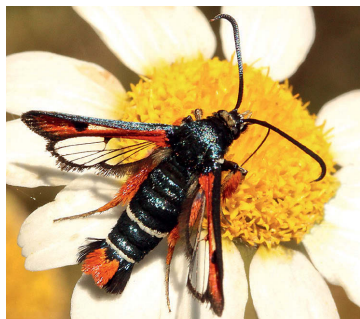
52.013 ♀ RS



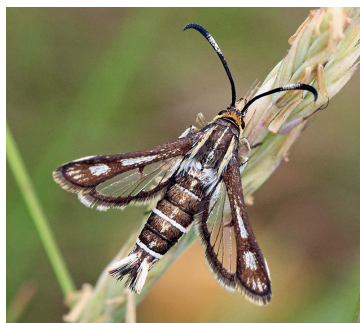
52.014 PGC



52.015 SAR



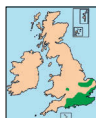
52.015 CMM



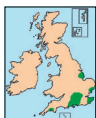
52.016 NV

53 LIMACODIDAE Festoon and triangle

Only two resident species, one tiny. They rest with abdomen raised.



53.001 (173) Festoon *Apoda limacodes* ♂ 11mm, ♀ 13mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Female is larger and paler than male. Mature woods, hedges, wooded heaths. **FP** Oaks and Beech.



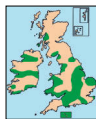
53.002 (174) Triangle *Heterogenea asella* ♂ 6mm, ♀ 10mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Tiny, with distinctive resting posture. Female is larger and paler than male. Only in ancient woods. **FP** Oaks and Beech.

54 ZYGAENIDAE Foresters and burnets

There are 10 species of these strictly day-flying moths. Foresters are green, burnets are red and black. The foresters are difficult to ID as adults, but the larvae have separate foodplants. Burnets can be tricky to distinguish as markings can vary within a population, but some are very local.



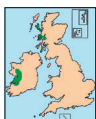
54.001 (165) Scarce Forester *Jordanita globulariae* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 12mm Na. Jun–Jul. Larger than Cistus Forester. Male antennae feathered and taper to a point, female's smooth and also taper to a point. Flies in sunshine, nectaring. Rough calcareous grassland. **FP** Leaves of Common or Greater Knapweed.



54.002 (163) Forester *Adscita statice* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 12mm Local. May–Jul. Larger than Cistus Forester. Male antennae not feathered to tip, female antennae thicken towards tip. Flies in sunshine, nectaring. Open grassland, heaths, dunes, woodland rides. **FP** Common and Sheep's Sorrel.



54.003 (164) Cistus Forester *Adscita geryon* ♂ 12mm, ♀ 10mm Nb. May–Jul. Smaller than preceding two species but with antennae similar to Forester. Found only on south-facing chalk and limestone slopes with Common Rock-rose. **FP** Common Rock-rose.



54.004 (172) Transparent Burnet *Zygaena purpuralis* 15mm Na. Jun–Jul. On south-west-facing coastal slopes and limestone inland. Flies in warm sun, nectaring; rests in dull weather. **FP** Wild Thyme.



54.005 (167) Slender Scotch Burnet *Zygaena loti* 15mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Restricted to Hebridean islands. On south-west-facing coastal slopes with low vegetation on basaltic rock. Both sexes may be seen nectaring. **FP** Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, on low plants.



53.002 ♂ CMM



53.001 ♂ SR



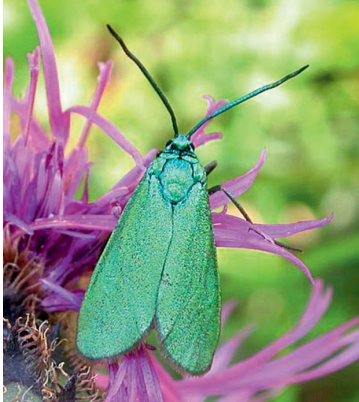
53.001 ♀ CMM



53.002 ♀ SR



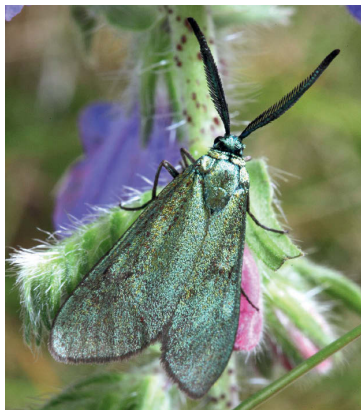
54.001 ♂ DAG



54.001 ♀ FNS



54.002 ♀ (left) and ♂ antennae (right) CL



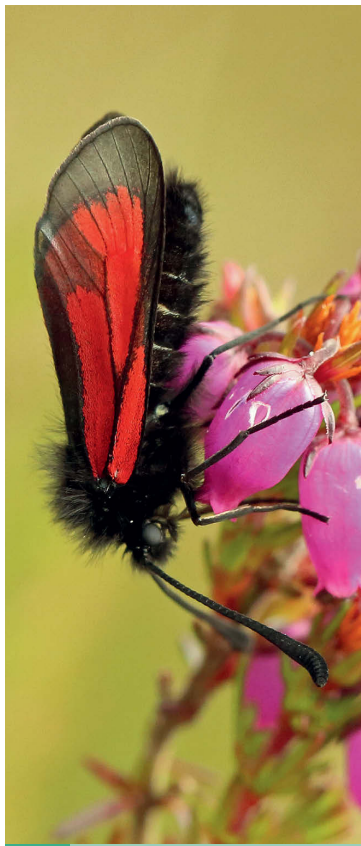
54.002 ♂ GB



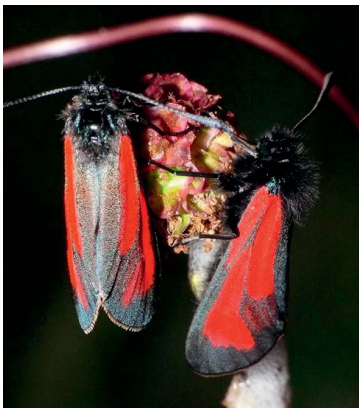
54.002 ♀ NS



54.003 ♂ NS



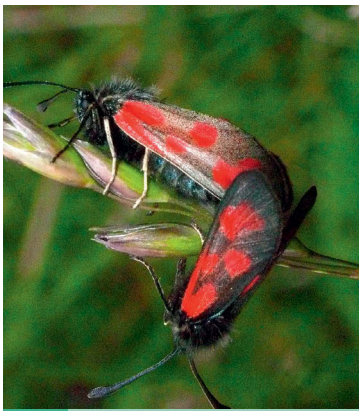
54.004 NV



54.004 DAG



54.003 ♀ GHJM



54.005 DAG



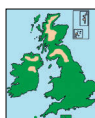
54.005 NV



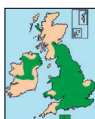
54.006 (166) Scotch Burnet or Mountain Burnet *Zygaena exulans* 13mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Inhabits exposed mountain tops in Cairngorms at around 800m. Flies in sun, nectaring. **FP** Terminal shoots and berries of Crowberry, sometimes Cowberry, Bilberry or heather.



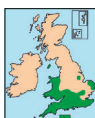
54.007 (168) New Forest Burnet *Zygaena viciae* 13mm RDB1. Jul. Extinct in the New Forest since 1927 but rediscovered on a steep coastal site in western Argyll in 1963. The tiny site is now fenced off and numbers – which were down to about 15 individuals – are recovering well without the excessive grazing pressure. Adults fly in warm, calm weather, nectaring on Wild Thyme. **FP** Meadow Vetchling and Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



54.008 (169) Six-spot Burnet *Zygaena filipendulae* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. Inhabits flower-rich meadows and rough grassland. May be seen nectaring on thistles and knapweeds and as mating pairs. Papery cocoons are exposed on grass stems. **FP** On Common or Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil.



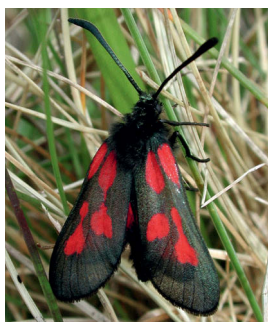
54.009 (171) Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet *Zygaena lonicerae* 17mm Common. Jun–Jul. Similar to Five-spot Burnet. *Citrina* form rare. Rear from larvae, which have diagnostic long hairs (setae), to be certain of identity. Inhabits rough grassland, verges, embankments. Easily seen nectaring. **FP** On Meadow Vetchling, Red Clover, Sainfoin or trefoils.



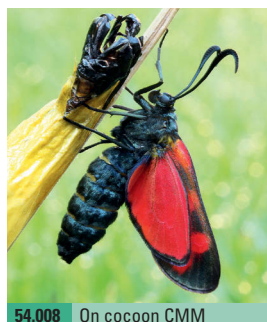
54.010 (170) Five-spot Burnet *Zygaena trifolii decreta* 17mm Local. Jul–Aug. Ssp. *Z. t. palustrella* looks similar but has thinner scaling, is usually smaller and flies May–Jun. Inhabits damp grassland, heaths and marshes. Flies in sun, nectaring. **FP** Bird's-foot trefoils.



54.006 KT



54.007 SR



54.008 On cocoon CMM



54.008 CMM

55 THYRIDIDAE See Appendix p.430

56–61 Butterfly families not covered in this book

62 PYRALIDAE

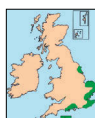
This diverse family contains 78 species. Forewing lengths range from 5mm to 22mm. Some hold their wings flat but most hold them steeply roof-like and tight to the abdomen. Antennae are around half the wing length and face backwards above the abdomen.



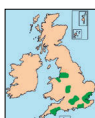
62.001 (1428) Bee Moth *Aphomia sociella* ♂ 13mm, ♀ 16mm Common. Apr–Sep. Sexually dimorphic. Comes to light. **FP** In silk-lined tube in bee or wasp nest.



62.0025 (–) Lamoria anella ♂ 12mm, ♀ 18mm Migrant. New to Britain in 2019. Mediterranean species. **FP** Wasp nests.



62.002 (1429) Aphomia zelleri ♂ 10mm, ♀ 16mm Na. Jun–Aug. Sexually dimorphic, male much smaller but both similarly marked. On vegetated coastal sand dunes and beaches. Larva lives in a vertical silk tube up to 10cm deep, from which it emerges to feed. Runs on sand after dark, comes to light. **FP** On Whitish Feather-moss on sand.



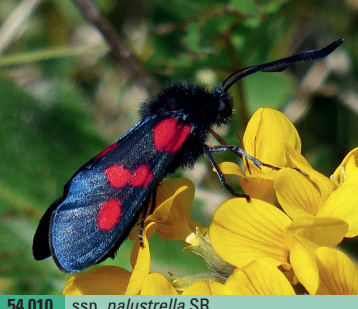
62.003 (1430) Stored Nut Moth *Paralipsa gularis* 13mm Adventive. Mar–Oct. Synanthropic. In warehouses with stored seed, dried fruit, nuts, etc. **FP** In a silk tube among stored produce.



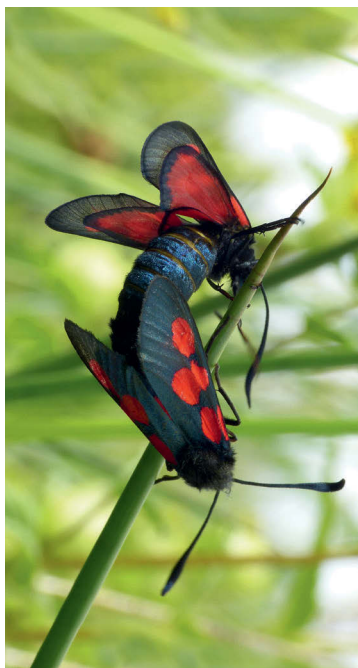
54.009 NV



54.009 f. citrina DF



54.010 ssp. palustrella SR



54.010 ssp. decreta CMM



62.001 ♂ PGC



62.001 ♀ CMM



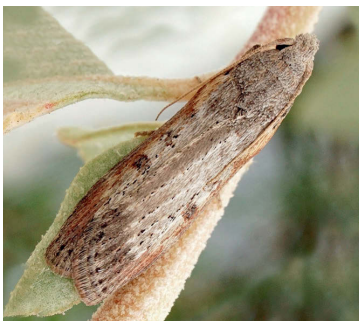
62.002 ♂ CMM



62.002 ♀ CMM



62.0025 ♂ FG



62.0025 ♂ FG



62.002 ♀ FG



62.0025 ♀ PeB



62.003 ♂ PGC



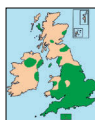
62.003 ♀ PGC



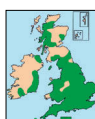
62.004 (1427) **Rice Moth** *Corcyra cephalonica* 10mm Adventive. First described in Britain in 1865, reared from dried currants. From Mediterranean and tropics. **FP** In stored dry produce, especially rice.



62.005 (1426) **Lesser Wax Moth** *Achroia grisella* 9mm Local. May–Oct. Inhabits beehives. **FP** Feeds on wax in bee nests.



62.006 (1425) **Wax Moth** *Galleria mellonella* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 18mm Common. Jun–Oct. Inhabits beehives. Although it eats wax naturally, it has been observed feeding on and breaking down plastics in 2017. Also mass-reared as mealworms for protein in animal feeds. Comes to light. **FP** Feeds on wax in bee nests.



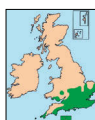
62.007 (1433) *Cryptoblabes bistriga* 9mm Local. Apr–Sep. In oak woods. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a folded leaf of oaks, sometimes Alder, eating holes between veins.



62.008 (1446) *Salebriopsis albicilla* 9mm pRDB2. May–Jul. In old woodland. Comes to light. **FP** High up on spun leaves of Small-leaved Lime, skeletonising them.



62.009 (1448a) *Elegia fallax* 8mm Migrant. Apr. New to Britain in 2011. Comes to light. **FP** Probably oaks.



62.010 (1449) *Elegia similella* 10mm Nb. May–Aug. White fascia does not quite reach costa. Oak woods. Comes to light. **FP** In a web spun on leaves of oaks.



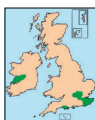
62.011 (1450) *Ortholepis betulae* 12mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Heaths, woods and parks with scattered birches. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a web spun on leaves of birches.



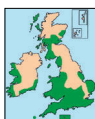
62.012 (1451) *Pyla fusca* 12mm Local. May–Sep. Throughout on heaths and moorland, particularly favouring burnt areas for camouflage. Sometimes found nectaring. Comes to light. **FP** In a silk web on heathers.



62.013 (1444) *Moitrelia obductella* 11mm pRDB3. Jun–Aug. On chalk downs and quarries in Kent. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In a large spun web of terminal shoots of Wild Marjoram.



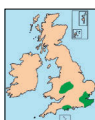
62.014 (1463) *Pempeliella ornatella* 12mm pRDB1. Jun–Aug. On steep chalk downs in England and limestone pavement in Ireland. Can be disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In a web among roots of Wild Thyme.



62.015 (1462) *Delplanqueia dilutella* 10mm Local. Jun–Aug. This and *D. inscriptella* have been separated by gen. det. since 2015. Life history, etc. the same. On chalk and limestone coasts around Britain, inland on chalk downs. Associated with yellow ants. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silken gallery on Wild Thyme, often close to or on a Yellow Ant nest.



62.0151 (–) *Delplanqueia inscriptella* 10mm Local. Jun–Aug. This and *D. dilutella* have been separated by gen. det. since 2015. Life history, etc. the same. On chalk and limestone coasts around Britain, inland on chalk downs. Associated with Yellow Ant. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silken gallery on Wild Thyme, often close to or on a Yellow Ant nest.



62.016 (1447) *Sciota hostilis* 11mm pRDB1. May–Jul. In woods with Aspen. Resident and occasional immigrant. Comes to light. **FP** In spun dying and living leaves of Aspen, sometimes several together.



62.006 ♂ CMM



62.004 MK



62.005 NS



62.006 ♀ CMM



62.007 NS



62.007 CMM



62.008 GMT



62.009 DAG



62.010 BAS



62.011 NS



62.012 CMM



62.013 NS



62.014 NS



62.015 NV



62.015 CMM



62.014 CMM



62.015 CMM



62.015 Irish form KT



62.0151 PGC



62.0151 DT



62.016 IU



62.017 (1447a) *Sciota adelphella* 11mm Na. May–Sep. In open woods and roadsides. Resident and occasional immigrant. Comes to light. **FP** In a spinning on White Willow.



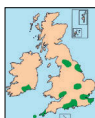
62.018 (1447b) *Sciota rhenella* 11mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Scarce immigrant from Europe. Comes to light. **FP** In spun leaves of Aspen.



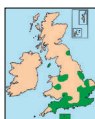
62.0181 (1448) *Selagia argyrella* 12mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. There is an occasional much darker form than the one shown. Scarce immigrant. Comes to light. **FP** From a silk tube on heather.



62.019 (1453) *Pima boisduvaliella* 11mm Na. May–Aug. Resident, but the Shetland record is probably a migrant. On shingle beaches and sand dunes. Flies in evening sun, comes to light. **FP** In a pod of the rare Sea Pea.



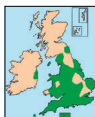
62.020 (1451a) *Etiella zinckenella* 12mm Migrant. Jul–Oct. Scarce migrant, possibly also imported with peas. **FP** In a pod of various legumes.



62.021 (1441) *Oncocera semirubella* 12mm Nb. Jun–Oct. Chalk and limestone downs, coastal cliffs, vegetated shingle. Easily disturbed in sun, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Common Bird's-foot Trefoil or White Clover, in a web, sometimes gregariously.



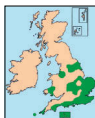
62.022 (1443) *Pempelia genistella* 12mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Primarily coastal on dunes and shingle, but also on sandy inland heaths and chalk downs. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a ball-like silk web on Gorse or Dwarf Gorse, sometimes several to a web.



62.023 (1442) *Pempelia palumbella* 12mm Local. May–Sep. New to Scotland in 2019. On heathland. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a web covered with frass or leaves on heathers.



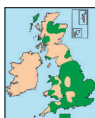
62.024 (1445) *Rhodophaea formosa* 10mm Local. May–Sep. In elm hedgerows and bushes. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a web on upperside of leaf of elms.



62.025 (1454b) *Dioryctria sylvestrella* 15mm Nb. Jun–Oct. First recorded in Britain in Dorset in 2001, but had been previously misidentified as a large *D. abietella*. Has a distinctive brown dorsal blotch. In mixed pine woods on heaths, dunes, etc. **FP** In live bark of various pines, including Scots Pine.



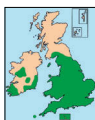
62.026 (1454a) *Dioryctria schuetzeella* 11mm Nb. Jun–Aug. In mixed conifer woods. Comes to light. **FP** In a spinning on Norway or White Spruce, or Silver Fir.



62.027 (1455) *Dioryctria simplicella* 12mm Local. May–Sep. Occasionally melanic. In mixed conifer woods, heathland, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** In shoots of Scots or Corsican Pine, larches.



62.028 (1454) *Dioryctria abietella* 13mm Common. May–Oct. In mixed conifer woods, heathland, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** In shoots or cones of various pines, spruces, firs, larches.



62.029 (1452) *Phycita roborella* 13mm Common. Jun–Sep. In oak woods, hedgerows, scrub, gardens. **FP** In spun leaves of oaks, Crab Apple, Pear.



62.017 CMM



62.018 FG



62.0181 FG



62.019 PK



62.020 CMM



62.020 CMM



62.021 BAS



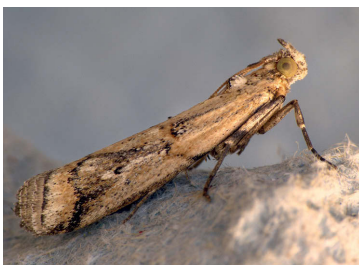
62.021 PK



62.021 CMM



62.022 CMM



62.022 CMM



62.023 PGC



62.024 CMM



62.025 CMM



62.026 PK



62.027 CMM



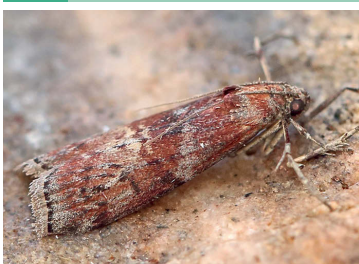
62.027 CMM



62.027 Melanic form CMM



62.028 CMM



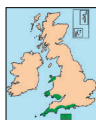
62.029 NV



62.029 NV



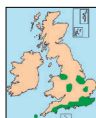
62.030 (1457) *Hypochalcia ahenella* 12mm Nb. May–Aug. Dry grassland, limestone downs, sand dunes, other sparsely vegetated habitats. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Possibly on Common Rock-rose.



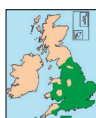
62.031 (1456) *Epischnia asteris* 13mm Na. Jun–Sep. On rocky coastal limestone cliffs. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a large web on Golden Samphire.



62.032 (1465) *Nephopterix angustella* 10mm Local. Apr–Oct. Two generations. In hedgerows and scrub. Comes to light. **FP** In berries of Spindle spun together.



62.033 (1435) *Acrobasis tumidana* 10mm Migrant. Jun–Sep. Similar to *A. repandana* but with raised scales on central cross-bar. Possibly resident. Comes to light. **FP** Spun leaves of oaks.



62.034 (1436) *Acrobasis repandana* 10mm Common. Jun–Sep. Oak woodland. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light and sugar. **FP** Spun leaves of oaks.



62.035 (1439) *Acrobasis advenella* 10mm Common. Jun–Sep. In old uncut Hawthorn hedges, gardens. Drops to the ground if disturbed, comes to light and sugar. **FP** On spun flowers or leaves of Hawthorn, sometimes Blackthorn or Rowan.



62.036 (1438) *Acrobasis suavella* 11mm Local. Jun–Aug. Blackthorn thickets, stunted or isolated bushes on coasts and downs. Also in gardens. Comes to light. **FP** In a camouflaged silk tube on leaves of Blackthorn, sometimes Hawthorn, Whitebeam or *Cotoneaster* spp.



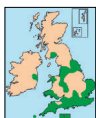
62.037 (1440) *Acrobasis marmorea* 9mm Local. May–Aug. Hedges and scrub with young or stunted bushes, especially near coasts. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silk tube that resembles sheep's wool on leaves of Blackthorn, sometimes Hawthorn, Whitebeam.



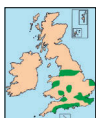
62.038 (1437) *Acrobasis consociella* 10mm Local. Jun–Aug. Oak woods, hedgerows, parks. Can be disturbed from oaks by day, flies at dusk and to light and sugar. **FP** Oaks, sometimes Hornbeam, gregariously in a conspicuous web on small trees, saplings and trimmed hedges.



62.0382 (–) *Acrobasis fallouella* 9mm Migrant. Distinctive 'horns' at base of antennae (see detail photo). First recorded in Ferring, West Sussex, on 2 Aug 2020. From southern Europe. **FP** Oaks.



62.039 (1486) *Apomyelois bistratella* 10mm Nb. May–Sep. Heaths, downs, burnt scrub with fungus *Daldinia vernicosa*. **FP** In a silk gallery within *Daldinia vernicosa* growing on burnt Gorse and birch.



62.040 (1460) **Locust Bean Moth** *Apomyelois ceratoniae* 9mm Adventive. Jun–Nov. Synanthropic and adventive. **FP** In fresh or dried fruits, seeds, nuts, etc.



62.041 (1459) *Eurhodope cirrigerella* 9mm pRDB. Jun–Aug. Last seen in 1960; presumed extinct but rediscovered near Salisbury in Wiltshire in 2019. Rests on flower of foodplant by day, comes to light. **FP** On seeds in a web on Field Scabious, Greater Knapweed.



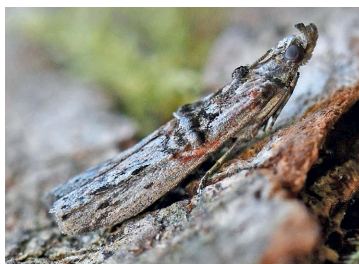
62.042 (1458) **Thistle Ermine** *Myelois circumvoluta* 16mm Common. May–Aug. In a variety of habitats. Comes to light. **FP** A wide range of thistles, Greater Burdock and Common Knapweed, in seeds and stems.



62.030 CMM



62.031 CMM



62.032 PK



62.033 BAS



62.033 SN



62.034 BAS



62.035 CMM



62.035 CMM



62.036 CMM



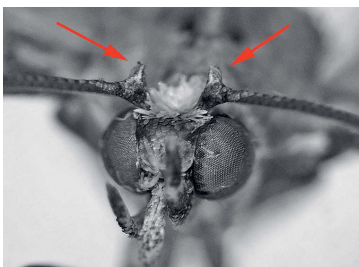
62.037 CMM



62.038 CMM



62.0382 FK



62.0382 Detail HD



62.039 CMM



62.040 FG



62.041 IU



62.042 BAS



62.043 (1464) *Gymnancyla canella* 11mm Na. May–Sep. Variable. Very specialist habitat of sandy beaches along the strandline where the foodplant emerges annually. The pupa is formed in a cocoon in the sand. Comes to light. **FP** In a conspicuous web on Prickly Saltwort.



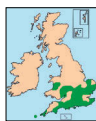
62.044 (1464b) *Ancylodes pallens* 11mm Migrant. The individual shown is the single British record, which came to light in Dorset in Jan 1999. Perhaps from Canary Isles. **FP** Not known.



62.045 (1464a) *Zophodia grossulariella* 13mm Migrant. Apr–Jun. Scarce. Comes to light. **FP** In spun unripe berries of currants or Gooseberry.



62.046 (1461a) *Eccopisa effractella* 7mm Migrant. Jul, Sep. Scarce. Comes to light. **FP** Leaves of Apple and other fruit trees.



62.047 (1461) *Assara terebrella* 10mm Na. May–Oct. In mature spruce. Comes to light. **FP** In cones of Norway Spruce, causing stunted growth and early fall of the cone.



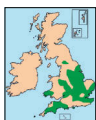
62.048 (1470) *Euzophera pinguis* 12mm Common. Jun–Sep. New to Scotland in 2019. In Ash, but not all trees. Comes to light. **FP** Under live bark of Ash.



62.049 (1472) *Euzophera bigella* 6mm Adventive. Jun, Aug–Sep. Possibly also scarce immigrant. Comes to light. **FP** In fruit such as peaches.



62.0491 (1471) *Euzophera osseatella* 11mm Adventive. Bred from imported potatoes in Edinburgh in 1962, one to light in Kent in 2003. Cosmopolitan. **FP** Potatoes from North Africa.



62.050 (1469) *Euzophera cinerosella* 11mm Nb. May–Sep. Rough ground and coastal habitats. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In roots of Wormwood.



62.051 (1468) *Nyctegretis lineana* 9mm pRDB3. Jun–Sep. Inhabits shingle beaches and coastal dunes. Comes to light, rests on flowers of Viper's-bugloss after dark. **FP** In a silk tube under Common Restharrow.



62.052 (1466a) *Ancylosis cinnamomella* 13mm Migrant. Aug. Scarce, two records only. From open rocky areas of southern Europe. Flies in sun and to light. **FP** Field Wormwood, Globe Daisy, stonecrops.



62.053 (1467) *Ancylosis oblitella* 9mm Nb. Jun–Oct. Two generations. Resident and migrant. Mainly coastal on dunes and saltmarshes. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Goosefoots, sea-blites, glassworts.



62.054 (1481) *Homoeosoma sinuella* 10mm Common. May–Sep. In dry areas with sparse vegetation such as downs, dunes, brecks, vegetated shingle. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In roots of Ribwort Plantain.



62.055 (1480) *Homoeosoma nebulella* 11mm Nb. May–Sep. Rough ground on chalk, sand or brecks. Flies at dusk and to light, visits flowers such as ragworts and thistles. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Spear Thistle, Common Ragwort.



62.043 Prickly Saltwort at Spurn, Yorkshire SamC



62.043 PGC



62.043 OW



62.043 CMM



62.044 PHS



62.045 IU



62.046 FG



62.047 VP



62.048 CMM



62.049 FG



62.0491 DAG



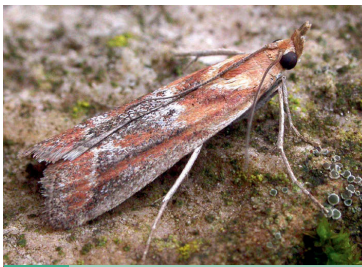
62.050 BenS



62.051 CMM



62.052 CMM



62.052 NS



62.053 FG



62.053 NS



62.054 DBS



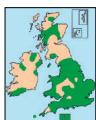
62.054 BAS



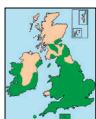
62.055 IU



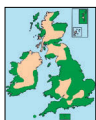
62.056 (1482) *Homoeosoma nimbella* 10mm pRDB2. May–Aug. Coastal dunes, stone walls and cliffs. Flies in sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Sheep's-bit.



62.057 (1485) *Phycitodes maritima* 9mm Local. May–Sep. Mainly coastal but spreading inland. Similar to *P. saxicola* but different foodplants. Needs breeding or gen. det. for confirmed ID. Comes to light and flowers of ragworts, etc. at night. **FP** In a spun mass of flowers of Common Ragwort, Yarrow, Tansy, sometimes gregarious.



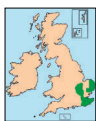
62.058 (1483) *Phycitodes binaevella* 12mm Common. May–Sep. On coasts, woodland and rough ground, especially on sandy or chalk soils. Needs breeding or gen. det. for confirmed ID. Comes to light, visits flowers such as thistles and ragworts after dark. **FP** In seeds of Spear Thistle, Plymouth Thistle.



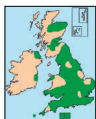
62.059 (1484) *Phycitodes saxicola* 9mm Local. May–Sep. Well-drained coastal shingle, dunes, woodland and rough ground. Similar to *P. maritima* but different foodplants. Needs breeding or gen. det. for confirmed ID. Comes to light, visits flowers such as Red Valerian and Common Ragwort after dark. **FP** In flower-heads of Ploughman's Spikenard, chamomiles, Common Fleabane, Scentless Mayweed, etc.



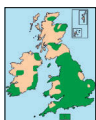
62.060 (1478a) *Vitula seratilineella* 9mm Migrant/Adventive. Jun, Aug–Oct. Scarce, possibly established. Can be found around bumblebee nests by day. Comes to light. **FP** On wax and combs of bumblebees.



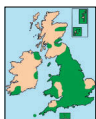
62.061 (1478b) *Vitula biviella* 8mm Na. Jun–Aug. Inhabits parks and gardens with pines. Comes to light. **FP** In a web on male flowers of Maritime or Corsican Pine.



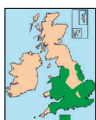
62.062 (1479) **Indian Meal Moth** *Plodia interpunctella* 9mm Local. All year. Synanthropic and adventive. Often found in bird seed. Comes to light. **FP** Often gregarious in a silk web among seeds, dried fruit, nuts, etc.



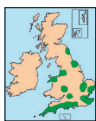
62.063 (1475) **Mediterranean Flour Moth** *Ephestia kuehniella* 11mm Adventive. All year. Synanthropic and adventive. Often found in stored dried food. Comes to light. **FP** Often gregarious in a silk web among flour, rice, seeds, dried fruit, nuts, etc.



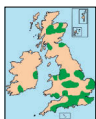
62.064 (1473) **Cacao Moth** *Ephestia elutella* 8mm Nb. Apr–Sep. Synanthropic and adventive. Often found in stored dried food. Comes to light. **FP** In a web among stored foods, including dried fruit, cereals, nuts, chocolate, tobacco, etc.



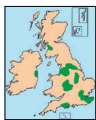
62.065 (1474) **False Cacao Moth** *Ephestia woodiella* 9mm Local. Apr–Sep. Suburban gardens, woods, parks. Comes to light. **FP** Dry vegetable refuse.



62.066 (1477) **Raisin Moth** *Cadra figulilella* 7mm Adventive. Mar–Oct. Synanthropic and adventive. Often found in dried fruit. Comes to light. **FP** Dried figs, currants, etc.



62.067 (1476) **Dried Currant Moth** *Cadra cautella* 7mm Adventive. All year. Synanthropic and adventive. Often found in stored human and animal foodstuffs. Flies at dusk. **FP** Dried figs, currants, nuts, cereals, etc.



62.068 (1478) **Dried Fruit Moth** *Cadra calidella* 8mm Adventive. May–Oct. Scarce. Synanthropic and adventive. Found in stored dried food. **FP** Dried nuts, dates, fruit, beans, etc.



62.056 NS



62.057 BenS



62.058 HMB



62.059 BenS



62.059 NGJR



62.060 TT



62.060 Pair TT



62.061 PK



62.062 CMM



62.062 CMM



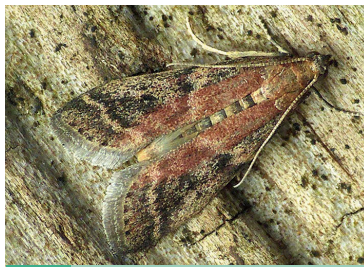
62.063 PGC



62.064 OW



62.064 CMM



62.065 GMT



62.065 CMM



62.066 FG



62.066 VP



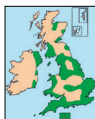
62.067 NS



62.067 JBH



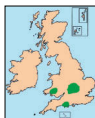
62.068 FG



62.069 (1432) *Anerastia lotella* 11mm Nb. May–Sep. Mainly coastal on sandy dunes, vegetated shingle, inland on sandy heaths or brecks. Easily disturbed by day from grass stems, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silk tube in sand among roots of Marram Grass, Grey Hair-grass, Sheep's Fescue.



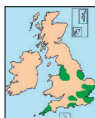
62.070 (1414) *Synaphe punctalis* ♂ 12mm, ♀ 10mm Local. May–Sep. Mainly near coasts on lowland heaths, dry downs, dunes, vegetated shingle. Female is smaller, paler and rarely seen. Male comes readily to light. **FP** Among moss on the ground.



62.071 (1416) *Pyralis lienigialis* 10mm pRDB2. Jun–Oct. Synanthropic. In warehouses with stored cereals or hay. Similar markings to Meal Moth but smaller and darker. Can be found at rest by day on walls, comes to light. **FP** Stored cereals and hay.



62.072 (1417) **Meal Moth** *Pyralis farinalis* 13mm Common. Synanthropic. In warehouses with stored cereals or hay. Can be found at rest by day on walls, comes to light. **FP** Stored cereals and hay.



62.073 (1420) **Small Tabby** *Aglossa caprealis* 7mm pRDB2. Jul–Sep. Synanthropic. In barns with straw, thatch or hay. Can be found at rest by day on walls, comes to light. **FP** Vegetable debris.



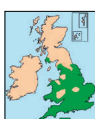
62.074 (1421) **Large Tabby** *Aglossa pinguinalis* 15mm Local. May–Oct. Synanthropic. Widespread in barns, outhouses and sheep pens, but declining. Runs rather than flies if disturbed. Can be found at rest by day on walls, comes to light. **FP** Vegetable debris.



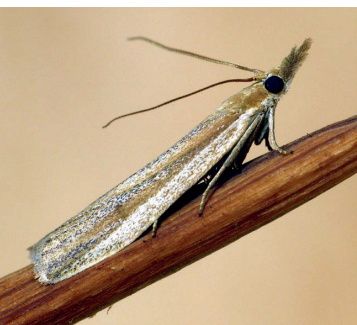
62.075 (1413) **Gold Triangle** *Hypsopygia costalis* 9mm Common. May–Nov. Gardens, farms, woods. Comes to light. **FP** In hay, thatch or dead leaves.



62.076 (1415) *Hypsopygia glaucinalis* 12mm Common. May–Nov. Gardens, farms, woods. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Dead vegetable matter, hay, thatch, bird nests, etc.



62.077 (1424) *Endotricha flammealis* 9mm Common. Jun–Oct. Woods, heaths, gardens, waste ground. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. Visits flowers such as ragworts at night. **FP** Mostly on decaying leaves on the ground.



62.069 CMM



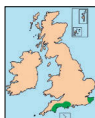
62.069 CMM



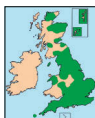
62.069 CMM

63 CRAMBIDAE

A very varied family with 123 members. Many are readily identified, including *Crambus* and *Agriphila* (known as grass moths), the china-marks and *Pyrausta* moths, but the *Scoparia* and *Eudonia* group can be tricky. Wings vary in shape, size (forewing length 4.5–22mm) and posture (flat, extended or rolled).



63.001 (1372) *Paracorsia repandalis* 12mm Migrant. Jun–Oct. Scarce migrant from southern Europe. **FP** Dark Mullein.



63.002 (1368) *Loxostege sticticalis* 13mm Migrant. May–Oct. Former resident, now a regular immigrant. **FP** Leaves of Mugwort or Field Wormwood.



62.070 ♂ CMM



62.070 ♀ CL



62.071 SN



62.072 CMM



62.073 BAS



62.074 SR



62.075 CMM



62.075 PK



62.075 f. *rubrociliaris* PK



62.076 CMM



62.077 PGC



62.077 CMM



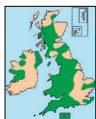
63.001 CMM



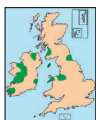
63.002 CMM



63.002 NS



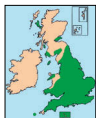
63.003 (1367) *Pyrausta cingulata* 8mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Mainly coastal on limestone or chalk. Flies in sunshine and to light. **FP** In a web on leaves of Wild Thyme.



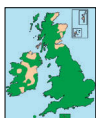
63.004 (1364) *Pyrausta sanguinalis* 9mm pRDB1. May–Jul. Now restricted to the Burren in Ireland and Isle of Man on limestone. Flies in sunshine and to light. **FP** In a silk tube on flowers of Wild Thyme.



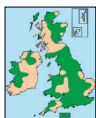
63.005 (1365) *Pyrausta despicata* 8mm Common. Mar–Sep. Two overlapping broods. Grassland, heaths, dunes, shingle. Flies in sun, at dusk and to light. **FP** Leaves of plantains.



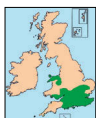
63.006 (1361) **Mint Moth** *Pyrausta aurata* 8mm Common. Apr–Sep. Overlapping broods. Chalk and limestone grassland, marshes, gardens. Easily disturbed from garden mint, flies in sun, comes to light. **FP** In a silken web on mints, Cat-mint, Wild Marjoram, Wild or Meadow Clary, thymes.



63.007 (1362) *Pyrausta purpuralis* 9mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Chalk and limestone grassland, coasts and gardens. Flies in sun, comes to light. **FP** Between spun leaves on Corn Mint, thymes.



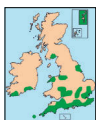
63.008 (1363) *Pyrausta ostrinalis* 9mm Nb. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Chalk and limestone grassland, coasts. Flies in sun, comes to light. **FP** Between spun leaves of thymes.



63.009 (1366) *Pyrausta nigrata* 8mm Local. Apr–Oct. Overlapping broods. Chalk and limestone grassland. Flies in sun, comes to light. **FP** In a web on leaves of Wild Marjoram, Wild Thyme, Corn Mint, Woodruff, Squinycwort.



63.010 (1367a) *Pyrausta aerealis* 8mm Migrant. Jun. A single British record, from Folkestone, Kent, in 2012. **FP** Cudweeds, thymes, figworts.



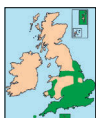
63.011 (1369) *Uresiphita gilvata* 16mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Scarce migrant from Europe. Comes to light. **FP** Greenweeds and Gorse.



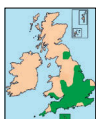
63.012 (1369a) *Uresiphita reversalis* 16mm Migrant/Adventive. An American species. One British record from Somerset in 2006. Similar to *U. gilvata* but no black border to hindwing. **FP** Broom.



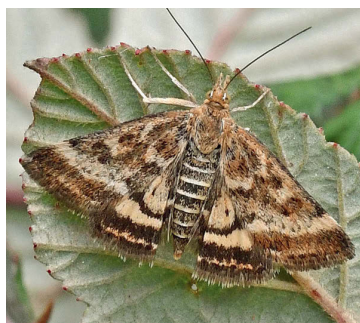
63.013 (1387) *Nascia ciliialis* 12mm Nb. May–Aug. Inhabits fens, water meadows and reed-beds. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** On leaves of Great Fen-sedge, Greater Pond-sedge.



63.014 (1370) *Sitochroa palealis* 15mm Local. Jun–Sep. Chalk and limestone downs, cliffs, vegetated shingle. Can be disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** On leaves of Wild Carrot, Fennel, Moon Carrot.



63.015 (1371) *Sitochroa verticalis* 14mm Local. May–Aug. Rough ground, brecks, coasts, gardens. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In spun leaves of various herbaceous plants, including Perennial Wall-rocket.



63.005 PK



63.003 CMM



63.004 NS



63.005 CMM



63.005 CMM



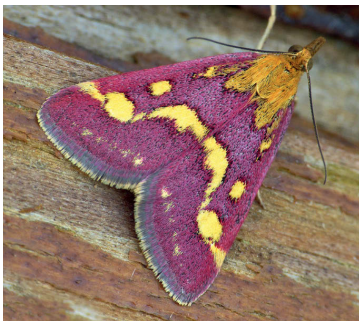
63.006 PK



63.006 BAS



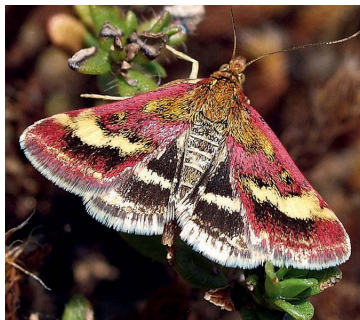
63.007 CMM



63.007 CMM



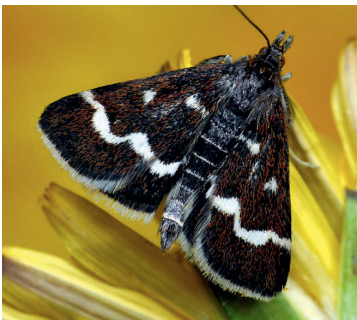
63.006 PGC



63.008 PP



63.008 Aberrant BenS



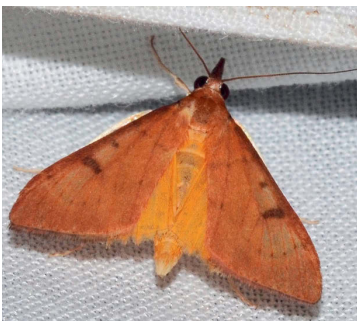
63.009 OW



63.010 NV



63.011 HMB



63.012 R&MC



63.013 NS



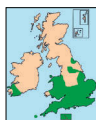
63.014 RS



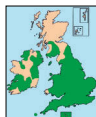
63.015 NS



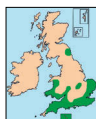
63.016 (1386) *Anania fuscalis* 12mm Local. May–Aug. In old meadows, coast dunes, open woods. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** On flowers and seeds of Yellow Rattle, Common Cow-wheat.



63.017 (1377) *Anania lancealis* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 13mm Common. May–Aug. Sexually dimorphic, larger male with distinctly long, narrow forewings. In damp woodland and marsh. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Hem-agrimony, Wood Sage, Common Ragwort, woundworts, folding down a leaf tip.



63.018 (1378) *Anania coronata* 12mm Common. May–Sep. Gardens, hedges, scrub. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** In a spun fold under a leaf of Elder, *Viburnum* spp., Lilac, privets.



63.019 (1384) *Anania stachydalis* 10mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Similar to *A. coronata* but smaller and with slightly hooked wing tip. Damp woods, shaded tracks and ditches. Flies at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Woundworts, especially Hedge Woundwort, on a folded-down leaf.



63.020 (1380) *Anania perlucidalis* 11mm Common. May–Sep. Reed-beds, fens, marshes, damp woods. Comes to light. **FP** Folds down leaf edge of Marsh or Creeping Thistle.



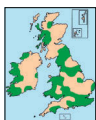
63.021 (1379) *Anania terrealis* 13mm Na. May–Aug. On rocky coasts and hills. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a web among the flowers or leaves of Goldenrod.



63.022 (1385) *Anania crocealis* 12mm Local. May–Sep. Marshes, damp woods, coasts, dry chalk grassland. Can be disturbed from foodplant, comes to light. **FP** In spun central shoot of Common Fleabane, Ploughman's Spikenard.



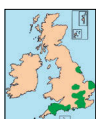
63.023 (1382) *Anania verbascalis* 12mm Nb. May–Sep. Heaths, brecks, open woods, vegetated shingle. Flies by day, at dusk and to light. **FP** On Wood Sage, from leaves spun together.



63.024 (1381) *Anania funebris* 10mm Nb. May–Aug. Open woods, limestone cliffs and hillsides. Flies in sunshine, but difficult to follow the flight. Rarely comes to light. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Goldenrod.



63.025 (1376) **Small Magpie** *Anania hortulata* 15mm Common. May–Aug. Unmistakable. Occurs almost anywhere. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Usually in rolled, spun leaves of Common Nettle, sometimes other herbaceous plants.



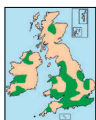
63.026 (1374a) *Sclerocona acutellus* 14mm Migrant/Adventive. Jun–Aug. From central Europe, probably imported in reeds for thatching. Now established on Isle of Wight. Comes to light. **FP** In stems of Common Reed.



63.027 (1383) *Psammotis pulveralis* 12mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Scarce visitor to southern England, occasionally temporarily established. From marshy areas of Europe. **FP** Leaves and stems of Water Mint, Corn Mint, Peppermint, Gypsywort.



63.028 (1375) **European Corn-borer** *Ostrinia nubilalis* ♂ 12mm, ♀ 15mm Local. May–Sep. Formerly an immigrant, now established. Sexually dimorphic. Comes to light. **FP** Low in stem of Mugwort, also Maize, Hop.



63.029 (1373) **Bordered Pearl** *Paratalanta pandalis* 13mm Na. May–Aug. In open woods on light soil and unimproved grassland. Flies by day, at dusk and to light. **FP** Wood Sage, Wild Marjoram or Goldenrod, from a portable case made of leaf fragments, open at both ends.



63.016 CMM



63.017 ♂ CMM



63.017 ♀ BAS



63.018 CMM



63.019 CMM



63.020 BAS



63.021 IK



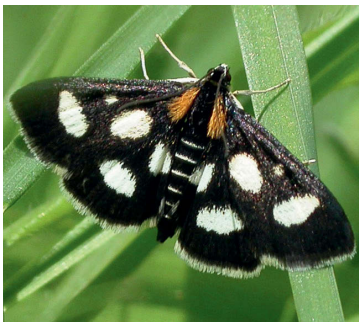
63.022 CMM



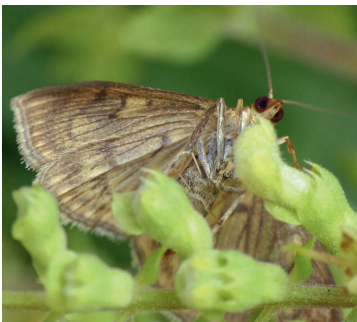
63.023 CMM



63.025 ♂ CMM



63.024 PGC



63.023 Ovipositing on Wood Sage CMM



63.025 ♀ CMM



63.026 KT



63.027 NS



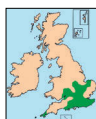
63.028 ♂ CMM



63.028 ♀ CMM



63.029 IU



63.030 (1374) *Paratalanta hyalinalis* 15mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Sheltered chalk downs and woodland clearings. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Feeds on leaves from a silken gallery at base of Common Knapweed.



63.031 (1395) *Rusty-dot Pearl Udea ferrugalis* 10mm Migrant. All year. Found anywhere, any time. Common immigrant with local breeding. **FP** Polyphagous.



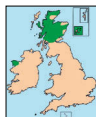
63.032 (1389) *Udea fulvalis* 12mm Local. Jul–Sep. Open ground, unimproved meadows, tracks, gardens. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light, visits flowers such as Butterfly Bush after dark. **FP** Leaves of Meadow Clary, Cat-mint, Horehound, White Dead-nettle.



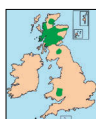
63.033 (1388) *Udea lutealis* 12mm Common. Jun–Sep. Open woods, downs, hedgerows, field margins, gardens. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light, visits flowers such as thistles after dark. **FP** Many herbaceous plants, including Bramble, knapweeds, thistles, plantains, etc.



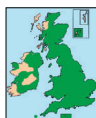
63.034 (1390) *Udea prunalis* 12mm Common. May–Aug. Throughout, usually associated with Blackthorn in scrub, hedges, commons, gardens. Greyer than *U. fulvalis*. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Many plants and shrubs, including Blackthorn, nettles, Horehound, elms, etc.



63.035 (1393) *Udea uliginosalis* 12mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Damp ground beside mountain streams. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Probably low herbaceous plants.



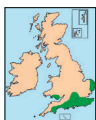
63.036 (1391) *Udea decrepitalis* 12mm Na. May–Jul. Damp mountain hollows, beside lochs. Can be found basking in sun among ferns, flies in the evening. **FP** Under a frond of Narrow Buckler-fern, Lemon-scented Fern.



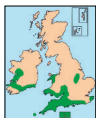
63.037 (1392) *Udea olivalis* 12mm Common. May–Aug. Almost anywhere in woods, fields, hedges, gardens. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Leaves of various herbaceous plants, including Dog's Mercury, Hop, docks, Common Comfrey, nettles.



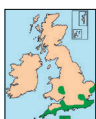
63.038 (1405) *Mother of Pearl Pleuroptya ruralis* 16mm Common. Jun–Sep. Almost anywhere in woods, fields, hedges, waste ground, gardens. Easily disturbed by day from nettles, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Nettles, Wych Elm, English Elm.



63.039 (1396) *Mecyna flavalis* 13mm pRDB3. Jul–Sep. On short turf downs. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Bedstraws.



63.040 (1397) *Mecyna asinalis* 13mm Nb. Jun–Oct. South and west coasts on cliffs and along footpaths. Larval feeding signs very obvious. Comes to light. **FP** Wild Madder, on the leaves from below, leaving conspicuous pale blotches.



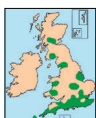
63.041 (1410) *Agrotora nemoralis* 10mm pRDB1. May–Jun. Resident in Kent, probably immigrant elsewhere. In Hornbeam woods. Comes to light. **FP** In spun leaves of Hornbeam, producing small round holes.



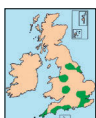
63.042 (1397a) *Diploseustis perieresalis* 9mm Migrant/Adventive. Apr–Nov. Scarce immigrant or import. **FP** Canary Island Date Palm, palm ferns (*Trachycarpus* spp.).



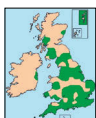
63.043 (1402) *Diasemia reticularis* 11mm Migrant. May–Oct. Scarce, from Europe. Flies in sun, evenings and to light. **FP** Ox-tongues, hawkweeds, Chicory.



63.044 (1403) *Diasemiopsis ramburialis* 10mm Migrant. Jun–Nov. Scarce immigrant from Europe. Comes to light. **FP** Water Fern.



63.045 (1401) *Mung Moth Maruca vitrata* 15mm Migrant/Adventive. Jun–Sep. Adventive and scarce immigrant. Comes to light. Pantropical pest of leguminous crops. **FP** In pods of pea family species, including French beans.



63.046 (1403a) *Duponchelia fovealis* 10mm Migrant/Adventive. Feb–Oct. Probably imported on plants to garden centres. **FP** Polyphagous on cultivated plants.



63.030 NS



63.031 CMM



63.032 CMM



63.033 NS



63.034 CMM



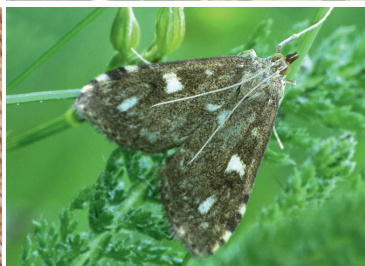
63.035 NS



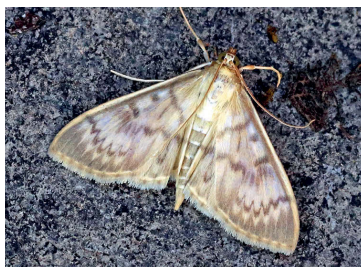
63.036 NV



63.037 BAS



63.037 CMM



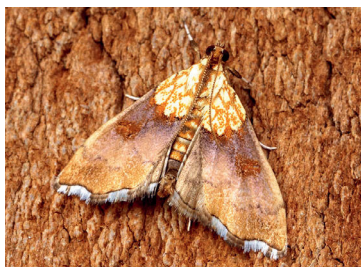
63.038 NV



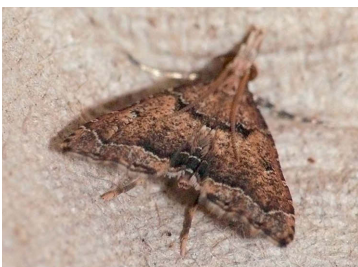
63.039 SD



63.040 CMM



63.041 BAS



63.042 DAG



63.043 CMM



63.044 CMM



63.044 NV



63.045 TJN



63.046 NV



63.046 JEG



63.046 BAS



63.047 (1404) *Spoladea recurvalis* 11mm
Migrant. Jul–Dec. Scarce immigrant. Comes to light. **FP** Many plants and crops.



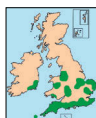
63.048 (1408) *Palpita vitrealis* 13mm Migrant.
Jun–Dec. Regular immigrant from Europe.
Comes to light. **FP** Olive, Jasmine, privets.



63.049 (1408a) *Hodebertia testalis* 13mm
Migrant. Oct. Very rare immigrant, recorded only
from the Isles of Scilly. **FP** No British foodplants.



63.050 (1399) *Dolicharthria punctalis* 11mm Nb.
May–Sep. A coastal species on vegetated
shingle, dunes, limestone cliffs. Comes to light.
FP On dead or decaying leaves of bird's-foot
trefoils, clovers, knapweeds, plantains.



63.051 (1400) *Antigastra catalaunalis* 10mm
Migrant. Jun–Nov. Scarce visitor from tropics
and southern Europe. Similar long legs and
resting position to *Dolicharthria punctalis*.
FP Toadflax.



63.052 (1398) *Rush Veneer Nomophila noctuella*
13mm Migrant. All year. Can be abundant
throughout. Can breed in Britain and Ireland but
does not overwinter. Variable. Long, narrow
wings. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light.
FP Self-heal, Greater Plantain, clovers.



63.053 (1398a) *Nomophila nearctica* 15mm
Adventive. Apr–Nov. A migratory species found
throughout North America. Looks very similar to
Rush Veneer but the individual shown was
photographed in California. One British record in
1919. **FP** Low herbaceous plants.



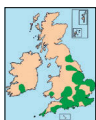
63.0531 (1412a) *Conogethes punctiferalis* 11mm
Adventive. Came to light in Cornwall in 2007,
with two records since. A tropical species that
can be a pest. **FP** Fruit, especially peaches.



63.0533 (1411a) *Eggplant Borer Leucinodes orbonalis* 10mm Adventive. From sub-Saharan
Africa and Asia. Often intercepted on imported
fruit but cannot breed outside in Britain. One
came to light in Suffolk in 2005. **FP** Aubergine.



63.0534 (1412) *Sceliodon laisalis* 12mm
Adventive. An African species with records from
1973 and 1983, possibly immigrants but more
likely imported. **FP** Tomato.



63.054 (1409a) *Box-tree Moth Cydalima perspectalis* 18mm Adventive. Jun–Aug, Sep–
Nov. Two forms. An Asian species, first recorded
in Britain in 2008, now established and
spreading. Gardens and ornamental parks,
where it can strip the foodplant bare. Comes to
light. **FP** Gregariously in a web on leaves of Box.



63.055 (1406a) *Grass Webworm Herpetogramma licarsalis* 10mm Migrant. Scarce tropical
migrant. **FP** Grass and other vegetation.



63.056 (1359) *Cynaeda dentalis* 12mm Na.
Jun–Aug, Sep–Oct. A coastal species on chalk
and limestone, vegetated shingle, dunes. Flies
by day and to light. Rests on flowers of
foodplant. **FP** In stems and leaf stalks of
Viper's-bugloss.



63.057 (1356) *Garden Pebble Evergestis forficalis* 14mm Common. Apr–Sept. At least two
broods. In gardens, allotments, etc. Comes to
light. **FP** Brassicas, especially Cabbage and
Radish.



63.058 (1357) *Evergestis extimalis* 14mm Local.
Apr–Sept. Coastal, chalk downs, brecks. Can be
disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light.
FP Brassicas, including White Mustard,
Charlock and Perennial Wall-rocket, in a web on
the seed pods.



63.059 (1356a) *Evergestis limbata* 11mm Nb.
May–Sep. Open woods, hedgerows, waste
ground. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light.
FP Gregariously on the underside of leaves of
Garlic Mustard or Hedge Mustard.



63.047 BAS



63.048 CMM



63.049 FG



63.050 CMM



63.051 TJN



63.052 CMM



63.053 EZ



63.0531 LACT



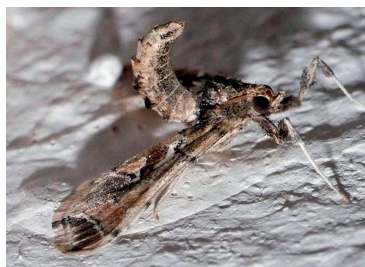
63.052 CMM



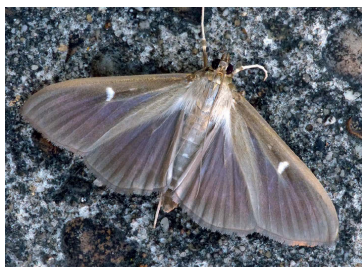
63.0533 JBH



63.0534 TJN



63.0534 DAG



63.054 SR



63.054 CMM



63.055 GMT



63.056 CMM



63.056 CMM



63.057 CMM



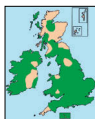
63.058 CMM



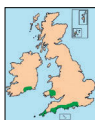
63.058 NS



63.059 NS



63.060 (1358) *Evergestis pallidata* 13mm Common. Jun–Aug. In damp open woods and marshes. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Gregariously on leaves of Winter-cress and other brassicas.



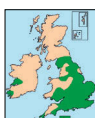
63.0605 (–) *Cornifrons ulceratalis* 10mm Migrant. Dec. Scarce immigrant. Several were recorded in exceptional weather in the latter half of Dec 2015, probably originating from Morocco. Comes to light. **FP** *Henophyton deserti* and Sesame.



63.061 (1360) *Old World Webworm Hellula undalis* 8mm Migrant. Aug–Dec. Scarce but regular immigrant from southern Europe. Comes to light. **FP** Brassicas, including cultivated varieties.



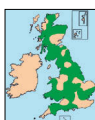
63.062 (1332) *Scoparia subfusca* 12mm Common. May–Sep. Dry, open areas, quarries, shingle, dunes, heaths, etc. Comes to light. **FP** On roots of Bristly Oxtongue, Colt's-foot.



63.063 (1334a) *Scoparia basistrigalis* 11mm Local. May–Aug. In woods, marshes, gardens. Similar to *S. ambigualis* but larger, with slightly chequered fringe at termen. **FP** On mosses such as *Mnium hornum* or *Dicranum scoparium*.



63.064 (1334) *Scoparia ambigualis* 10mm Common. Apr–Aug. Can vary in both size and intensity of markings. In woods, heaths, parks, gardens. Comes to light. **FP** On a wide range of mosses.



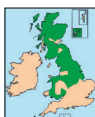
63.065 (1335) *Scoparia ancipitella* 10mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Mainly a northern and western species, inhabiting deciduous woodland. Rests on lichen-covered trunks by day, comes to light. **FP** Mosses.



63.066 (1333) *Scoparia pyraella* 9mm Common. May–Aug. Sandy-brown markings and brown on palps. Open country, chalk and limestone hills, dunes, shingle, quarries. Flies by day and to light, and on flowers such as ragworts at night. **FP** Dead leaves and roots of Ribwort Plantain, Common Ragwort.



63.067 (1338) *Eudonia lacustrata* 9mm Common. May–Sep. Open woods, parks, gardens. Rests on tree trunks in the open, comes to light. **FP** Various mosses.



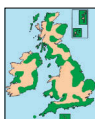
63.068 (1339) *Eudonia murana* 11mm Local. May–Sep. Mainly on rocky moors and mountains. Locality, large size and white spot on thorax help ID. Rests on rocks and walls by day, comes to light. **FP** On mosses on rocks and old walls.



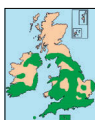
63.069 (1342) *Eudonia angustea* 9mm Common. All year. Distinctive narrow wings. Several generations, perhaps most common in autumn and near coasts. Comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube in mosses on rocks and walls.



63.070 (1337) *Eudonia alpina* 11mm Na. May–Jul. On high mountains above 700m, lower on Orkney and Shetland, where a very pale form occurs. Flies in sun, easily disturbed, comes to light. **FP** Unknown.



63.071 (1341) *Eudonia lineola* 10mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Mainly coastal in scrub, rocks and isolated trees. Rests on lichen-covered branches and fences. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** On the yellow lichen *Xanthoria parietina* growing on fences, branches, walls and rocks.



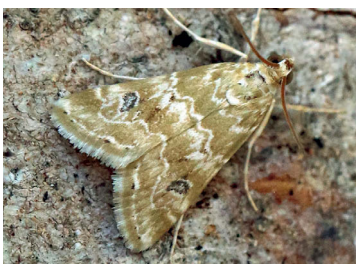
63.072 (1343) *Eudonia delunella* 9mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Striking black-and-white markings help ID. Inhabits old woodland. Rests on tree trunks, comes to light and sugar. **FP** Lichens and mosses on tree trunks.



63.060 CMM



63.0605 CMM



63.061 NV



63.061 NS



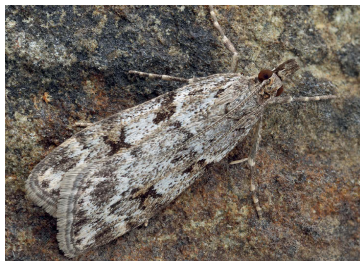
63.062 CMM



63.062 CMM



63.063 CMM



63.064 PGC



63.064 PK



63.065 BenS



63.066 CMM



63.066 CMM



63.065 NV



63.067 CMM



63.068 JEG



63.069 CMM



63.070 SR



63.070 Shetland RJH



63.069 CMM



63.071 HMB



63.072 CMM



63.072 CMM



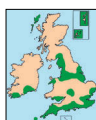
63.073 (1340) *Eudonia truncicolella* 10mm Common. Jul–Sep. In woods, heath, scrub, gardens. Easily disturbed by day from tree trunks. Flies at dusk and to light, visits flowers such as scabiouses. **FP** Lichens and mosses on the ground, rocks or walls.



63.074 (1344) *Eudonia mercurella* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. In woods, scrub, moors, gardens. Easily disturbed by day from tree trunks, walls, etc. Comes to light. **FP** Various mosses, including *Hypnum cupressiforme*, on trunks, rocks and stone walls.



63.075 (1336) *Eudonia pallida* 8mm Local. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. Pale with rather obscure markings. Generally in marshes, bogs and fens, but other damp areas too. **FP** Mosses on the ground.



63.076 (1289) *Euchromius ocella* 9mm Migrant. All year. Scarce. Most often seen early in the year. Comes to light. **FP** Cereals and stored foods.



63.0761 (–) *Euchromius cambridgei* 8mm Migrant. Rare immigrant from southern Europe and North Africa. **FP** Unknown.



63.0762 (–) *Euchromius ramburiellus* 8mm Migrant. Rare immigrant from southern Europe. **FP** Unknown.



63.077 (1290) *Chilo phragmitella* ♂ 13mm, ♀ 18mm Local. May–Sep. Sexually dimorphic, female is larger and paler than male. Both have very long labial palps. Inhabits reed-beds, fens, ditches. Comes to light. **FP** In stem and root, often below water level, of Common Reed or Reed Sweet-grass.



63.078 (1291) *Friedlanderia cicatricella* ♂ 10mm, ♀ 16mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Scarce immigrant, occasionally colonises. Sexually dimorphic. Comes to light. **FP** Common Reed or Common Club-rush.



63.079 (1292) *Calamotropha paludella* 14mm Local. Jun–Sep. Fens, marshes, lakes. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Leaves of Bulrush or Lesser Bulrush.



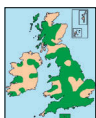
63.080 (1293) **Garden Grass-veneer** *Chrysoteuchia culmella* 11mm Common. May–Sep. Rests upside down. Grasslands everywhere. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Stems of grasses.



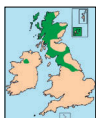
63.081 (1294) *Crambus pascuella* 12mm Common. May–Sep. Grassland, damp woods, moors, marshes. The plain brown form occurs in the New Forest, Kent and Suffolk. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube at base of various grasses and sedges, including Sheep's Fescue and Deergrass.



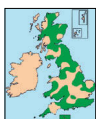
63.082 (1296) *Crambus silvella* 12mm pRDB3. Jul–Sep. White streak extends to termen. Damp heaths and bogs. Easily disturbed from damp vegetation, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a web on *Carex* spp.



63.083 (1297) *Crambus uliginosellus* 10mm Nb. May–Aug. Similar to *C. pascuella* but broad white streak reaches costa to about halfway. Damp heaths, fens and bogs. Easily disturbed from damp vegetation, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a silk tube among moss on Carnation Sedge, Common Cottongrass.



63.084 (1298) *Crambus ericella* 12mm Na. Jun–Aug. Heaths, moors, rocky mountains. Flies in late afternoon, comes to light. **FP** Possibly Sheep's Fescue or hair-grasses.



63.085 (1300) *Crambus pratella* 11mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Dry, short grassland, coastal dunes, heaths. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Roots and stems of hair-grasses.



63.086 (1301) *Crambus lathonellus* 10mm Common. May–Aug. Grasslands everywhere. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube at base of various grasses, especially Tufted Hair-grass.



63.073 CMM



63.074 CMM



63.074 CMM



63.075 CMM



63.076 CMM



63.0761 BD



63.0762 FG



63.077 ♂ BAS



63.077 ♀ NV



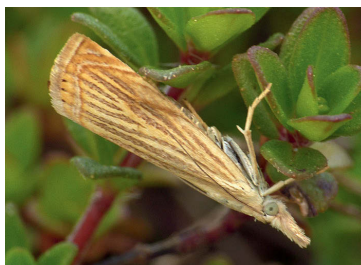
63.078 ♂ FG



63.078 ♀ JBH



63.079 CMM



63.080 CMM



63.080 CMM



63.081 CMM



63.082 CMM



63.083 NS



63.081 f. *obscurus* JBH



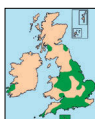
63.084 BD



63.085 CMM



63.086 CMM



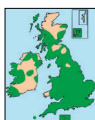
63.087 (1299) *Crambus hamella* 12mm Nb. Aug–Sep. On dry heathlands. Can be disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Probably on Tufted Hair-grass.



63.088 (1302) *Crambus perlilla* 13mm Common. May–Sep. Two forms, both occurring in most populations. In grasslands, dunes, shingle, woodland rides. Easily disturbed from grasses by day, comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube at base of stems of hair-grasses or Sheep's Fescue.



63.089 (1305) *Agriphila tristella* 13mm Common. Jun–Sep. Sand-coloured (not white) streak splits into 'fingers'. See also *A. selasella*. Can be abundant in tall grasses throughout. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In a silk gallery low on stems of grasses such as Wavy Hair-grass and meadow-grasses.



63.090 (1306) *Agriphila inquinatella* 13mm Common. Jun–Sep. Grasslands, especially on dry soils. Easily disturbed, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Roots and stems of various grasses, including Sheep's Fescue, Bristle Bent, meadow-grasses.



63.091 (1307) *Agriphila latistria* 12mm Local. Jul–Sep. Bright white streak extends to termen. Dry heaths, dunes, downs. Comes to light. **FP** In a silk gallery on the ground among roots of brome grasses.



63.092 (1303) *Agriphila selasella* 13mm Local. Jun–Sep. Similar to *A. tristella* but streak is whiter, broader and longer. Grasslands generally, especially damp areas. Can be disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In a silk gallery on the ground among roots of many grasses.



63.093 (1304) *Agriphila straminella* 9mm Common. Jun–Sep. Abundant in grasslands anywhere. Flies by day, easily disturbed, comes to light. **FP** In a silk gallery low on stem of various grasses, including Sheep's Fescue.



63.094 (1308) *Agriphila poliellus* 10mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Very scarce immigrant. Single 19th-century record. **FP** Meadow-grasses.



63.095 (1309) *Agriphila geniculea* 12mm Common. Jul–Oct. Dry grasslands, cliffs, dunes, vegetated shingle, grassy heaths. Comes to light. **FP** In a silk tunnel at stem base of various grasses.



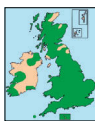
63.096 (1310) *Catoptria permutatellus* 13mm Na. Jun–Sep. Glens and mountain valleys of Scotland. Distinguished from more common *C. pinella* by third narrow white bar towards termen. Can be disturbed from small pines by day, comes to light. **FP** Probably on mosses.



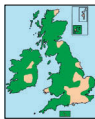
63.097 (1311) *Catoptria osthelderi* 11mm Migrant. Montane species. A single record from Kent in 1962. Gen. det. needed for ID. **FP** On mosses.



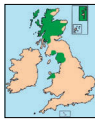
63.098 (1312) *Catoptria speculalis* 10mm Extinct. Jul. Montane species. Possibly overlooked. One 19th-century record. Example shown is from 2,100m in Austria. Gen. det. needed for ID. **FP** Probably on mosses.



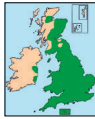
63.099 (1313) *Catoptria pinella* 12mm Common. Jun–Aug. Broad white streak is split into two sections. Woods, damp heaths, waste ground, marshes. Comes to light. **FP** Various grasses and sedges.



63.100 (1314) *Catoptria margaritella* 11mm Local. Jun–Sep. Upland wet heaths and moors. Easily disturbed on boggy habitat, comes to light. **FP** Mosses.



63.101 (1315) *Catoptria furcatellus* 10mm Na. Jun–Aug. Mountains up to 1,100m. Flies in calm weather, visits flowers of Thrift and Wild Thyme. **FP** Probably on mosses.



63.102 (1316) *Catoptria falsella* 10mm Common. Jun–Sep. On old walls and building roofs with thick moss. Flies at dusk and comes to light. **FP** In a silk gallery inside thick moss such as Wall Screw-moss.



63.087 NS



63.088 CMM



63.099 CMM



63.089 CMM



63.089 CMM



63.090 CMM



63.091 CMM



63.092 CMM



63.093 CMM



63.094 FG



63.095 CMM



63.095 CMM



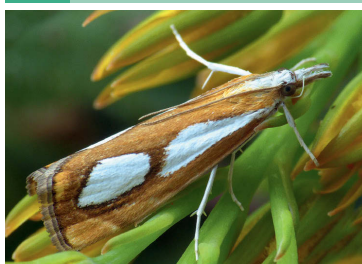
63.096 NS



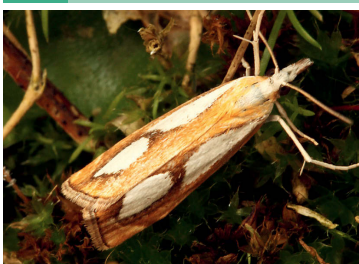
63.097 FG



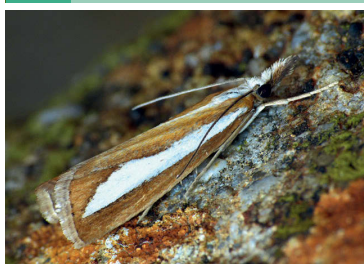
63.098 PeB



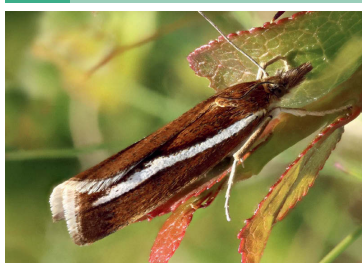
63.099 CMM



63.099 CMM



63.100 CMM



63.101 JEG



63.102 CMM



63.102 CMM



63.103 (1317) *Catoptria verellus* 9mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Scarce immigrant from Europe. Old orchards with moss. Comes to light. **FP** Moss on fruit-tree trunks.



63.104 (1318) *Catoptria lythargyrella* 11mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Scarce immigrant from Europe. Recorded in 19th century only. **FP** Grasses.



63.105 (1319) *Chrysocrambus linetella* 10mm Migrant. Jun. Scarce immigrant from grasslands in southern Europe. Last seen in 1997. **FP** Grasses.



63.106 (1320) *Chrysocrambus craterella* 10mm Migrant. May–Jul. Scarce immigrant from grasslands in southern Europe. Records from 19th century. **FP** Grasses.



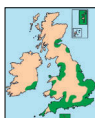
63.107 (1321) *Thisanotia chrysonuchella* 12mm Nb. May–Jul. Short-turfed grassland, downs, dunes, cliffs. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Sheep's Fescue and moss.



63.108 (1322) *Pediasia fascelinella* 14mm pRDB3. Jun–Sep. Stable coastal sand dunes. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In a sandy silk tube underground in roots of Sand Couch, Lyme-grass.



63.109 (1323) *Pediasia contaminella* 12mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Rests in declining posture. Dry grassland, sandy heaths, dunes. Comes to light. **FP** In a vertical silk tube in tufts of Sheep's Fescue.



63.110 (1324) *Pediasia aridella* 12mm Nb. May–Aug. Rests slightly declining. Coastal, on dry saltmarsh edges, dunes, dry grassland. Comes to light. **FP** In a silk tube attached to roots or stems of saltmarsh-grasses.



63.111 (1326) *Platytes cerussella* ♂ 7mm, ♀ 6mm Local. May–Aug. Sexually dimorphic. Mainly coastal in dry grasslands, vegetated shingle, dunes, dry heaths. Easily disturbed by day. Flies at sunrise, dusk and to light. **FP** On roots of fescues and other grasses.



63.112 (1325) *Platytes alpinella* 10mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Mainly coastal on sandy dunes, vegetated shingle, sandy grassland. **FP** Mosses.



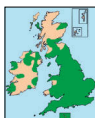
63.113 (1327) *Ancylolomia tentaculella* 15mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Scarce immigrant from Mediterranean. Comes to light. **FP** Stems of grasses.



63.114 (1345) **Brown China-mark** *Elophila nymphaeata* 15mm Common. May–Sep. Female slightly larger and paler than male. Occasional dark form occurs. Anywhere with slow-moving or standing water. Easily disturbed from waterside vegetation, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Entirely aquatic on water plants.



63.115 (–) **Irish China-mark** *Elophila rivulalis* 11mm RDB1. May–Aug. Added to British list in 2019. Discovered in Co. Kildare, Ireland, in 2017 at a small thermal mineral spring and spa by Philip Strickland. Easily netted in the evening. **FP** Unknown.



63.115 (1331) **Water Veneer** *Acentria ephemerella* 7mm Common. May–Sep. In standing water. Adult males very short-lived, come to light, sometimes in quantities. Wingless females usually remain in water. **FP** In spun leaves below the surface. Canadian Waterweed, pondweeds.



63.103 NS



63.104 FG



63.105 BAS



63.106 CMM



63.107 BD



63.107 NV



63.108 FG



63.109 CMM



63.110 NV



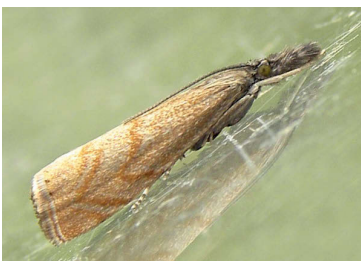
63.111 ♂ CMM



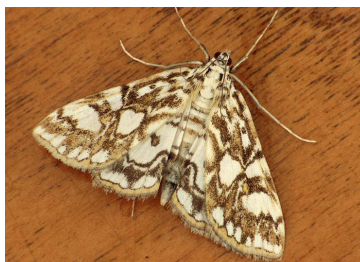
63.112 CMM



63.113 DT



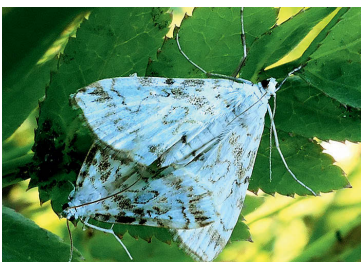
63.111 ♀ SD



63.114 CMM



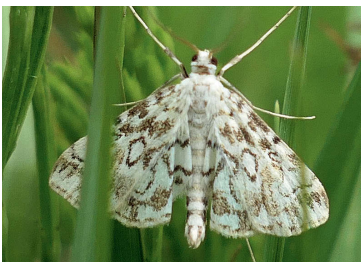
63.114 Aberrant NV



63.1145 Pair PS



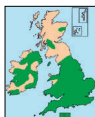
63.1145 Habitat at Leixlip Spa, Co. Kildare PS



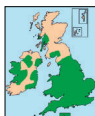
63.1145 PS



63.115 CMM



63.116 (1354) **Small China-mark** *Cataclysta lemnata* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 10mm Common. May–Sep. Sexually dimorphic. In standing water. Males easily disturbed by day, both sexes come to light. **FP** Duckweeds, underwater in a case made of leaves.



63.117 (1348) **Ringed China-mark** *Parapoynx stratiotata* ♂ 10mm, ♀ 13mm Common. May–Sep. Sexually dimorphic. In ponds, marshes, slow rivers. Males easily disturbed by day. Flies at dusk, both sexes come to light. **FP** Aquatic larva on a range of water plants, including pondweeds, Canadian Waterweed, hornworts.



63.118 (1350) **Beautiful China-mark** *Nymphula nitidulata* 11mm Local. May–Sep. In rivers, streams, ponds. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Aquatic larvae on bur-reeds and Yellow Water-lily.



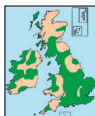
63.119 (1355a) *Musotima nitidalis* 8mm Local. Apr–Dec. Recent colonist, first seen in Dorset in 2009, now established. Probably imported from ferns from Australia or New Zealand. Continuously brooded. Flies by day and to light, and visits flowers such as Butterfly Bush. **FP** Underside of frond of various ferns such as Bracken and Hard Buckler-fern.



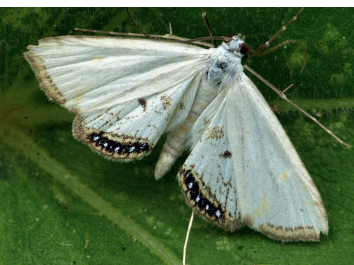
63.120 (1328) *Schoenobius gigantella* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 24mm Local. May–Sep. Sexually dimorphic. In reed-beds, water meadows, lakes. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In stems of Common Reed or Reed Sweet-grass. Changes stem by floating on a piece of reed.



63.121 (1329) *Donacaula forficella* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 23mm Local. May–Sep. Sexually dimorphic. New to Scotland in 2019. In fens, marshes, reed-beds, damp ditches. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** In young shoots of Reed Sweet-grass, Common Reed, bur-reeds or sedges.



63.122 (1330) *Donacaula mucronella* ♂ 12mm, ♀ 16mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Sexually dimorphic. Inhabits fens, marshes, reed-beds. Flies at dusk and to light. **FP** In stem just above roots of Greater Pond-sedge or other sedges, Common Reed, Reed Sweet-grass.



63.116 ♂ CMM



63.116 ♂ CMM



63.116 ♀ CMM

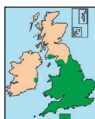
64 MIMALLONIDAE See Appendix p.430

65 DREPANIDAE Hook-tips and lutestrings

There are six hook-tips and 10 lutestrings that were formerly in a separate family, Thyatiridae. Hook-tips have broad forewings with a hooked apex; lutestrings resemble noctuids, often with a tufted thorax, except for the Chinese Character.



65.001 (1645) **Scalloped Hook-tip** *Falcaria lacertinaria* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 18mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Unmistakable. Female larger and paler than male. Rests with wings tent-like. Widespread in woods, heaths, scrub, gardens. **FP** Downy Birch, Silver Birch.



65.002 (1646) **Oak Hook-tip** *Watsonalla binaria* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 18mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Female larger than male, with orange hindwings. In oak woods, hedgerows, parkland, etc. **FP** Pedunculate, Sessile and Turkey Oak.



63.117 ♂ CMM



63.117 ♀ CMM



63.118 CMM



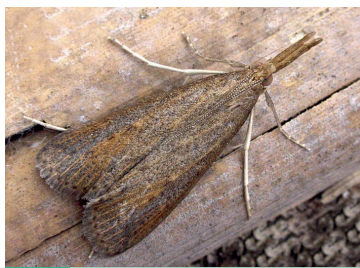
63.120 ♂ CMM



63.119 ♂ NS



63.118 CMM



63.120 ♂ NS



63.120 ♀ CMM



63.121 ♂ PK



63.122 ♂ IU



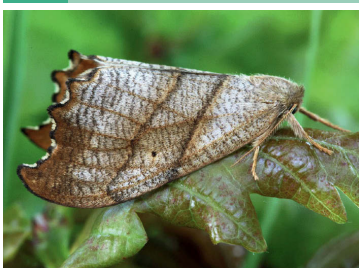
63.121 ♂ BenS



63.121 ♀ CMM



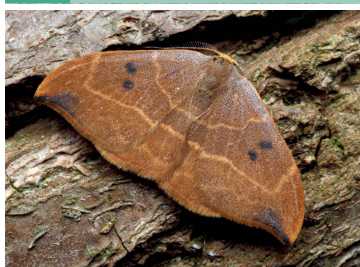
63.122 ♀ IU



65.001 ♂ 1st brood GB



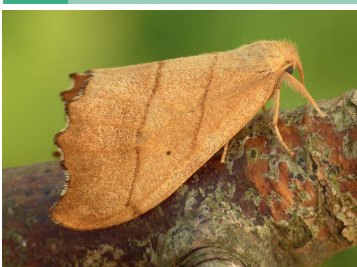
65.001 ♂ 2nd brood CMM



65.002 ♂ DGG



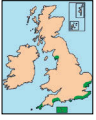
65.002 ♀ GB



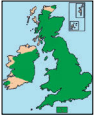
65.001 ♀ CMM



65.003 (1647) Barred Hook-tip *Watsonalla cultraria* 16mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. In mature Beech woods on chalk. **FP** Beech.



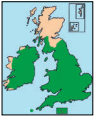
65.004 (1649) Dusky Hook-tip *Drepana curvatula* 20mm Migrant. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Variable. Scarce but becoming more frequent. **FP** Birches, Alder, oaks in Europe.



65.005 (1648) Pebble Hook-tip *Drepana falcatoria* 20mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Single brood May–Jul in Scotland. Form *scotica* with white ground colour occurs in northern Scotland, and there is also a very pale form *pallida*. In woods, heaths and gardens with birches. **FP** Downy Birch, Silver Birch, occasionally Alder.



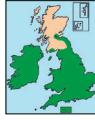
65.006 (1650) Scarce Hook-tip *Sabra harpagula* 19mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Old woodland with mature Small-leaved Lime, only in the Wye Valley. **FP** High up on Small-leaved Lime.



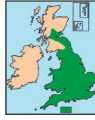
65.007 (1651) Chinese Character *Cilix glaucata* 11mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Unmistakable, resembling a bird dropping and with steeply held wings. Hedges, scrub, open woods. **FP** Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Crab Apple, Bramble, etc.



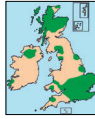
65.008 (1652) Peach Blossom *Thyatira batis* 18mm Common. May–Jul. Sometimes a second brood in the south in Aug–Sep. In open woods, scrub, gardens. **FP** Bramble.



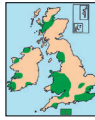
65.009 (1653) Buff Arches *Habrosyne pyritoides* 19mm Common. Jun–Aug. Open woods, scrub, hedges. **FP** Bramble.



65.010 (1654) Figure of Eighty *Tethea ocularis* 18mm Common. May–Jul. Woodland, parks, verges with poplars. **FP** Aspen and other poplars.



65.011 (1655) Poplar Lutestring *Tethea* or 18mm Local. May–Aug. Woods with mature Aspen. **FP** Aspen and other poplars.



65.012 (1656) Satin Lutestring *Tetheella fluctuosa* 19mm Local. Jun–Aug. Black crescent in centre of forewing and another on costa at outer cross-line. Mature broadleaved woods and wooded heaths. **FP** Birches, occasionally Alder.



65.013 (1657) Common Lutestring *Ochropacha duplaris* 16mm Common. Jun–Aug. Woods, heaths and scrub with birches. **FP** Birches, occasionally Alder, Hazel or oaks.



65.003 BAS



65.004 SAR



65.005 GB



65.004 AJM



65.005 f. *pallida* PK



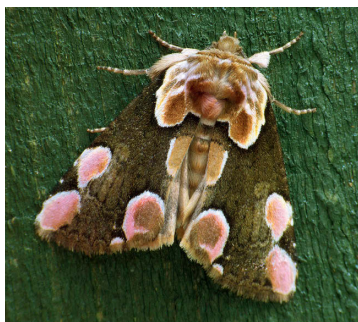
65.005 f. *scotica* NV



65.006 CMM



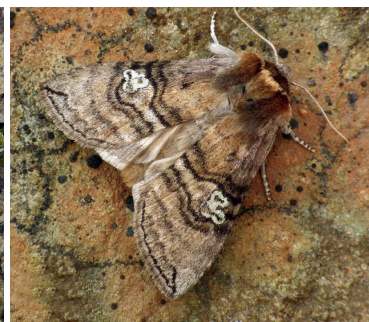
65.007 CMM



65.008 CMM



65.009 CMM



65.010 NS



65.011 PGC



65.011 Scotland NV



65.010 NS



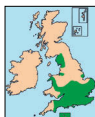
65.012 CMM



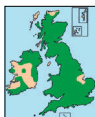
65.013 CMM



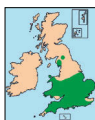
65.013 CMM



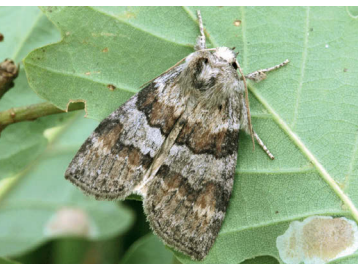
65.014 (1658) Oak Lutestring *Cymatophorina diluta* 16mm Local. Aug–Sep. Mature oak woodland. **FP** Pedunculate and Sessile Oak.



65.016 (1659) Yellow Horned *Achlya flavicornis* 18mm Common. Feb–Apr. In open woods and heaths with birch scrub. Comes to light and willow blossom in spring, occasionally flies in sunshine. **FP** Silver and Downy Birch.



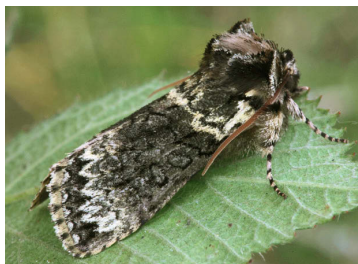
65.015 (1660) Frosted Green *Polyplocia ridens* 16mm Local. Apr–May. Mature woodland and old hedgerows. **FP** Pedunculate and Sessile Oak, possibly Turkey Oak.



65.014 GB



65.015 BAS



65.016 GB



65.017 CMM



65.018 CMM



65.019 CMM

66 LASIOCAMPIDAE Eggars

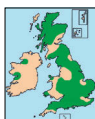
There are 12 species in this family, one of which is probably extinct. Most are chunky, medium to large moths, generally in shades of brown, with females larger than males. They have no feeding mouthparts. Males have feathered antennae for detecting female pheromones.



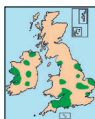
66.001 (1631) December Moth *Poecilocampa populi* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 22mm Common. Oct–Jan. Sexes look similar but female much larger and seen less often. In mixed woods, hedges, scrub, gardens. **FP** Many trees, including oaks, birches, elms, Hawthorn, poplars, willows, Blackthorn.



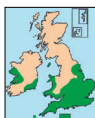
66.004 (1635) Ground Lackey *Malacosoma castrensis* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 21mm Na. Jul–Aug. Female larger than male. Inhabits warm saltmarshes and coastal shingle. **FP** Herbaceous saltmarsh plants.



66.002 (1632) Pale Eggar *Trichiura crataegi* 15mm Common. Aug–Sep. Striking grey and black, northern upland examples tend to be darker. In open woods, heaths, moors, hedges, scrub. **FP** Mainly birches, also Blackthorn and Hawthorn.



66.005 (1633) Small Eggar *Eriogaster lanestris* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 20mm Nb. Jan–Mar. Female similar to male but larger. Decreasing. In hedges and bushes in open situations. Pupates for two or three years. **FP** Mainly on Blackthorn or Hawthorn in a communal web.



66.003 (1634) Lackey *Malacosoma neustria* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 21mm Common. Jun–Aug. Sexually dimorphic, males smaller with stronger markings and variable ground colour. Females seen less often. Open, sunny areas, cliffs, hedges, scrub. **FP** Many broadleaved trees and shrubs.



65.016 ssp. *scotica* RL



66.001 ♂ CMM



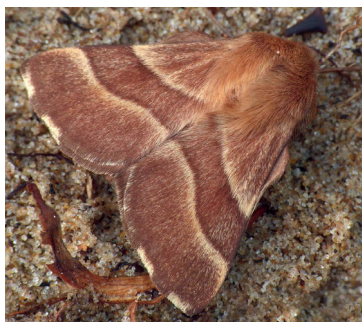
66.001 ♀
♂ CMM



66.002 DF



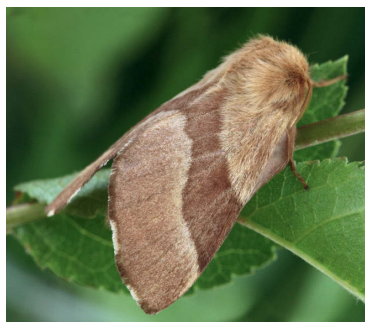
66.002 NS



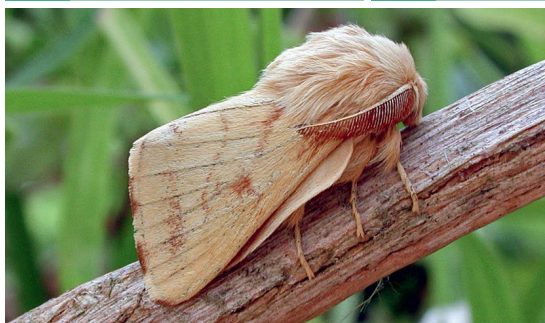
66.003 ♂ CMM



66.003 ♂ CMM



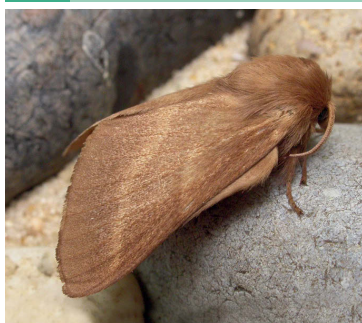
66.003 ♀ GB



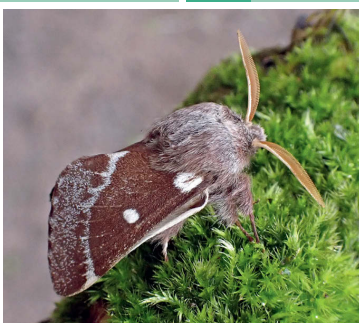
66.004 ♂ SR



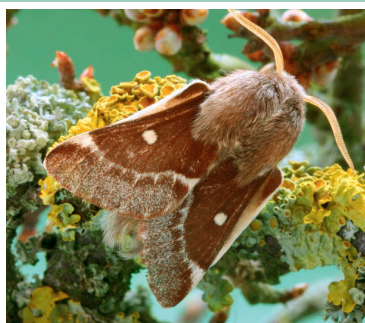
66.004 ♂ SAR



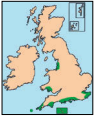
66.004 ♀ NS



66.005 NV



66.005 CMM



66.006 (1636) Grass Eggar *Lasiocampa trifolii*
♂ 22mm, ♀ 28mm Na. Aug–Sep. Sparsely vegetated coastal sand dunes, shingle or acid heaths inland. **FP** Foodplant varies in different colonies but includes False Oat-grass, Tree Lupin, Marram, Bramble, Creeping Willow.



66.007 (1637) Oak Eggar *Lasiocampa quercus*
♂ 30mm, ♀ 40mm Common. Jul–Aug in south, May–Jul in north. Both sexes very large and distinctive, both darker in the north. Heaths, moors, scrub, downs, wood margins, coastal cliffs. Males fly in sunshine, both sexes come to light. **FP** Heather and Bilberry on moorland, and woody plants such as Bramble, willows, Hazel, Hawthorn, etc.



66.008 (1638) Fox Moth *Macrothylacia rubi*
♂ 24mm, ♀ 30mm Common. May–Jun. Heaths, moors, downs, open woods. Males fly by day, both sexes come to light. **FP** Heather and Bilberry on moorland, Creeping Willow, Bramble, Meadowsweet, Salad Burnet.



66.009 (1639) Pine-tree Lappet *Dendrolimus pini*
♂ 30mm, ♀ 40mm Local. Jun–Sep. Formerly migrant only, now established in pine forests near Inverness, Scotland. In coniferous woods and plantations, can be a serious forest pest in Europe. **FP** Conifers such as pines and spruces.



66.010 (1640) Drinker *Euthrix potatoria* ♂ 24mm, ♀ 30mm Common. Jul–Aug. Sexually dimorphic. Distinguished by diagonal dark line to tip of forewing with two white spots. Mainly in damp situations on heaths, moors, grassland and open woods. **FP** Many coarse grasses, reeds and sedges.



66.011 (1641) Small Lappet *Phyllodesma ilicifolia*
19mm Presumed extinct. Apr–May. Last seen in Somerset in 1965. Moorland and open woods. **FP** Bilberry.



66.012 (1642) Lappet *Gastropacha quercifolia*
35mm Common but declining rapidly. Jun–Aug. Thorny coastal scrub, open woods and hedgerows. **FP** Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Apple, on small, isolated bushes.



66.006 ♂ CMM



66.006 ♂ f. flava NS



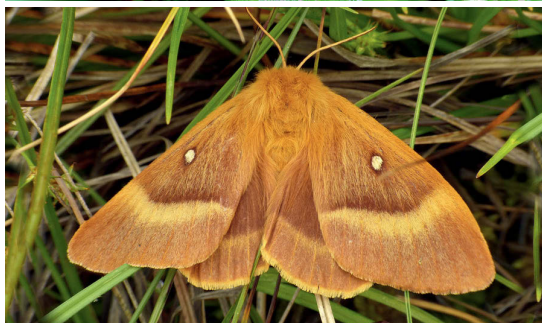
66.006 ♂ (left) and
♀ (right) CMM



66.007 ♂ PGC



66.007 ♀ CMM



66.007 ♀ CMM



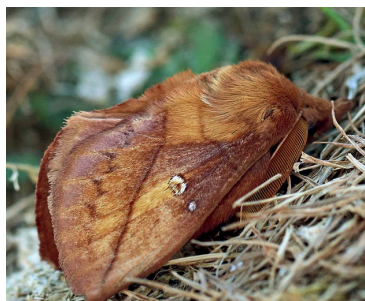
66.008 ♀ (left) and
♂ (right) CMM



66.009 ♂ CMM



66.009 ♂ CMM



66.010 ♂ NV



66.010 ♀ SAR



66.010 ♂ (left) and
♀ (right) CMM



66.011 NS



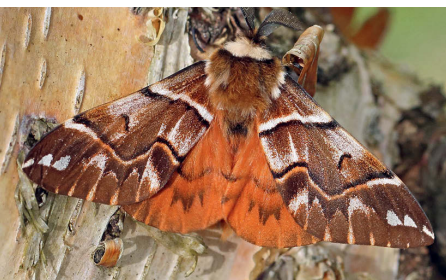
66.012 CMM

67 ENDROMIDAE

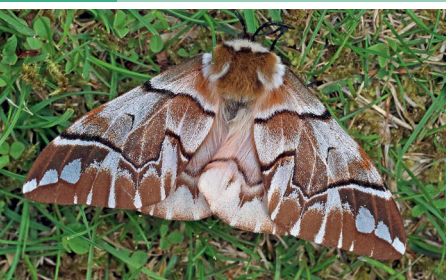
One resident only, now restricted to Scotland.



67.001 (1644) Kentish Glory *Endromis versicolora* ♂ 30mm, ♀ 35mm Na. Apr–May. Extinct in southern Britain, found only in Scottish Highlands. Male flies around midday, both sexes fly at dusk and come to light. Open birch or Alder woodland with plenty of young growth. **FP** Silver Birch, also Downy Birch or Alder.



67.001 ♂ NV



67.001 ♀ NV



67.001 Habitat at Aviemore, Scotland NS

68 SATURNIIDAE Emperors

One resident only, although another has been recorded, thought to have been captive bred.



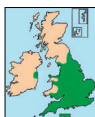
68.001 (1643) Emperor Moth *Saturnia pavonia* ♂ 30mm, ♀ 40mm Common. Apr–May. Heaths, moors, bogs, hedgerows, dunes, scrub. Males fly strongly in sunshine to find freshly emerged females, attracted by their pheromones. **FP** Woody plants and shrubs such as heathers, Bramble, Hawthorn, sallows, birches.



68.0011 (1643a) Great Peacock Moth *Saturnia pyri* 70mm Adventive. Apr–May. Enormous compared to any other British moth. Possibly never naturally occurring, but has been found in the wild as an adult, presumed to be captive bred. Common in southern Europe. **FP** Deciduous trees and shrubs.

69 SPHINGIDAE Hawk-moths

There are 18 species in this family, including nine migrants. These are mostly large moths with powerful flight; many of the migrants appear from as far away as Africa each year. There are two bee hawk-moths with clear wings and the migrant Hummingbird Hawk-moth, all flying in daylight. The remainder fly at night, and some are attracted to nectar sources such as tobacco plants in gardens.



69.001 (1979) Lime Hawk-moth *Mimas tiliae* ♂ 30mm, ♀ 40mm Common. Apr–Jul. Broadleaved woodland, parks, gardens, including in urban areas. Both sexes similar but female is larger. Brown form *brunnea* is unusual. **FP** Limes, elms, Downy or Silver Birch, Alder.



68.001 ♂ CMM



68.001 ♀ CMM

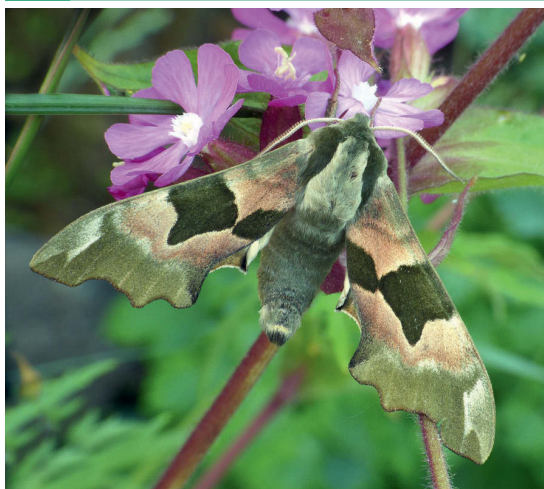


68.001 ♀ (upper) and
♂ (lower) CMM

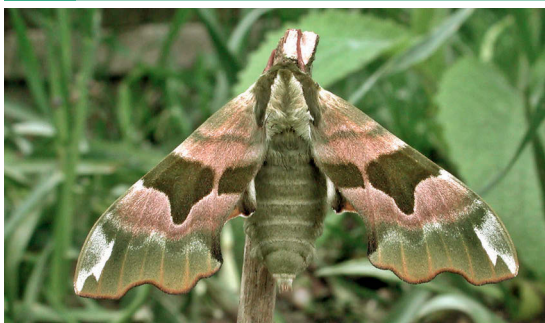


68.0011 DAG

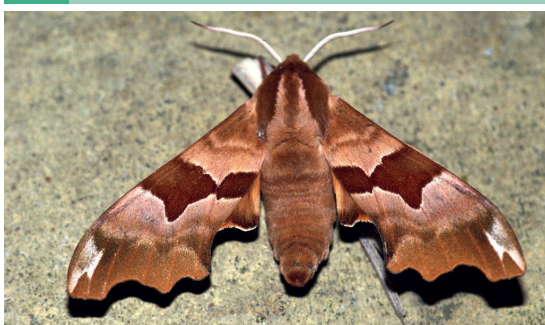
70mm



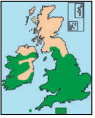
69.001 ♂ CMM



69.001 ♀ SR



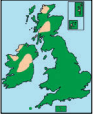
69.001 ♂ f. *brunnea* BAS



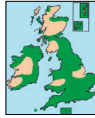
69.002 (1980) Eyed Hawk-moth *Smerinthus ocellata* 40mm Common. May–Jul.
Unmistakable. Exposes raised hindwings with startling eyespots when disturbed, which can deter birds. Gardens and damp ground wherever willows grow. **FP** Willows, including cultivated varieties, and Apple.



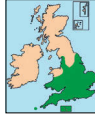
69.003 (1981) Poplar Hawk-moth *Laotloe populi* 40mm Common. May–Jul, and Aug–Sep in south. Hindwing projects well in front of forewing when at rest, shows rust brown on hindwing before flight. There is an uncommon buff form of female. **FP** Poplars and Aspen, willows.



69.004 (1972) Convolvulus Hawk-moth *Agrius convolvuli* 55mm Migrant. Jun–Dec. Powerful flyer originating from Africa. Has a very long proboscis for nectaring at tubular flowers and is especially fond of tobacco plants. **FP** Bindweeds.



69.005 (1973) Death's-head Hawk-moth *Acherontia atropos* 55mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Huge and unmistakable, with yellow on hindwing and thorax. Regular immigrant, recorded in small numbers most years. Larvae are sometimes found among Potato crops. The species name refers to Atropos, who was one of the Three Fates of Greek mythology, and cut the thread of life. **FP** Usually Potato or Deadly Nightshade.



69.006 (1976) Privet Hawk-moth *Sphinx ligustri* 50mm Common. Jun–Jul. Open woods, gardens, hedges, scrub, downs on calcareous soils. Feeds at flowers after dark. **FP** Privets, Ash, Lilac, Guelder-rose.



69.007 (1978) Pine Hawk-moth *Sphinx pinastri* 40mm Local. May–Aug. Conifer plantations, wooded heathland. Feeds on flowers after dark, especially Honeysuckle. **FP** Scots Pine, occasionally other pines.



69.002 CMM



69.002 Threat display CMM



69.003 ♂ CMM



69.003 ♀ buff form CMM



69.003 CMM



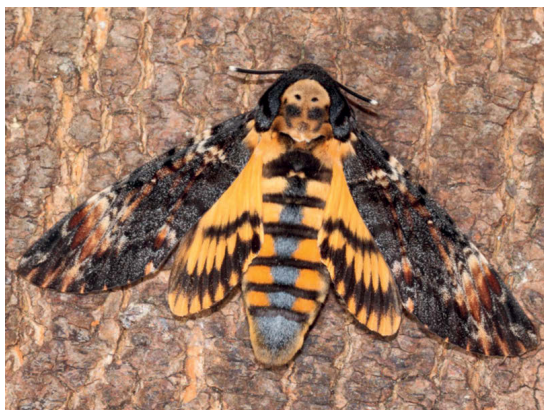
69.004 NV



69.005 CMM



69.004 Nectaring CMM



69.005 RPW



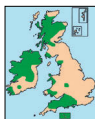
69.006 NV



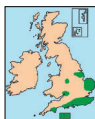
69.007 CMM



69.006 CMM



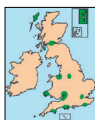
69.008 (1982) Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth *Hemaris tityus* 20mm Na. May–Jun. On unimproved grassland, wet acid heath and bogs, chalk downs. Hindwing has narrow dark border. Active in sunshine, nectaring at flowers such as Red Valerian, Viper's-bugloss, rhododendrons. **FP** Devil's-bit, Small or Field Scabious.



69.009 (1983) Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth *Hemaris fuciformis* 22mm Nb. May–Jul. Flies by day visiting flowers of Honeysuckle, rhododendrons, etc. in woodland rides and heaths. Hindwing has broad dark border. **FP** Wild Honeysuckle. Young larvae eat distinctive rows of holes either side of central vein of leaves.



69.010 (1984) Hummingbird Hawk-moth *Macroglossum stellatarum* 22mm Migrant. All year. Mostly immigrants, sometimes hibernates over winter, can be seen nectaring very early in the year on crocus, etc. Main summer influx usually Aug–Sep, commonly seen feeding on flowers such as Butterfly Bush. Appears almost anywhere. **FP** Bedstraws, Wild Madder.



69.011 (1985) Oleander Hawk-moth *Daphnis nerii* 50mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Scarce immigrant from southern Europe and North Africa. Feeds at night at tubular flowers such as tobacco plants and Honeysuckle. **FP** Oleander and Lesser Periwinkle.



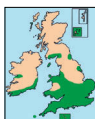
69.012 (1984a) Willowherb Hawk-moth *Proserpinus proserpina* 20mm Vagrant/Accidental. May–Jul. Two British records only, in 1985 and 1995. From southern Europe and North Africa. **FP** Willowherbs, Evening Primrose, Purple Loosestrife.



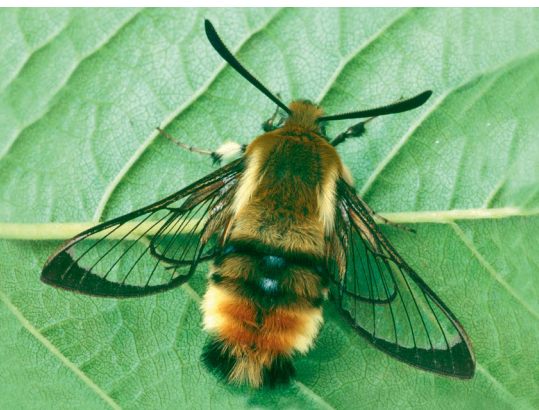
69.013 (1986) Spurge Hawk-moth *Hyles euphorbiae* 30mm Migrant. May–Oct. Very scarce immigrant from central and southern Europe, averaging one record annually. **FP** Spurges.



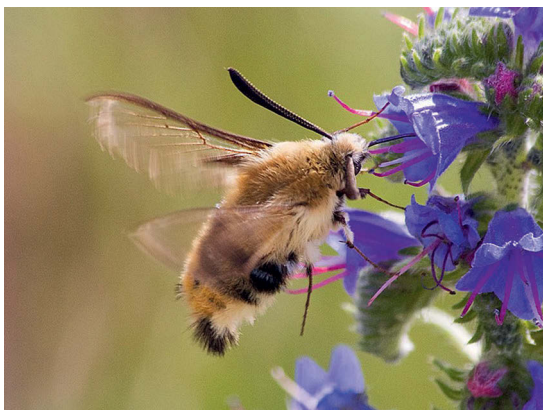
69.014 (1987) Bedstraw Hawk-moth *Hyles gallii* 35mm Migrant. May–Aug. Mostly seen as immigrants from across Europe annually in small numbers. Possibly resident in drier parts of East Anglia and coastal dunes. **FP** Bedstraws, Rosebay Willowherb, madders.



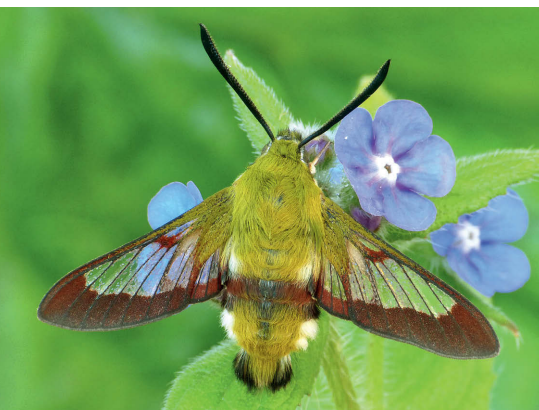
69.015 (1990) Striped Hawk-moth *Hyles livornica* 40mm Migrant. Apr–Aug. Recorded most years in small numbers. Resident around Mediterranean and North Africa. Thorax has four white stripes. Flies at dusk, feeding from flowers such as Red Valerian, and comes to light. **FP** Willowherbs, bedstraws.



69.008 DF



69.008 DP-G



69.009 CMM



69.009 BAS



69.010 HMB



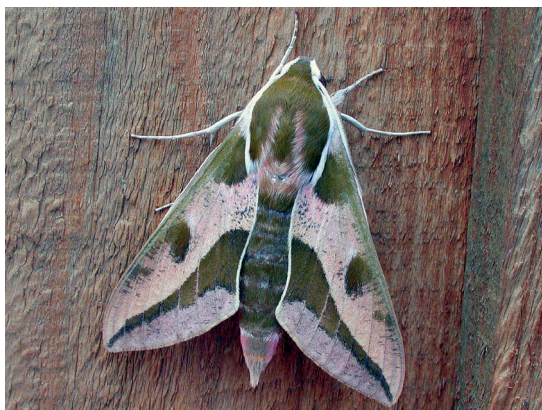
69.010 SD



69.011 CMM



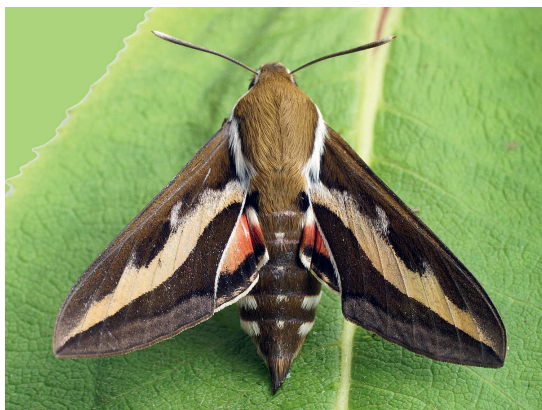
69.012 CMM



69.013 SR



69.013 CMM



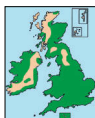
69.014 IU



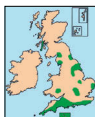
69.015 CMM



69.016 (1991) Elephant Hawk-moth *Deilephila elpenor* 30mm Common. May–Aug. Now occasionally reported as a second generation in late summer. Found almost anywhere with willowherbs, larvae even on tiny plants on driveways, etc. **FP** Willowherbs and bedstraws.



69.017 (1992) Small Elephant Hawk-moth *Deilephila porcellus* 23mm Local. May–Jul. Widely distributed but local. Can be abundant on limestone grassland in south, also on heaths, chalk downs, vegetated beaches. Visits flowers at dusk and comes to light. **FP** Mostly bedstraws, also Rosebay Willowherb and Purple Loosestrife.



69.018 (1993) Silver-striped Hawk-moth *Hippotion celerio* 35mm Migrant. Aug–Nov. Resident of North Africa. Disperses into southern Europe each year, offspring of these then reaching Britain in small numbers most years. **FP** Grape Vine and Virginia Creeper.



69.016 CMM



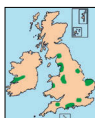
69.017 CMM

70 GEOMETRIDAE

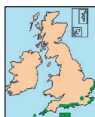
This is the second-largest family, with 317 species. The larvae are the common denominator, with only one pair of fleshy prolegs (others have four pairs), which means they move in a looping motion rather than crawling like larvae of other families. Most adults have broad triangular wings and slender bodies, and rest with wings spread out flat, often with part of the hindwing showing. All fly fairly slowly at dusk or at night and come to light, except the Archiearinae, which fly strongly in spring sunshine and do not come to light. Some of the Ennominae that emerge over winter have flightless females, thus conserving energy for egg-laying.



70.001 (1697) Ochraceous Wave *Idaea serpentina* 10mm Migrant. Jul. Widespread in Europe in open woods and dry hillsides. Former resident on Jersey. **FP** Unknown.



70.002 (1698) Purple-bordered Gold *Idaea muricata* 9mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Easily disturbed by day, also flies at dusk and dawn, and comes to light. Two regular forms. Scattered on damp heathland, marshes, wet meadows. **FP** Marsh Cinquefoil.



70.003 (1696) Bright Wave *Idaea ochrata* 11mm RDB1. Jun–Aug. Similar to Ochraceous Wave but with more pointed wings and dotted margins. Mainly coastal on vegetated sand and shingle, sandy coastal golf courses. Easily disturbed by day, flies in the afternoon, at dusk and to light. **FP** On flowers and seeds of various grasses and herbs, including Smooth Tare and Hare's-foot Clover.



70.004 (1699) Least Carpet *Idaea rusticata* 10mm Local. Jun–Aug. Formerly rare, now frequent to abundant in the south-east, including urban areas. Distinct pale band on abdomen. In gardens, hedges, scrubby downs, verges. **FP** On withered and dead leaves of various plants, including Ivy and Traveller's-joy.



70.005 (1704) Silky Wave *Idaea dilutaria* 9mm RDB2. Jun–Jul. Sparsely vegetated, south-facing limestone rock faces with Common Rock-rose. Three British sites only: Avon Gorge, Bristol; Great Orme, north Wales; Gower Peninsula, south Wales. One seen on Guernsey in 2006. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Withering leaves of Common Rock-rose.



69.018 CMM



70.001 SB



70.002 f. *auroraria* CMM



70.002 f. *totarubra* PP



70.003 SR



70.004 CMM



70.005 CMM



70.005 NV



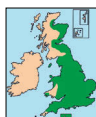
70.005 Habitat at Gower, Glamorgan, Wales CMM



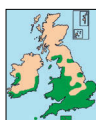
70.006 (1705) **Dwarf Cream Wave** *Idaea fuscovenosa* 10mm Local. Jun–Jul. Scrub, hedgerows, wood margins with tall herbaceous growth. **FP** Unknown in the wild.



70.007 (1706) **Isle of Wight Wave** *Idaea humiliata* 10mm Presumed extinct. Jul. Has a reddish costal streak. Formerly on steep, grassy chalk sea cliffs of Isle of Wight. Last seen there in 1931. A single individual was found in Portsmouth, Hampshire, in 1954. **FP** Restharrowes and speedwells.



70.008 (1707) **Small Dusty Wave** *Idaea seriata* 10mm Common. Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. Gardens, hedges, rough ground, often found on lit windows. **FP** Withered leaves and plant debris.



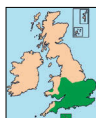
70.009 (1709) **Satin Wave** *Idaea subsericeata* 11mm Common. Jun–Jul. Woods, scrub, rough grassland, heaths. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



70.010 (1701) **Dotted Border Wave** *Idaea sylvestriaria* 10mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Open heathland with scattered bushes. **FP** Unknown but probably a range of herbaceous plants.



70.011 (1708) **Single-dotted Wave** *Idaea dimidiata* 10mm Common. Jun–Aug. Woods, hedges, gardens, marshes, preferring damp areas. **FP** Flowers of Cow Parsley, Burnet-saxifrage, Hedge Bedstraw.



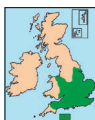
70.012 (1711) **Treble Brown Spot** *Idaea trigeminata* 11mm Local. May–Sep. Two generations in the south. In hedgerows, chalk downs, gardens, woodland rides. **FP** Little known but found on withered Ivy leaves.



70.013 (1702) **Small Fan-footed Wave** *Idaea biselata* 10mm Common. Jun–Aug. Woodland, hedgerows, conifers, gardens, including in urban areas. Visits flowers at dusk, readily comes to light. **FP** Little known but in captivity prefers withered leaves of herbaceous plants.



70.014 (1710) **Weaver's Wave** *Idaea contiguaris* 10mm Na. Jun–Jul. Rocky heather-clad hillsides in north-west Wales only. **FP** Mostly Heather, as well as Crowberry and Navelwort.



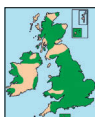
70.015 (1712) **Small Scallop** *Idaea emarginata* ♂ 13mm, ♀ 11mm Local. Jun–Aug. Damp, scrubby areas, hedge ditches, wet heaths. Comes to light but tends to settle a little away from a mercury vapour lamp, rather than at the trap. **FP** Bedstraws and Field Bindweed.



70.016 (1713) **Riband Wave** *Idaea aversata* 15mm Common. Jun–Aug, Sep–Oct. Two forms, both common in the south. Outer cross-line has a kink near costa, unlike Plain Wave. The darker form prefers woodland and is scarce in the north. Found almost anywhere. **FP** On low herbaceous plants, including bedstraws, primroses, Dandelion, docks.



70.017 (1714) **Portland Ribbon Wave** *Idaea degeneraria* 14mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Resident in Dorset and perhaps Devon and Cornwall, but mainland immigrant elsewhere. Two generations in Channel Islands. Warm coastal limestone undercliffs. **FP** Unknown in the wild, but probably low herbaceous plants.



70.018 (1715) **Plain Wave** *Idaea straminata* 14mm Local. Jun–Aug. Similar to a pale Riband Wave, but silky looking, slightly smaller and outer cross-line not kinked. In open woodland and scrubby heaths. **FP** Unknown in the wild, but probably low herbaceous plants.



70.006 CMM



70.007 FG



70.008 CMM



70.009 CMM



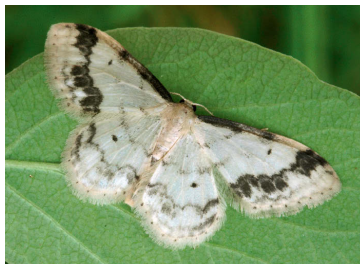
70.010 CMM



70.011 CMM



70.011 CMM



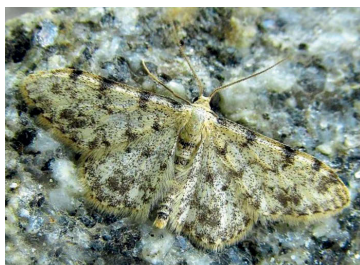
70.012 GB



70.013 CMM



70.013 *f. fimbriolata* CMM



70.014 FG



70.014 Habitat at Sychnant Pass, North Wales NS



70.015 ♂ RS



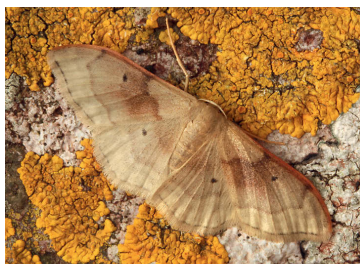
70.015 ♀ RS



70.016 CMM



70.016 *f. remutata* CMM



70.017 CMM



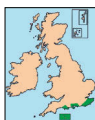
70.017 DT



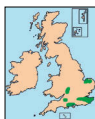
70.018 CMM



70.019 (1683) Lewes Wave *Scopula immorata* 13mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Formerly on a site in East Sussex, lost to agriculture and forestry, last seen in 1961. **FP** Possibly Heather.



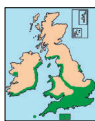
70.020 (1684) Sub-angled Wave *Scopula nigropunctata* 15mm RDB2. Jul–Aug. Hindwing outer edge has a central point. Resident in Kent, occasional immigrants suspected. Open scrubby coastal grassland, open woods. **FP** Possibly Traveller's-joy.



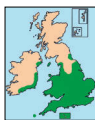
70.021 (1687) Lace Border *Scopula ornata* 13mm Na. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Inhabits chalk and limestone grassland. **FP** Wild Thyme, Wild Marjoram.



70.022 (1688) Tawny Wave *Scopula rubiginata* 10mm RDB3. Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. Variable. Resident in Breckland areas and coastal sand dunes of East Anglia, immigrant elsewhere. **FP** Unknown in the wild.



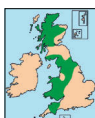
70.023 (1689) Mullein Wave *Scopula marginipunctata* 14mm Local. Jun–Jul, Aug–Sep. Mostly on rocky coasts, coastal grassland, saltmarshes, sometimes urban. Can be found at rest on rocks, comes to light. **FP** Wild Marjoram, Mugwort, Yarrow, Vetch, Wood Sage.



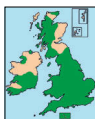
70.024 (1690) Small Blood-vein *Scopula imitaria* 14mm Common. Jul–Aug, Sep–Oct. Widespread to Midlands, scarcer north. In gardens, hedges, woods, coasts. Roughly similar to Blood Vein, but smaller and without pink. **FP** Privets, Honeysuckle.



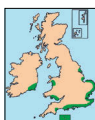
70.025 (1692) Lesser Cream Wave *Scopula immutata* 13mm Local. Jun–Aug. Similar to Cream Wave, but smaller and with a central black dot on each wing. Damp grassland, marshes and dry brecks. **FP** Meadowsweet, Common Valerian.



70.026 (1694) Smoky Wave *Scopula ternata* 13mm Local. Jun–Jul. On heathland and moors, occasionally on limestone. **FP** Heather and Bilberry.



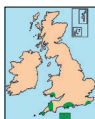
70.027 (1693) Cream Wave *Scopula floslactata* 15mm Local. May–Jun. Dark central dot on hindwing. Also in Jul in Scotland, where the smaller, often darker (but without dark dot) ssp. *scotica* is found. In woods, hedges, gardens, scrubby grassland. **FP** Bedstraws, Woodruff, vetches.



70.028 (1691) Rosy Wave *Scopula emutaria* 12mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Can be abundant on saltmarsh edges at dusk but rarely comes to light. Has faint pink tinge. **FP** Unknown.



70.029 (1682) Blood-vein *Timandra comae* 17mm Common. May–Nov. Up to three generations. Generally unmistakable but there is a rare, plain dark form *nigra*. In damp areas with rich vegetation, hedgerows, woods, gardens. **FP** Docks, oraches, sorrels, Knotgrass, etc.



70.030 (1675) Dingy Mocha *Cyclophora pendularia* 13mm RDB3. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Damp heaths, mainly near Wareham in Dorset, occasionally damp grassland, both with isolated, exposed small willows. **FP** Eared or Grey Willow.



70.019 HMB



70.020 CMM



70.021 CMM



70.022 DT



70.022 GB



70.022 CMM



70.023 CMM



70.023 SD



70.024 CMM



70.025 NV



70.026 JEG



70.026 NV



70.027 CMM



70.027 ssp. *scotica* NV



70.026 CMM



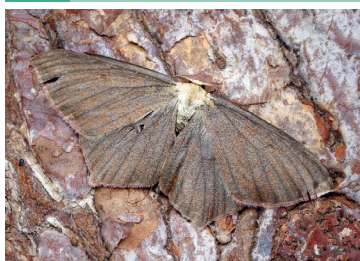
70.028 CMM



70.028 Habitat at Poole Harbour, Dorset CMM



70.029 CMM



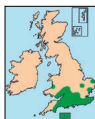
70.029 f. *nigra* BAS



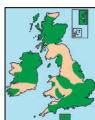
70.030 CMM



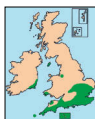
70.030 CMM



70.031 (1676) Mocha *Cyclophora annularia* 13mm Nb. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Striking and unmistakable. Old woods and hedges with Field Maple. **FP** Field Maple.



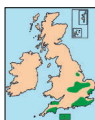
70.032 (1677) Birch Mocha *Cyclophora albipunctata* 13mm Local. May–Aug. Two generations in the south, only one in the north. Southern individuals are more colourful, those in Scotland paler. In established open woods and heaths. **FP** Downy or Silver Birch.



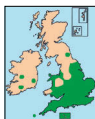
70.033 (1678) Blair's Mocha *Cyclophora puppillaria* 14mm Migrant. Apr–Nov. Generally an early-autumn immigrant. Variable. Pointed forewing tip and discal spots with dark outline aid ID. **FP** Evergreen Oak.



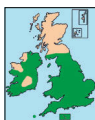
70.034 (1678a) Jersey Mocha *Cyclophora ruficiliaria* 14mm Channel Islands only. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Resident on Channel Islands, possibly Isle of Wight and Cornwall. Immigrants elsewhere, usually of second generation. Faint, pale discal spots have no outline. **FP** Oaks.



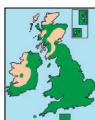
70.035 (1679) False Mocha *Cyclophora porata* 13mm Nb. May–Jul, Aug. Scrubby oak woods, heaths and coppice growth. Central white dot strongly outlined. **FP** Pedunculate Oak.



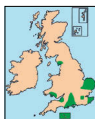
70.036 (1680) Maiden's Blush *Cyclophora punctaria* 15mm Local. May–Jul, Jul–Sep. First generation with well-defined markings, second generation usually with a creamy ground colour and varying reddish outer blotches. Also a rare dark grey form. Oak woods and hedgerows. **FP** Oaks.



70.037 (1681) Clay Triple-lines *Cyclophora linearia* First brood 15mm, second 12mm Local. May–Jul, Aug–Oct. Second generation only partial. First brood generally fairly pale, yellowish, with only faint or absent white spots. Second brood smaller, brownish with ringed white spots. Inhabits mature Beech woods. **FP** Beech.



70.038 (1716) Vestal *Rhodometra sacaria* 13mm Migrant. Aug–Sep. Also seen outside peak late-summer period. Common immigrant from North Africa and Europe. Often rests with wings steeply roof-like. Colours depend on pupal temperature: yellow with pink band is from hotter areas; duller pink or brown examples may have bred in Britain. **FP** Knotgrass, possibly other herbaceous plants.



70.039 (1718) Oblique Striped *Phibalapteryx virgata* ♂ 12mm, ♀ 10mm Nb. May–Jun, Aug. Sexes have similar markings, but female is smaller with pointed wing tips. Calcareous grassland, including downs, brecks and coastal dunes. **FP** Lady's Bedstraw.



70.031 CMM



70.031 CMM



70.032 Southern CMM



70.032 Northern SAR



70.032 f. subroseata NS



70.032 Southern CMM



70.033 CMM



70.033 CMM



70.033 CMM



70.034 CMM



70.035 CMM



70.036 1st brood CMM



70.037 1st brood CMM



70.036 2nd brood CMM



70.036 2nd brood CMM



70.037 1st brood CMM



70.037 2nd brood NS



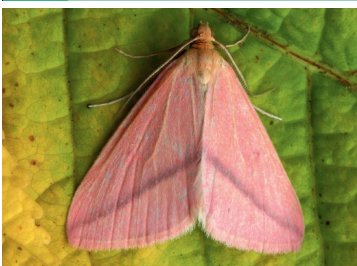
70.037 1st brood CMM



70.038 CMM



70.038 CMM



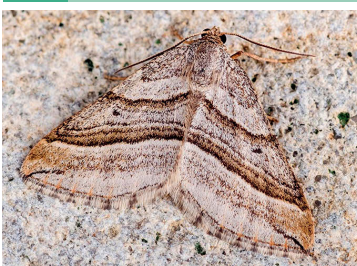
70.038 CMM



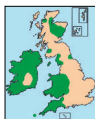
70.038 CMM



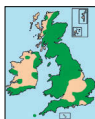
70.039 ♂ CMM



70.039 ♀ DT



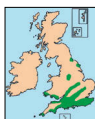
70.040 (1733) Lead Belle *Scotopteryx mucronata* 17mm Common. May–Jun. Similar to July Belle, but earlier flight period, larger tear-shaped black central spot and more prominent outer zigzag line help with ID. A darker form occurs in Scotland. On acid heaths and moors. **FP** Gorse, Broom, Petty Whin, Dyer's Greenweed.



70.041 (1734) July Belle *Scotopteryx luridata* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. Can be very similar to Lead Belle. Open scrubby heaths, moors, downs, open woods, coastal shingle. **FP** Gorse, Petty Whin, Dyer's Greenweed.



70.042 (1730) Spanish Carpet *Scotopteryx peribolata* 14mm Migrant. Aug–Sep. Resident in Channel Islands, rare immigrant on mainland. Among prostrate Broom on Channel Islands cliffs. **FP** Broom and Gorse.



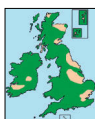
70.043 (1731) Chalk Carpet *Scotopteryx bipunctaria* 17mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Unimproved limestone and chalk grassland, coastal cliffs and quarries with bare rock. Can be seen basking on rock, comes to light. **FP** Bird's-foot trefoils, clovers, vetches.



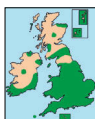
70.044 (1729) Fortified Carpet *Scotopteryx moeniata* 20mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Very rare immigrant. Likes warm, dry areas on wood edges and heaths. **FP** Broom and Dyer's Greenweed.



70.045 (1732) Shaded Broad-bar *Scotopteryx chenopodiata* 18mm Common. Jun–Aug. In open grassy places, heaths, dunes, waste ground. Easily disturbed by day, feeds at flowers after dark, rarely comes to light. **FP** Clovers and vetches.



70.046 (1719) Oblique Carpet *Orthonama vittata* 13mm Local. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Fens, marshes, damp woods, water meadows. **FP** Marsh, Heath and other bedstraws.



70.047 (1720) Gem *Nycterosea obstipata* ♂ 9mm, ♀ 12mm Migrant. Apr–Nov. Regular immigrant from southern Europe and Africa. Sometimes breeds in Britain and Ireland but cannot overwinter. Sexually dimorphic. Likes warm, sunny places. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



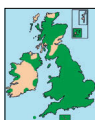
70.048 (1723) Red Carpet *Xanthorhoe decoloraria* 14mm Common. Jun–Aug. On high moorland and rocky, grassy hillsides, as well as dunes in Orkney and Shetland. **FP** Lady's-mantles.



70.049 (1728) Garden Carpet *Xanthorhoe fluctuata* 15mm Common. Apr–Oct. Two or three generations overlap. Gardens, allotments, rough ground, woods, coasts. **FP** Plants in the cabbage family, including Garlic Mustard, Horseradish, Cabbage, etc.



70.050 (1721) Balsam Carpet *Xanthorhoe birivata* 13mm Local (alien foodplant). Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Damp meadows and riverbanks, shady woods. **FP** Orange or Small Balsam, both introduced but naturalised plants.



70.051 (1724) Red Twin-spot Carpet *Xanthorhoe spadicearia* 13mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Central band red with contrasting white bands either side, edged with black. Outer edge of band much less stepped than in Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet and underside more strongly marked. In gardens, hedges, woods, downs, dunes, etc. **FP** Herbaceous plants, especially bedstraws.



70.052 (1725) Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet *Xanthorhoe ferrugata* 13mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Central band usually almost black (rarely ruddy red) without contrasting white bands. Outer edge of band has deep step. Undersides weakly marked. In gardens, hedges, woods, downs, dunes, etc. **FP** Herbaceous plants, especially bedstraws.



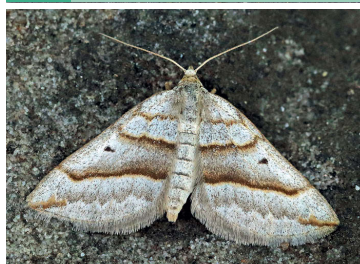
70.040 HMB



70.042 DAG



70.041 CMM



70.040 HMB



70.043 CMM



70.043 CMM



70.044 PeB



70.045 GB



70.045 GB



70.046 GB



70.047 ♂ CMM



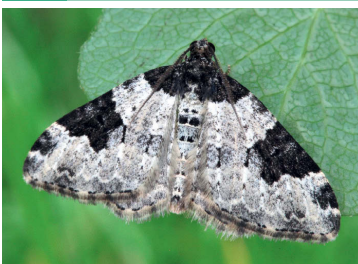
70.047 ♀ CMM



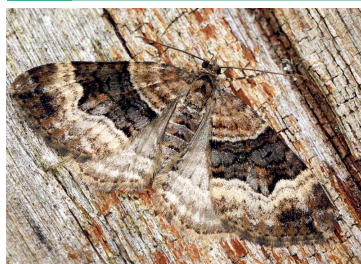
70.048 JEG



70.049 CMM



70.049 GB



70.050 BAS



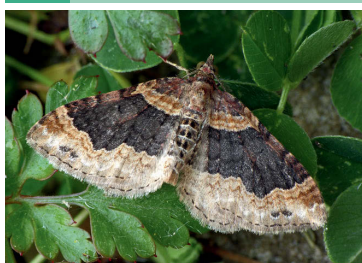
70.051 CMM



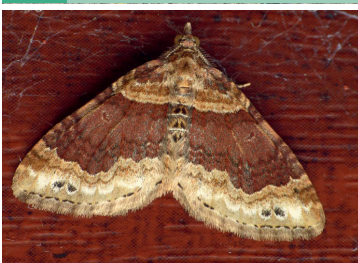
70.051 CMM



70.051 BAS



70.052 CMM



70.052 Red form CMM



70.052 CMM



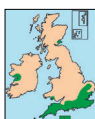
70.053 (1722) Flame Carpet *Xanthorhoe designata* 13mm Common. May–Sep. Two overlapping generations. In grassland, moors, woods, hedges, downs. **FP** Unknown in the wild.



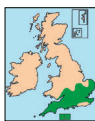
70.054 (1727) Silver-ground Carpet *Xanthorhoe montanata* 16mm Common. May–Jul. Variable, and central bar may be incomplete. Damp areas with tall vegetation, hedges, scrub, woodland rides, etc. **FP** Cleavers, Hedge Bedstraw, Primrose, etc.



70.055 (1726) Large Twin-spot Carpet *Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata* 15mm Local. Jun–Aug. Damp ancient woods, fen carr, scrubby heath. Dislikes areas of high rainfall. **FP** Bedstraws, primroses, violets.



70.056 (1736) Royal Mantle *Catarrhoe cuculata* 13mm Local. Jun–Jul. Chalk downs, limestone quarries, Breckland, coastal cliffs. **FP** Flowers of Hedge and Lady's Bedstraw.



70.057 (1735) Ruddy Carpet *Catarrhoe rubidata* 14mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Calcareous downs, hedges, field margins, sea cliffs. **FP** Lady's and Hedge Bedstraw.



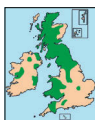
70.058 (1741) Many-lined *Costaconvexa polygrammata* 12mm Migrant. Apr–Sep. Former resident, now rare immigrants only. In fens and wet meadows. **FP** Bedstraws.



70.0581 (1741a) Traveller *Costaconvexa centrotrigaria* 10mm Vagrant/Accidental. A single record of this American species came to light in Middlesex in 1973. Also occurs in Madeira, so could have been an immigrant or import. **FP** Knotgrasses.



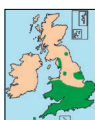
70.059 (1742) Yellow Shell *Camptogramma bilineata* 15mm Common. Jun–Aug. Variable ground colour but markings constant. Occurs anywhere. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and visits flowers, occasionally comes to light. **FP** Cleavers, bedstraws, wormwoods, docks, etc.



70.060 (1737) Small Argent and Sable *Epirrhoe tristata* 12mm Common. May–Jul. High moors and high limestone grassland, upland woods, some lowland heaths. Flies in sunshine and at dusk. **FP** Heath Bedstraw.



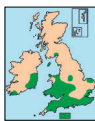
70.061 (1738) Common Carpet *Epirrhoe alternata* 14mm Common. Apr–Oct. Continuous overlapping generations. White bands either side of central dark band have grey line in centre, sometimes rather faint. Ssp. *obscurata* occurs in the Outer Hebrides. Almost any habitat. **FP** Cleavers and bedstraws.



70.062 (1739) Wood Carpet *Epirrhoe rivata* 15mm Local. Jun–Aug. Similar to Common Carpet but white band is broader, brighter and without the grey line. In old hedges, wood edges, downs, copses, banks, etc. **FP** Hedge and Lady's Bedstraw.



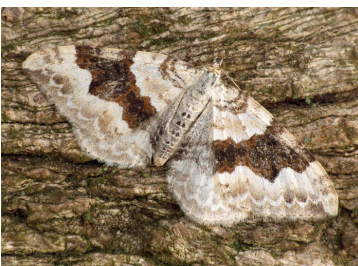
70.063 (1740) Galium Carpet *Epirrhoe galiata* 14mm Local. May–Jul, Aug. Forewing costa is slightly concave, central cross-band has a bluish look. Mainly coastal on cliffs, dunes, grassy slopes, shingle. Also inland on calcareous grassland and moorland. **FP** Lady's, Heath and Hedge Bedstraw.



70.064 (1793) Cloaked Carpet *Euphyia biangulata* 16mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Striking shades of green aid ID. In humid, mossy woods, wooded stream beds, sunken lanes with high banks. **FP** Stitchworts.



70.053 CMM



70.054 CMM



70.054 CMM



70.055 GB



70.055 CMM



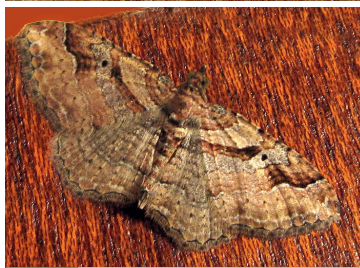
70.056 CMM



70.057 BAS



70.058 DF



70.0581 SAR



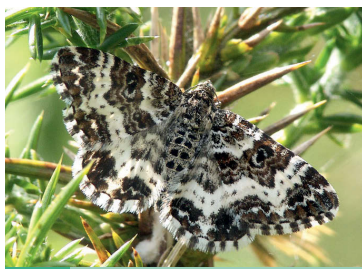
70.059 GB



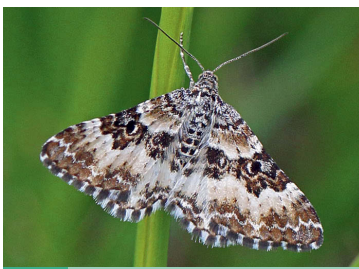
70.059 GB



70.059 CMM



70.060 ♂ PGC



70.060 ♀ NV



70.059 BAS



70.061 CMM



70.061 NV



70.061 ssp. obscurata JBK



70.062 CMM



70.063 CMM



70.064 BAS



70.065 (1794) Sharp-angled Carpet *Euphyia unangulata* 14mm Local. Jun–Aug. Single sharp projection from outer edge of central band. In woodland and wooded hedgerows.

FP Unknown, possibly Common Chickweed and stitchworts.



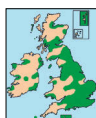
70.066 (1746) Shoulder Stripe *Earophila badiata* 16mm Common. Mar–May. Open woods and margins, hedges, gardens. Can have a purple tinge when fresh. **FP** Dog-rose and other wild roses.



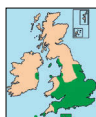
70.067 (1747) Streamer *Anticlea derivata* 15mm Common. Apr–May. Open woods and margins, hedges, gardens. Has a purple tinge when fresh. **FP** Dog-rose and other wild roses.



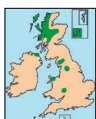
70.068 (1748) Beautiful Carpet *Mesoleuca albicillata* 17mm Common. May–Aug. In open, mature broadleaved woodland, and old scrub and hedgerows on chalk. **FP** Bramble, Dewberry, Raspberry, Hazel.



70.069 (1749) Dark Spinach *Pelurga comitata* 17mm Common. Jul–Aug. Dark dot in centre of forewing. Rough open waste or disturbed ground, including urban sites, gardens, allotments. **FP** Flowers and seeds of goosefoots and oraches.



70.070 (1745) Mallow *Larentia clavaria* 21mm Common. Sep–Nov. Rough marshy areas, gardens, road verges, riversides. **FP** Mallows and Hollyhock.



70.071 (1743) Yellow-ringed Carpet *Entephria flavicinctata* 18mm Nb. May, Aug. Golden-orange markings diagnostic, though can be faint. On rocky limestone mountains and cliffs. Rests on bare vertical rock surfaces. **FP** Flowers and leaves of English Stonecrop, Mossy Saxifrage, Yellow or Purple Saxifrage, Roseroot.



70.072 (1744) Grey Mountain Carpet *Entephria caesiata* 18mm Common. Jun–Aug. Flies slightly later in northern Scotland. Similar habits and habitat to Yellow-ringed Carpet and flies with that species, but more common and with no trace of yellow. Rests on bare vertical rock surfaces. **FP** Heathers and Bilberry.



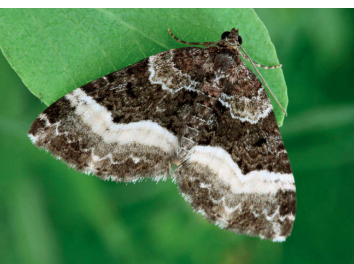
70.073 (1786) White-banded Carpet *Spargania luctuata* 15mm Na. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. In large woods with clearings and rides, particularly with bonfire sites where the foodplant flourishes. **FP** Rosebay Willowherb.



70.074 (1777) July Highflyer *Hydriomena furcata* 16mm Common. Jun–Aug. Flies slightly later in Scotland. Extremely variable. Flies later than May Highflyer or Ruddy Highflyer, and always has a clear dark dash at forewing apex. Varied habitat and range of foodplants mean it occurs anywhere. **FP** Hazel, sallows, Creeping Willow, Bilberry, heathers.



70.075 (1778) May Highflyer *Hydriomena impluviata* 15mm Common. May–Jul. Often with a grey central band, always has dark streaks near forewing tip but no dark dash at apex. In damp woods, stream banks, etc. **FP** Alder.



70.065 GB



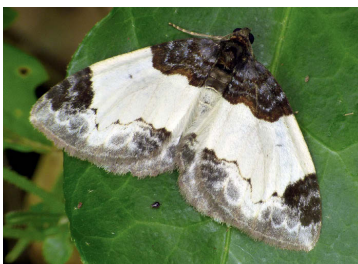
70.066 CMM



70.066 CMM



70.067 CMM



70.068 CMM



70.069 GB



70.070 SR



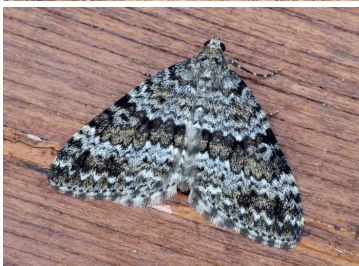
70.071 OW



70.071 NV



70.072 CMM



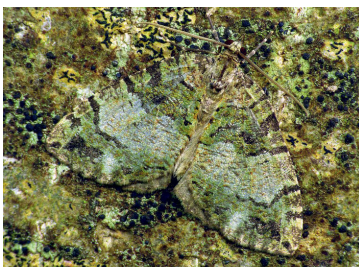
70.072 CMM



70.072 JEG



70.073 SR



70.074 CMM



70.074 JEG



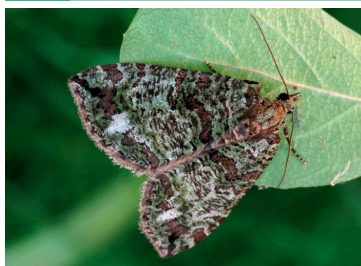
70.074 CMM



70.074 CMM



70.074 CMM



70.074 GB



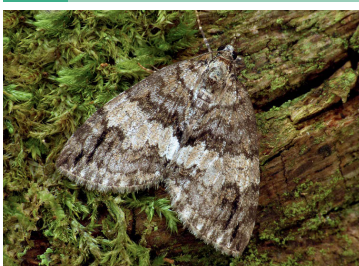
70.074 NS



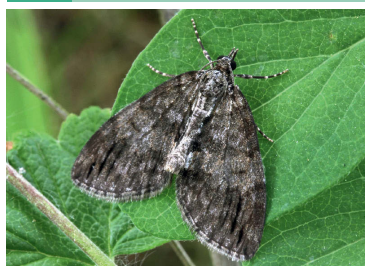
70.074 NV



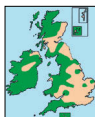
70.075 CMM



70.075 CMM



70.075 GB



70.076 (1779) Ruddy Highflyer *Hydriomena ruberata* 16mm Local. May–Jun. Has a dark dash at forewing apex. Ruddy forms distinctive, grey form separated from May Highflyer by dark dash. Inhabits heaths, moors, bogs, damp woods. **FP** Broadleaved willows.



70.077 (1767) Pine Carpet *Pennithera firmata* 15mm Common. Jul–Nov. Reddish, with inner edge of central band deeply notched in 'V' shape. Coniferous woods and heaths. **FP** Scots and Corsican Pine.



70.078 (1770) Chestnut-coloured Carpet *Thera cognata* 13mm Nb. Jul–Aug. On moorland and lightly wooded rocky hills. **FP** Common Juniper.



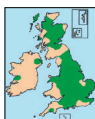
70.079 (1769) Spruce Carpet *Thera britannica* 15mm Common. May–Jul, Sep–Nov. Can look similar to Grey Pine Carpet but cross-band edges more irregular, often defined with white. In coniferous woods, parks, gardens. **FP** Conifers.



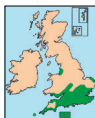
70.080 (1769a) Fir Carpet *Thera vetustata* 13mm Migrant. May–Jul, Aug–Oct. Mountainous natural coniferous forests in Europe. Two British records, first seen in West Sussex on 9 Oct 2011. **FP** Conifers.



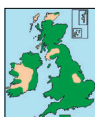
70.081 (1768) Grey Pine Carpet *Thera obeliscata* 15mm Common. May–Jul, Sep–Nov. Coniferous woods, parks, gardens. **FP** Conifers.



70.082 (1771) Juniper Carpet *Thera juniperata* 13mm Common. Sep–Nov. Has a distinct broken dark streak at forewing apex. Chalk downs, gardens, moors, coasts. **FP** Junipers, including garden varieties.



70.083 (1771a) Cypress Carpet *Thera cupressata* 14mm Local. May–Jul, Sep–Nov. First recorded in 1984, now established. Parks and gardens. **FP** Monterey and Leyland Cypress.



70.084 (1766) Blue-bordered Carpet *Plemyria rubiginata* 14mm Common. Jun–Aug. Alder groves in damp areas, damp woods, hedges, scrub. **FP** Alder and Blackthorn, sometimes birches, Hawthorn, Plum, Apple.



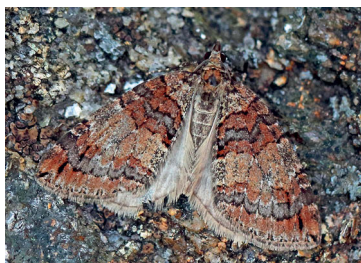
70.085 (1765) Barred Yellow *Cidaria fulvata* 13mm Common. Jun–Aug. Open woods, calcareous scrub and grassland, hedges, gardens. **FP** Dog-rose, Burnet Rose, other roses.



70.076 RL



70.076 CMM



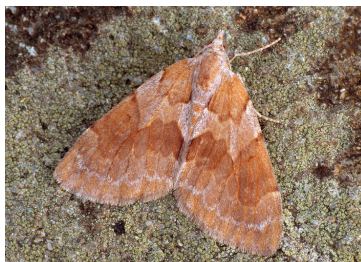
70.076 NV



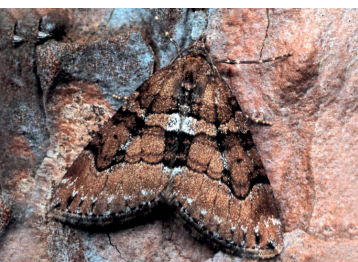
70.076 NGJR



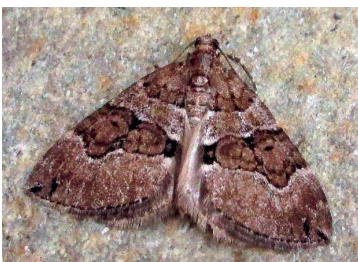
70.076 NV



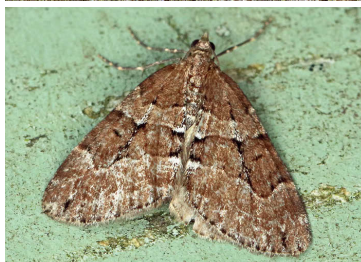
70.077 CMM



70.078 RL



70.078 NGJR



70.078 NV



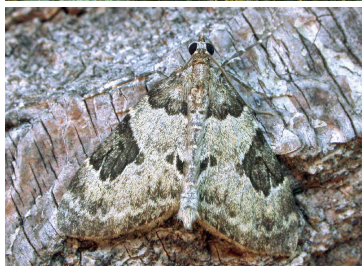
70.079 CMM



70.079 CMM



70.079 CMM



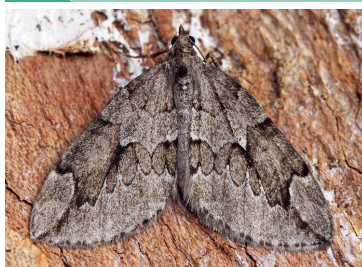
70.080 NS



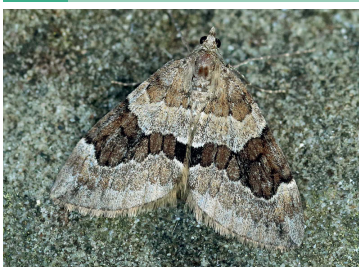
70.080 PeB



70.081 CMM



70.082 BAS



70.081 NV



70.081 DGG



70.082 NGJR



70.083 CMM



70.083 CMM



70.084 RL



70.085 CMM



70.084 CMM



70.086 (1773) Broken-barred Carpet *Electrophaes corylata* 15mm Common. May–Jul. Central cross-bar usually pinched or broken. Scarce form *albocrenata* found only in Scotland. Woods, hedgerows, scrub, parks, gardens. **FP** Broadleaved trees such as Hawthorn, Blackthorn, oaks, birches, Sweet Chestnut, etc.



70.087 (1752) Purple Bar *Cosmorhoe ocellata* 14mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. In woods, hedgerows, scrub, grass, heath, brecks, dunes, gardens. **FP** Hedge, heath and other bedstraws.



70.088 (1772) Netted Carpet *Eustroma reticulata* 14mm RDB2. Jul–Aug. In very wet, shaded woodland, stream banks, lakesides. Formerly also in Wales. **FP** Touch-me-not Balsam.



70.089 (1754) Phoenix *Eulithis prunata* 18mm Common. Jul–Aug. Male rests with abdomen curled upwards. In gardens, allotments and damp woodland. **FP** Blackcurrant, Redcurrant, Gooseberry. Prefers shaded bushes.



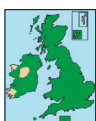
70.090 (1755) Chevron *Eulithis testata* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 14mm Common. Jul–Sep. On moors, heaths, scrubby grassland, marshes, dunes. **FP** Sallows, Creeping Willow, Aspen, birches, Heather.



70.091 (1756) Northern Spinach *Eulithis populata* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 14mm Common. Jul–Aug. Outer edge of central cross-band has a double projection. Moors, heathland, open upland woods. **FP** Bilberry.



70.092 (1757) Spinach *Eulithis mellinata* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. In lowland gardens and allotments, including urban areas, and woodland. **FP** Blackcurrant, Redcurrant.



70.093 (1758) Barred Straw *Gandaritis pyraliata* 17mm Common. May–Aug. Always rests with wings held away from body and hindwing edge curled up. In gardens, hedges, scrubby areas, road verges. **FP** Cleavers and bedstraws.



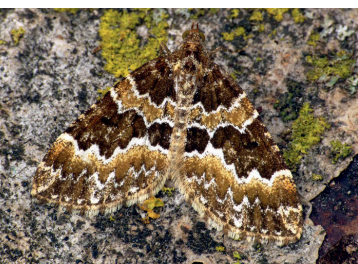
70.094 (1759) Small Phoenix *Ecliptopera silaceata* 15mm Common. Apr–Oct. Several generations, fewer and later in Scotland. Male rests with abdomen raised. In woods, gardens, hedges, verges, grassland, heath, etc. **FP** Willowherbs, Enchanter's Nightshade.



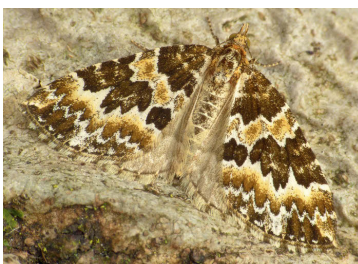
70.095 (1760) Red-green Carpet *Chloroclysta siterata* 16mm Common. Sep–Nov, Female Mar–May. Variable. Female hibernates and emerges in spring. In broadleaved woodland, hedgerows, gardens, wooded moors. **FP** Broadleaved trees, mainly oaks but also Blackthorn, Apple, cherries, Dog-rose, Rowan, etc.



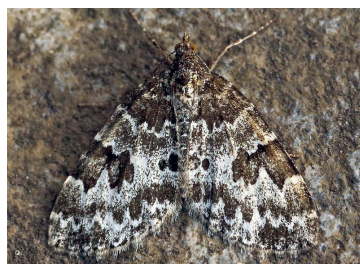
70.096 (1761) Autumn Green Carpet *Chloroclysta miata* 16mm Local. Sep–Nov, female Mar–May. Female hibernates and emerges in spring. In broadleaved woodland, scrub, hedgerows, gardens, wooded moors. **FP** Broadleaved trees, including sallows, birches, Alder, Lime, Dog-rose.



70.086 CMM



70.086 CMM



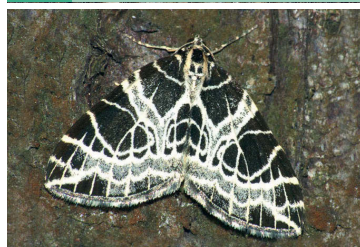
70.086 JV



70.086 f. albocrenata NGJR



70.087 CMM



70.088 IU



70.089 ♂ CMM



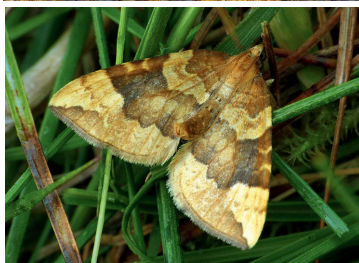
70.090 ♂ CMM



70.090 ♀ CMM



70.091 ♂ CMM



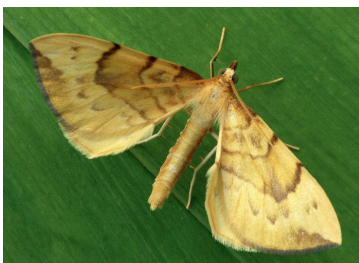
70.091 ♂ CMM



70.091 ♀ CMM



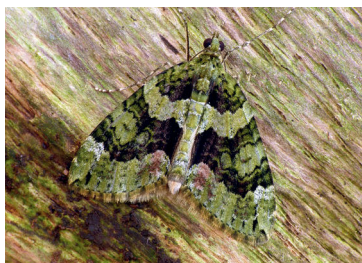
70.092 PK



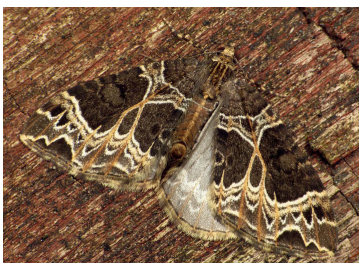
70.093 CMM



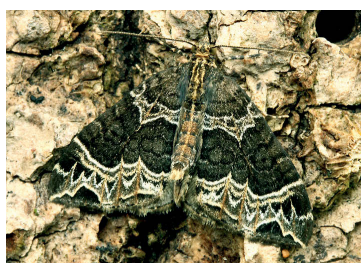
70.094 CMM



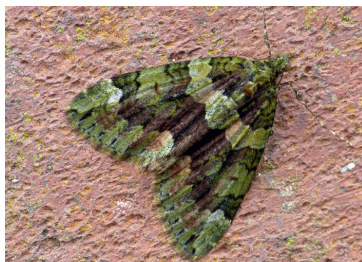
70.095 CMM



70.094 f. *insulata* CMM



70.094 CMM



70.095 CMM



70.095 CMM



70.095 CMM



70.095 CMM



70.096 CMM



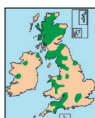
70.096 DGG



70.097 (1764) Common Marbled Carpet *Dysstroma truncata* 18mm Common. May–Jun, Aug–Oct. High parts of Scotland have a single generation Jul–Aug. Very variable and often similar to Dark Marbled Carpet, but outer edge of central cross-bar usually less projecting. Hindwing underside cross-bar rounded (see arrows on photo). Occurs almost anywhere, except ssp. *concinata* Arran Carpet, found only on moorland. **FP** Many trees, shrubs. Arran Carpet on Heather and Bilberry only.



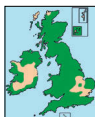
70.098 (1762) Dark Marbled Carpet *Dysstroma citrata* 18mm Common. Jul–Sep. Sometimes later in Scotland. Very variable, similar to Common Marbled Carpet but with a longer, more pointed projection on outer edge of central cross-bar, often with a white flash beside it. Underside hindwing cross-bar is pointed (see arrows on photo). In woods, heaths, moorlands, scrub, hedges, more frequent in the north. **FP** Woody plants, including birches, Heather, Bilberry, sallows.



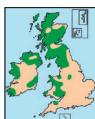
70.099 (1774) Beech-green Carpet *Colostygia olivata* 14mm Local. Jul–Aug. Woods and moors, especially on calcareous soils. **FP** Bedstraws.



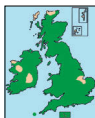
70.100 (1776) Green Carpet *Colostygia pectinataria* 14mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. One generation in the north. Unmistakable when fresh, quickly fades. Occurs anywhere, flies commonly at dusk, comes to light. **FP** Bedstraws and cleavers.



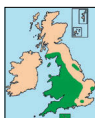
70.101 (1775) Mottled Grey *Colostygia multistrigaria* 15mm Common. Mar–Apr. Heaths, moors, downland and woods. Feeds at swallow blossom, comes to light. **FP** Bedstraws and cleavers.



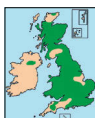
70.102 (1753) Striped Twin-spot Carpet *Coenoteophria salicata* 14mm Common. May–Jul. Particularly moorland with exposed rock, also upland woods, dunes and grassland. **FP** Bedstraws.



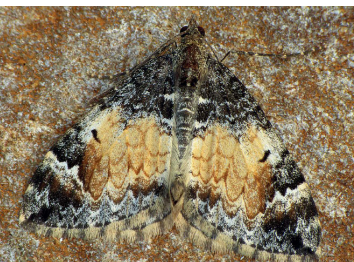
70.103 (1750) Water Carpet *Lampropteryx suffumata* 17mm Common. Apr–May. Similar to Devon Carpet, but that species is smaller and flies later. Damp woods, scrub, moors, hedges, fens. **FP** Bedstraws and cleavers.



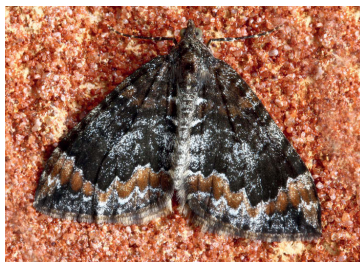
70.104 (1751) Devon Carpet *Lampropteryx otregiata* 13mm Nb. May–Jun. Aug–Sep. In damp woods on heavy soils. **FP** Fen and Marsh Bedstraw.



70.105 (1800) Northern Winter Moth *Operophtera fagata* ♂ 16mm, ♀ 8mm body Common. Oct–Dec. Male larger than female Winter Moth, paler with silky look, hindwings project beyond forewings. Female flightless, vestigial wings ½ body length and with black bars. In woods, heaths, scrub, gardens. **FP** Birches and Alder.



70.097 CMM



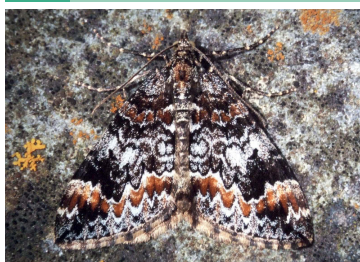
70.097 CMM



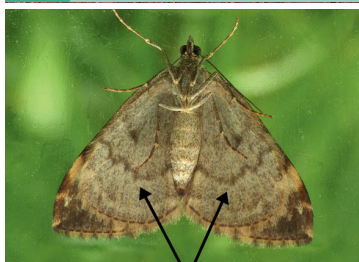
70.097 CMM



70.097 CMM



70.097 ssp. concinnata RL



70.097 CMM



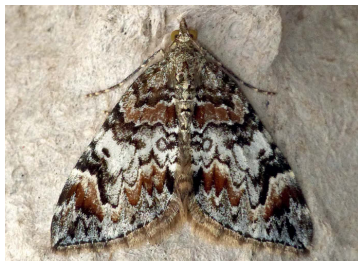
70.098 CMM



70.098 NV



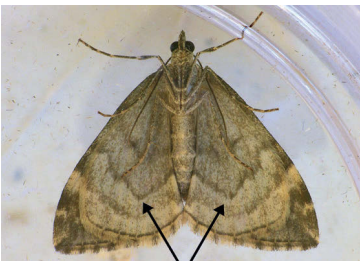
70.098 CMM



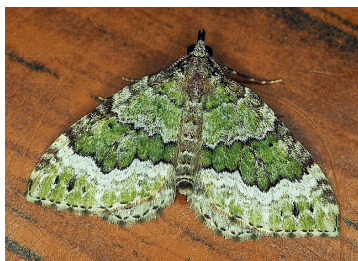
70.098 SR



70.098 NGJR



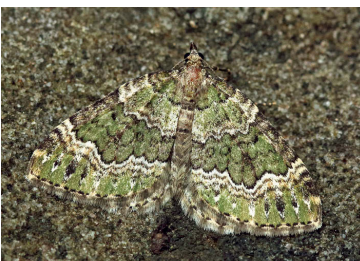
70.098 CMM



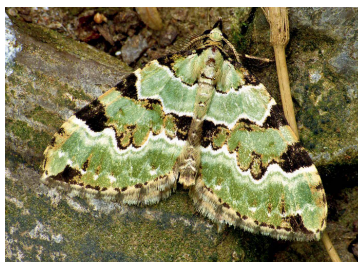
70.099 PP



70.099 NGJR



70.099 NV



70.100 CMM



70.101 CMM



70.102 NS



70.103 CMM



70.103 f. piceata TT



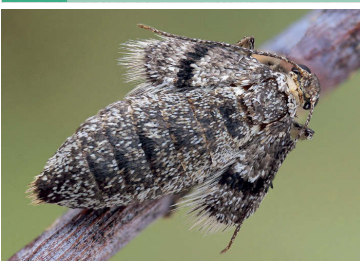
70.102 NV



70.104 CMM



70.105 ♂ PGC



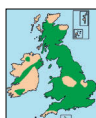
70.105 ♀ PGC



70.106 (1799) Winter Moth *Operophtera brumata*
♂ 15mm, ♀ 6mm body Common. Oct–Jan. Males often seen flying weakly in car headlights along hedgerows. Female is flightless. Occurs almost anywhere. **FP** Any broadleaved trees or shrub, also heathers and Bog Myrtle.



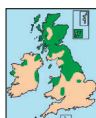
70.107 (1795) November Moth *Epirrita dilutata*
18mm Common. Oct–Nov. The most common of the *Epirrita* but cannot reliably be identified visually. In woodland, hedges, gardens, scrub. **FP** Broadleaved trees and shrubs.



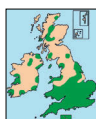
70.108 (1796) Pale November Moth *Epirrita christyi* 18mm Common. Sep–Nov. Cannot reliably be identified visually. Mature woodland. **FP** Broadleaved trees.



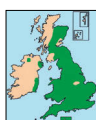
70.109 (1797) Autumnal Moth *Epirrita autumnata*
18mm Common. Oct–Nov. Cannot reliably be identified visually. Mature woodland, scrub, heaths and moors. **FP** Birches, Alder, Heather.



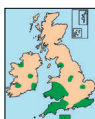
70.110 (1798) Small Autumnal Moth *Epirrita filigrammaria* 16mm Common. Aug–Sep. Although similar to other *Epirrita*, this species is generally darker, smaller and flies earlier, and occurs only on upland moorland. Often many seen resting on stems of Heather just after dark. **FP** Heather, Bilberry, sallows.



70.111 (1875) Small White Wave *Asthena albulata* 10mm Common. May–Jul. Ancient broadleaved woodland. **FP** Hazel, Hornbeam, birches, wild roses.



70.112 (1874) Dingy Shell *Euchoeca nebulata*
10mm Local. May–Aug. Always rests with wings closed upright. Damp woods and marshes, ditches, streamsides. **FP** Alder.



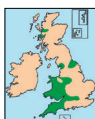
70.113 (1877) Waved Carpet *Hydrelia sylvata*
12mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Damp woods and scrub by streams, on heaths, cliffs and vegetated shingle. **FP** Alder, birches, sallows, Sweet Chestnut.



70.114 (1876) Small Yellow Wave *Hydrelia flammeolaria* 10mm Common. May–Jul. Broadleaved woods, scrub, hedges, damp ground. **FP** Field Maple, Sycamore, Alder.



70.115 (1873) Welsh Wave *Venusia cambrica*
14mm Local. Jun–Aug. Has a pair of black spikes projecting from outer central cross-line. Moorland and open woods. **FP** Rowan, occasionally Alder or birches.



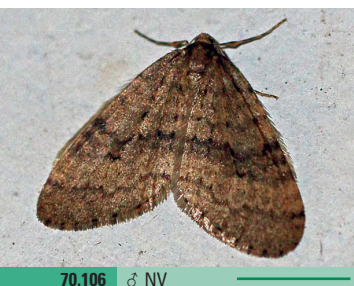
70.116 (1872) Blomer's Rivulet *Venusia blomeri*
12mm Nb. May–Jul. In damp woodland where Wych Elm occurs even at low density. Comes readily to light. **FP** Wych Elm.



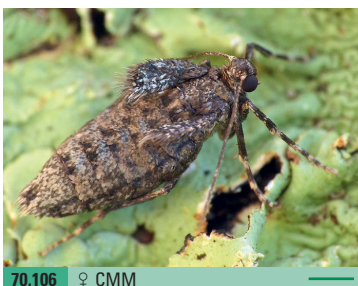
70.117 (1878) Drab Looper *Minoa murinata*
10mm Nb. May–Jun, Aug. In sunny open areas and rides in woodland where the foodplant thrives after disturbance. Flies in sunshine. **FP** Wood Spurge.



70.118 (1791) Brown Scallop *Philereme vetulata*
♂ 13mm, ♀ 16mm Local. Jun–Jul. Woodland edges, scrub, hedges on calcareous soils. **FP** Buckthorn.



70.106 ♂ NV



70.106 ♀ CMM



70.106 Pair DAG



70.107 ♂ CMM



70.107 ♂ BenS



70.107 ♀ HMB



70.108 BAS



70.108 NV



70.109 DBS



70.110 ♂ NS



70.110 ♀ IK



70.109 GB



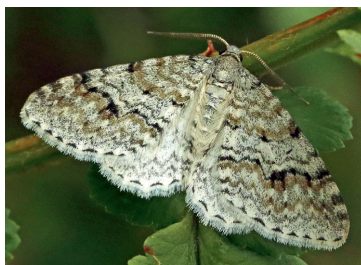
70.111 CMM



70.112 CMM



70.113 CMM



70.115 NV



70.114 CMM



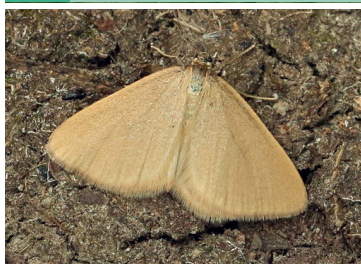
70.113 CMM



70.115 NS



70.116 CMM



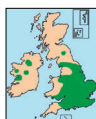
70.117 NV



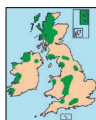
70.118 ♂ PeB



70.118 ♀ NS



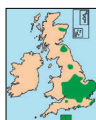
70.119 (1792) Dark Umber *Philereme transversata* ♂ 16mm, ♀ 19mm Local. Jul–Aug. Woodland edges, scrub, hedges, usually on calcareous soils. **FP** Buckthorn.



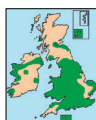
70.120 (1787) Argent and Sable *Rheumaptera hastata* 18mm Nb. May–Jun. Slightly smaller but similar ssp. *nigrescens* occurs in north-west Scotland. Open or coppiced woodland, young conifer plantations, moors and bogs. Flies in sunshine, nectaring, males searching for females and females egg-laying. **FP** Seedlings of Downy or Silver Birch in full sun, Bog Myrtle in Scotland.



70.121 (1789) Scallop Shell *Rheumaptera undulata* 18mm Common. Jun–Jul. Damp woods, sallow scrub, carr. **FP** Sallows, Aspen, Bilberry.



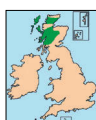
70.122 (1788) Scarce Tissue *Rheumaptera cervinalis* 20mm Local. Apr–Jun. Hedges, gardens, urban road verges. **FP** Wild and cultivated Barberry.



70.123 (1790) Tissue *Triphosa dubitata* 20mm Local. Aug–Oct, Apr–May. Spring flight is after hibernation in caves, etc. Woods, hedgerows, scrub. **FP** Buckthorn and Alder Buckthorn.



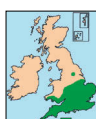
70.124 (1785) Barberry Carpet *Pareulype berberata* 14mm RDB1. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Restricted to tiny colonies, sometimes on a single *Berberis* bush. In open mature hedges, wood edges, isolated bushes. **FP** Wild Barberry.



70.125 (1780) Slender-striped Rufous *Coenocalpe lapidata* 15mm RDB3. Sep–Oct. In rough, damp upland pastures and moors. **FP** Probably Meadow Buttercup.



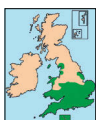
70.126 (1781) Small Waved Umber *Horisme vitalbata* 16mm Common. May–Jun, Aug. Open woods, scrub, hedges on calcareous soils. **FP** Traveller's-joy.



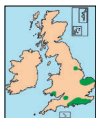
70.127 (1782) Fern *Horisme tersata* 16mm Common. Jun–Aug. Occasional second brood in Sep. Open woods, hedges, scrub on chalk and limestone, suburban gardens. **FP** Traveller's-joy and cultivated *Clematis*.



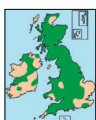
70.1271 (–) Cryptic Fern *Horisme radicularia* 13mm Migrant. May. Added to British list in 2019. Needs gen. det. for ID. Dissection of potential examples in collections has revealed the presence, at least in Kent, of this species as far back as 1990. Similar to Fern but smaller, without discal spot, and stronger apical streak and cross-lines. **FP** Traveller's-joy.



70.128 (1784) Pretty Chalk Carpet *Melanthia procellata* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. In woods, scrub, hedges and suburban gardens on calcareous soils. **FP** Traveller's-joy.



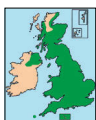
70.129 (1863) Dentated Pug *Anticollix sparsata* 12mm Na. Jun–Jul. Large pug with distinctive indented, scalloped hindwing margin. In damp woods, scrub, fens, marshes, riverbanks. **FP** Leaves and flowers of Yellow Loosestrife growing in shade.



70.130 (1870) Chimney Sweeper *Odezia atrata* 14mm Common. Jun–Jul. Flies in sunshine on chalk downs, unimproved grassland, woodland edges. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Pignut, also Rough and Bur Chervil.



70.131 (1809) Twin-spot Carpet *Mesotype didymata* 13mm Common. Jun–Aug. Always variable ground colour but twin spots are distinctive. Found throughout in woods, moors, dunes, hedgerows. Males, with feathered antennae and generally darker, fly in afternoon sun. **FP** Varied, including willowherbs, Cow Parsley, Bilberry, Heather, sallows, Red Campion.



70.132 (1802) Rivulet *Perizoma affinitata* 13mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. Single indent in front of central white band. In open woods, chalk downs, road verges, hedges. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Red Campion.



70.133 (1803) Small Rivulet *Perizoma alchemillata* 10mm Common. Jun–Aug. Smaller than Rivulet, and front of central white band has double indentation. In woods, marshes, downs, hedges, scrub, suburban gardens. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Common Hemp-nettle, possibly also Hedge Woundwort.



70.119 ♂ DBS



70.119 ♂ GB



70.119 ♀ SR



70.120 SD



70.120 ssp. nigrescens NGJR



70.121 CMM



70.122 SAR



70.123 CMM



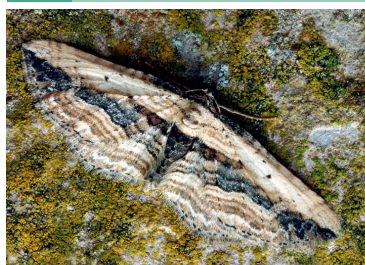
70.124 FG



70.125 ♂ RL



70.125 ♀ CMM



70.126 CMM



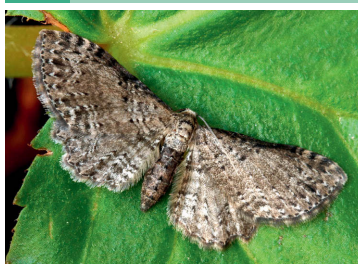
70.127 CMM



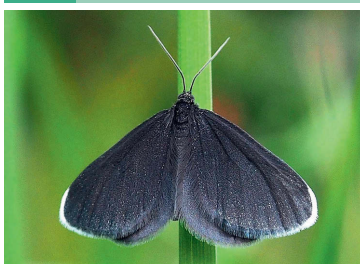
70.1271 TS



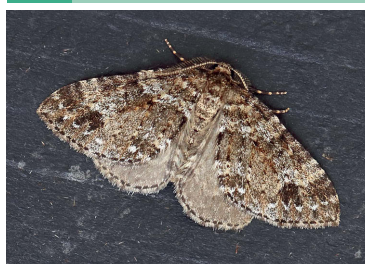
70.128 CMM



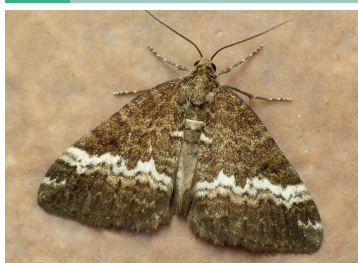
70.129 CMM



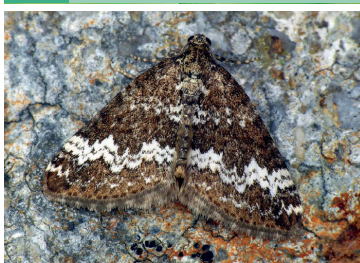
70.130 PP



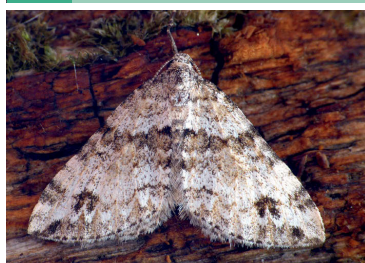
70.131 ♂ NV



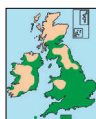
70.132 CMM



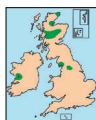
70.133 CMM



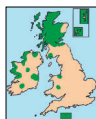
70.131 ♀ CMM



70.134 (1804) Barred Rivulet *Perizoma bifaciata*
10mm Local. Jul–Aug. Chalk downs, rough pasture, open ground, sandy coastal dunes. Can pupate for up to five years. **FP** Seeds of Red Bartsia.



70.135 (1805) Heath Rivulet *Perizoma minorata*
9mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Limestone hills, moorland and upland pasture in Scotland, northern England and the Burren in Ireland. Flies in sunshine and comes to light. **FP** Flowers and seeds of eyebrights.



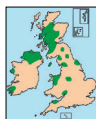
70.136 (1806) Pretty Pinion *Perizoma blandiata*
10mm Local. May–Jul. Moorland and limestone hills in Scotland, machair in the Hebrides and the Burren in Ireland. **FP** Flowers and seeds of eyebrights.



70.137 (1807) Grass Rivulet *Perizoma albulata*
11mm Local. May–Jul. Chalk grassland, dunes, coastal shingle. Flies by day, at dusk and to light. **FP** Seeds of Yellow Rattle.



70.138 (1808) Sandy Carpet *Perizoma flavofasciata* 13mm Common. May–Jul. In open woodland, mature hedges, downs, dunes. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Red Campion, sometimes White or Bladder Campion.



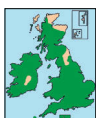
70.139 (1801) Barred Carpet *Martania taeniata*
12mm Na. Jun–Aug. In damp woodland. **FP** Moss seed capsules, probably other herbaceous plants.



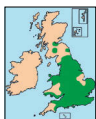
70.140 (1810) Marsh Carpet *Gagitodes sagittata*
15mm Na. Jun–Jul. In marshes, fens, wet meadows, riverbanks. **FP** Seeds of Common and Lesser Meadow-rue on unshaded plants.



70.141 (1862) Double-striped Pug *Gymnoscelis rufifasciata* 9mm Common. All year. Almost anywhere, from urban parks to moorland. **FP** Wide range of plant flowers, including heathers, Gorse, Broom, Common Ragwort, Sea Aster, roses, Wild Marjoram.



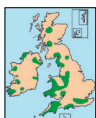
70.142 (1858) V-Pug *Chloroclystis v-ata* 10mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Rests with wings held slightly back. Parks, gardens, hedges, scrub, woodland. **FP** Flowers of various plants, including Bramble, Elder, Hawthorn, Dog-rose.



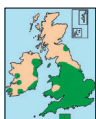
70.143 (1859) Sloe Pug *Pasiphila chloerata*
10mm Common. May–Jul. Green tinge resembles that of Green Pug, but distinct red-brown bands at base of abdomen. Old Blackthorn hedges and scrub. **FP** Flowers of Blackthorn.



70.144 (1860) Green Pug *Pasiphila rectangulata*
10mm Common. Jun–Aug. Can resemble Sloe Pug but has black band at base of abdomen. **FP** Flowers of Crab Apple, cultivated Apple, Pear, Hawthorn, Blackthorn.



70.145 (1861) Bilberry Pug *Pasiphila debiliata*
10mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Very pale green. Heaths, moors and woods with plenty of sheltered Bilberry. **FP** Bilberry.



70.146 (1813) Haworth's Pug *Eupithecia haworthiata* 9mm Local. Jun–Aug. Red-brown markings on thorax and abdomen. Chalk and limestone woods, hedges, scrub, gardens. **FP** Flowers of Traveller's-joy and cultivated Clematis.



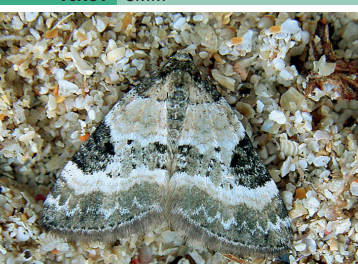
70.134 CMM



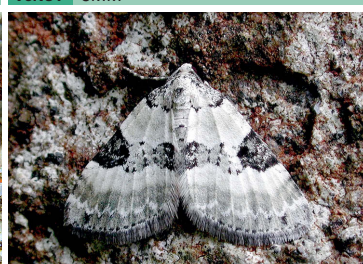
70.134 CMM



70.135 PP



70.136 CMM



70.136 SR



70.135 NV



70.137 CMM



70.137 CMM



70.138 NS



70.139 JEG



70.139 CMM



70.140 SR



70.141 CMM



70.141 CMM



70.140 RL



70.141 CMM



70.141 BAS



70.142 CMM



70.143 CMM



70.144 CMM



70.144 CMM



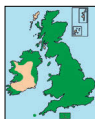
70.145 CMM



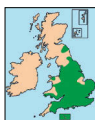
70.146 GB



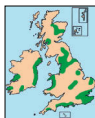
70.146 BAS



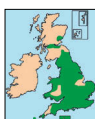
70.147 (1811) **Slender Pug** *Eupithecia tenuiata*
9mm Common. Jun–Jul. Damp woods, scrub, marshes, gardens. **FP** Catkins of Goat, Grey and Eared Willow.



70.148 (1812) **Maple Pug** *Eupithecia inturbata*
9mm Local. Jul–Aug. Mature chalk and limestone woodland. **FP** Flowers of mature Field Maple.



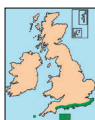
70.149 (1815) **Cloaked Pug** *Eupithecia abietaria*
13mm Local (alien foodplant). Jun–Jul. Resident and also immigrant from central and northern Europe. Plantations of mature introduced conifers. **FP** In large cones of mature Norway Spruce and other conifers.



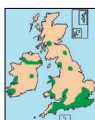
70.150 (1816) **Toadflax Pug** *Eupithecia linariata*
10mm Common. May–Sep. Two overlapping generations. Rough chalk and limestone grassland, old demolition sites, gardens. Similar to Foxglove Pug but smaller and central cross-band dense, almost black. **FP** In seeds of Common Toadflax or garden Snapdragon.



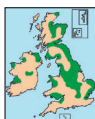
70.151 (1817) **Foxglove Pug** *Eupithecia pulchellata* 12mm Common. May–Jun. Similar to Toadflax Pug but slightly larger and central cross-band with white, so looks grey. Anywhere with the foodplant. **FP** In flowers of Foxglove.



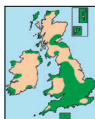
70.152 (1855a) **Channel Islands Pug** *Eupithecia ultimaria* 9mm Local (alien foodplant). Jun–Aug. On coasts with Tamarisk. **FP** Tamarisk, an introduced coastal plant.



70.153 (1814) **Lead-coloured Pug** *Eupithecia plumbeolata* 10mm Nb. May–Jun. Yellowish grey with many fine lines, no spot. Open woods with exposed ride sides or coppicing, sometimes meadows or dune slacks. **FP** Flowers of Common Cow-wheat, possibly Yellow Rattle.



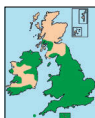
70.154 (1822) **Marsh Pug** *Eupithecia pygmaeata* 9mm Nb. May–Jun. Small and dark. Flies in sun around flowering foodplant, occasionally comes to light. Damp meadows and marshes, coastal dune slacks, waste ground. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Field Mouse-ear, probably other mouse-ears.



70.155 (1823) **Netted Pug** *Eupithecia venosata* 12mm Local. May–Jun. Unmistakable, though ground colour can vary. On chalk and limestone cliffs and rocky coastlines, field margins, tracks made of limestone. **FP** In seed capsules of Bladder or Sea Campion.



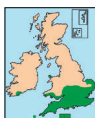
70.156 (1852) **Brindled Pug** *Eupithecia abbreviata* 12mm Common. Mar–May. Abundant in early spring at light. In oak woodland, gardens and hedgerows. **FP** Pedunculate and Sessile Oak, Hawthorn.



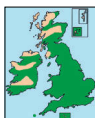
70.157 (1853) **Oak-tree Pug** *Eupithecia dodoneata* 10mm Common. Apr–Jun. Similar to Brindled Pug but smaller, paler and with narrower wings, and flight period slightly later. In mature woods, hedges, scrub. **FP** Berries and leaves of Hawthorn, leaves of Pedunculate Oak.



70.158 (1854) **Juniper Pug** *Eupithecia pusillata* 10mm Common. Jun–Sep. Variable, but white mark just beyond central black dot helps ID. On moors, chalk downs, parks, gardens. **FP** Common Juniper and cultivated varieties.



70.159 (1855) **Cypress Pug** *Eupithecia phoeniceata* 11mm Local (alien foodplant). Aug–Sep. Recent colonist, now spreading. In gardens, parks and plantations. **FP** On Monterey, Lawson and Leyland Cypress.



70.160 (1835) **White-spotted Pug** *Eupithecia tripunctaria* 11mm Local. May–Jun, Aug. White spots around wing edges, small white mark on thorax and tiny white mark either side of abdomen. In woods, hedges, verges, open rough grassland. **FP** First generation on flowers of Elder, second on seeds of Common Ragwort, Goldenrod, Wild Angelica, Hogweed, Wild Parsnip, Wild Carrot.



70.147 NV



70.148 GB



70.148 SAR



70.149 PP



70.150 CMM



70.151 BenS



70.152 SD



70.152 SD



70.151 Aberrant CMM



70.153 DT



70.154 BenS



70.155 CMM



70.156 NS



70.156 CMM



70.155 HMB



70.157 GB



70.157 NS



70.158 NS



70.159 SAR



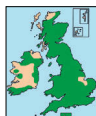
70.160 GB



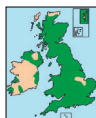
70.158 NV



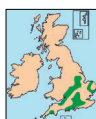
70.161 (1851) **Golden-rod Pug** *Eupithecia virgaureata* 11mm Local. May–Jun, Aug. Chequered veins, large dark central spot and pale mark on thorax aid ID. Verges, open woods, waste ground. **FP** First generation possibly on Hawthorn, second on Goldenrod or ragworts.



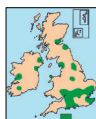
70.162 (1857) **Dwarf Pug** *Eupithecia tantillaria* 10mm Common. May–Jun. Not particularly small for a pug, despite the name. Easily found in plantations, parks and gardens with introduced conifers. **FP** Spruces, firs and cedars.



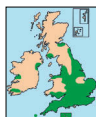
70.163 (1856) **Larch Pug** *Eupithecia lariciata* 11mm Common. May–Jul. White spot on thorax, grey cross-lines, dark central spot. Larch plantations in parks and gardens. **FP** Larches.



70.164 (1824) **Fletcher's Pug or Pauper Pug** *Eupithecia egenaria* 12mm RDB3. May–Jun. Large grey pug with elongated central spot. Ancient woodland with Small-leaved Lime, parks, urban roadsides. **FP** Lime flowers.



70.165 (1845) **Pimpinel Pug** *Eupithecia pimpinellata* 12mm Local. Jun–Jul. Mainly on calcareous grassland, downs, limestone quarries, verges. **FP** Seed capsules of Burnet-saxifrage.



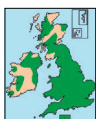
70.166 (1842) **Plain Pug** *Eupithecia simpliciatata* 12mm Local. Jun–Aug. Mainly coastal on saltmarshes, estuaries and tidal riverbanks, as well as disturbed urban sites. **FP** Seed-heads of goosefoots and oraches.



70.167 (1842a) **Goosefoot Pug** *Eupithecia sinuosaria* 11mm Vagrant/Accidental. Jun–Aug. Scarce European immigrant. Only three records, last in 2005. Likes disturbed open ground. **FP** Goosefoots and oraches.



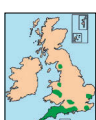
70.168 (1846) **Narrow-winged Pug** *Eupithecia nanata* 11mm Common. Apr–Sep. Narrow, straight-edged wings often slightly swept back at rest. On heaths and moors. **FP** Heather flowers.



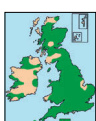
70.169 (1848) **Angle-barred Pug** *Eupithecia innotata* 11mm Common. May–Jun, Aug. Formerly with two other common names, **Ash Pug** and **Tamarisk Pug**, depending on foodplant, now described as one species. Woods, hedges, parks, sand dunes, gardens, coastal sites. **FP** Ash, Tamarisk, Sea Buckthorn, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder.



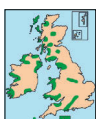
70.1698 (–) **Rusty-shouldered Pug** *Eupithecia breviculata* 11mm. Migrant. First recorded on Portland, Dorset, on 6 Aug 2020. From southern Europe. **FP** Umbellifers.



70.170 (1818) **Marbled Pug** *Eupithecia irriguata* 10mm Nb. Apr–May. Mature oak woods and hedges. **FP** Pedunculate Oak.



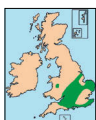
70.171 (1844) **Ochreous Pug** *Eupithecia indigata* 9mm Common. Apr–May. Rests with wings swept back. Pine plantations, especially with Scots Pine, gardens. **FP** Scots Pine, occasionally other conifers.



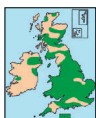
70.172 (1843) **Thyme Pug** *Eupithecia distinctaria* 9mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Small grey pug with bold, elongate central mark. Steep, hot, rocky limestone coastal cliffs with Wild Thyme, and partly vegetated dunes. **FP** Wild Thyme flowers.



70.173 (1825) **Lime-speck Pug** *Eupithecia centaureata* 11mm Common. Apr–Oct. At least two generations. Open habitats, coastal grassland, dunes, roadsides, scrub, saltmarsh, gardens. **FP** Flowers of many herbaceous plants.



70.174 (1820) **Pinion-spotted Pug** *Eupithecia insigniata* 11mm Nb. Apr–May. Possibly flies for only about a fortnight after Apple blossom is over. Occasionally in gardens and orchards, but mainly in hedgerows along ancient open lanes. Comes sparingly to light late at night. **FP** Hawthorn, perhaps Apple.



70.175 (1826) **Triple-spotted Pug** *Eupithecia trisignaria* 11mm Local. Jun–Jul. One central and two costal spots, forming a group of three, give this pug its name. In damp woods, roadsides, marshy fields. **FP** Ripening seeds of Wild Angelica and Hogweed.



70.161 HMB



70.161 CMM



70.162 CMM



70.162 GB



70.163 CMM



70.164 PGC



70.165 NS



70.166 CMM



70.167 SB



70.168 CMM



70.168 CMM



70.169 f. *unicolor* BS



70.1698 FG



70.170 NS



70.169 CMM



70.171 CMM



70.172 CMM



70.173 CMM



70.174 DF



70.175 BenS



70.175 f. *angelicata* NS



70.176 (1827) Freyer's Pug *Eupithecia intricata* 12mm Common. May–Jun. Scottish examples are known as **Edinburgh Pug**. There is a rare ssp., **Mere's Pug** *E. i. hibernica*, on limestone pavement in the Burren, Ireland. Gardens, parks, moorland, coasts. **FP** Common Juniper and cultivated varieties.



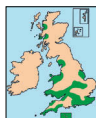
70.177 (1828) Satyr Pug *Eupithecia satyrata* 11mm Common. May–Jun. Most common in moorland and upland grassland, where it can be abundant in late-afternoon sunshine. Ssp. *curzoni* occurs in Shetland and is slightly smaller with bold cross-lines. Scarce in lowland habitats of chalk downs, open woods, heaths. **FP** Flowers of heathers, ragworts, knapweeds, Devil's-bit Scabious, etc.



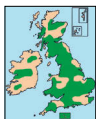
70.178 (1847) Scarce Pug *Eupithecia extensaria* 12mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Large and unmistakable. In very restricted habitat of edges of saltmarsh and sea banks around the Wash. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Sea Wormwood.



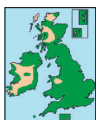
70.179 (1830) Wormwood Pug *Eupithecia absinthiata* 12mm Common. Jun–Jul. There is also a form called Ling Pug. Genitalia are identical but larvae that have fed on Heather produce smaller, greyer adults. Occurs virtually anywhere, including urban gardens, marshes, coasts, grassland, woods, heaths and moorland. **FP** Flowers of many composites, including Mugwort, Yarrow, ragworts, Sea Aster and Michaelmas Daisy, and Heather for Ling Pug.



70.180 (1833) Bleached Pug *Eupithecia expallidata* 13mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Large, plain pale pug. Clearings and tracksides in open woodland. **FP** Goldenrod flowers.



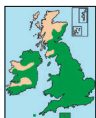
70.181 (1821) Valerian Pug *Eupithecia valerianata* 9mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Small and weakly marked. Usually in damp marsh, fens and damp woods, but also limestone quarries. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Common Valerian.



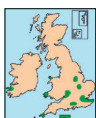
70.182 (1832) Currant Pug *Eupithecia assimolata* 11mm Common. May–Jun, Aug. Similar to Wormwood Pug but slightly smaller and more richly marked. Frequent in gardens, also woods and hedges. **FP** Blackcurrant, Redcurrant, also Wild Hop.



70.183 (1834) Common Pug *Eupithecia vulgata* 11mm Common. May–Jul. Very common. Variable markings but always has a series of black dashes along side of abdomen. Most habitats, including urban gardens, hedgerows, scrub, fens, heaths, etc. **FP** Leaves of Hawthorn, sallows, Bramble, ragworts, Yarrow, etc.



70.184 (1819) Mottled Pug *Eupithecia exiguata* 12mm Common. May–Jun. In suburban gardens, woodland, scrub, hedges. **FP** Hawthorns, Blackthorn, Dogwood, Barberry, Rowan.



70.185 (1836) Campanula Pug *Eupithecia denotata* 12mm Na. Jul. Plain and pale or dark brown. The greyer **Jasione Pug** form *jasioneata* has a different foodplant, Sheep's-bit (*Jasione montana*), hence its name. Campanula Pug inhabits chalk woodland edges, scrubby grassland, hedges. *Jasione Pug* is a coastal moth with a western distribution. **FP** In seed capsules of Nettle-leaved Bellflower or Giant Bellflower. *Jasione Pug* feeds on seeds of Sheep's-bit.



70.176 Scotland NGJR



70.176 GB



70.176 ssp. *hibernica* DAG



70.177 JEG



70.177 NS



70.177 f. *callunaria* NGJR



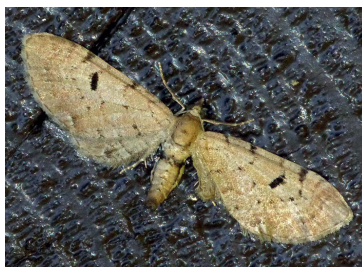
70.178 NS



70.179 f. Ling Pug NS



70.179 GB



70.180 SR



70.181 CMM



70.181 TS



70.182 BenS



70.183 BenS



70.183 CMM



70.184 CMM



70.183 CMM



70.183 f. unicolor CMM



70.185 DF



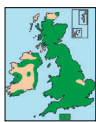
70.185 OW



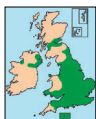
70.185 f. jasioncata PeB



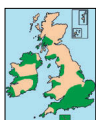
70.186 (1841) **Yarrow Pug** *Eupithecia millefoliata* 12mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Coastal dunes and shingle beaches, verges, rough grassland. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Yarrow.



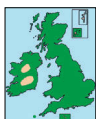
70.187 (1838) **Tawny Speckled Pug** *Eupithecia icterata* 12mm Common. Jul–Aug. Most common form is *subfulvata*, which is unmistakable. Form *cognata* is mostly northern and western. A variety of habitats, including suburban gardens, hedges, verges, grassland, marsh, open woods, coasts. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Yarrow and Sneezewort, Southernwood in gardens.



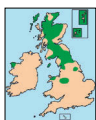
70.188 (1839) **Bordered Pug** *Eupithecia succenturiata* 12mm Common. Jul–Aug. Rough and disturbed ground, verges, gardens. **FP** Mugwort, Wormwood, Yarrow, Southernwood.



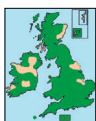
70.189 (1840) **Shaded Pug** *Eupithecia subumbrata* 11mm Local. Jun–Jul. Whitish look, costa very straight, tiny central spot. On chalk downs, limestone cliffs, verges, brecks, saltmarshes, open woods. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Flowers of various herbaceous plants, including St John's-wort, ragworts, Wild Marjoram, etc.



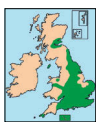
70.190 (1837) **Grey Pug** *Eupithecia subfuscata* 11mm Common. May–Jun. Common and widespread, including the melanic form, but easily mistaken for other pugs. In gardens, hedges, heaths, downs, coasts, woodland, uplands, scrub. **FP** Many herbaceous and woody plants, including Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Barberry, salallows, ragworts, knapweeds, Mugwort, Yarrow.



70.191 (1866) **Manchester Treble-bar** *Carsia sororata* 13mm Nb. Jul–Sep. On open, damp heaths, moors and raised bogs. Active on warm days, at dusk, comes to flowers and light. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Bilberry, Cowberry and Cranberry.



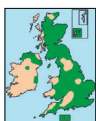
70.192 (1867) **Treble-bar** *Aplocera plagiata* 21mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Single-brooded in the north Jun–Sep. Larger than similar Lesser Treble-bar, and basal cross-line angle is rounded. Likes hot, dry, well-drained places like coastal cliffs, as well as heaths, moors, grassland, open woods, gardens. **FP** St John's-wort.



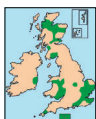
70.193 (1868) **Lesser Treble-bar** *Aplocera efformata* 18mm Common. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Smaller than similar Treble Bar, and with basal cross-line acute and pointed. Can occur very rarely without central cross-bar. Various habitats, including calcareous grassland, woodland rides, dunes, cliffs, gardens. **FP** St John's-wort.



70.194 (1869) **Purple Treble-bar** *Aplocera praeformata* 24mm Vagrant/Accidental. Jun–Oct. Two British records only, in 1919 and 1946. Widespread in Europe in warm, dry areas. **FP** St John's-wort.



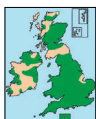
70.195 (1864) **Streak** *Chesias legatella* 18mm Common. Sep–Nov. Heaths, moors, open woods, hedges, embankments, gardens. **FP** Broom, also Tree Lupin and possibly other related foodplants.



70.196 (1865) **Broom-tip** *Chesias rufata* 15mm Nb. Apr–Jul. On heaths, brecks, scrub and moorland, in mature stands of Broom. **FP** Broom.



70.197 (1871) **Grey Carpet** *Lithostege griseata* 15mm RDB3. May–Jul. Brecks and field margins on disturbed sandy ground. Flies around foodplant at dusk and comes to light. **FP** Flixweed, in the seed pods.



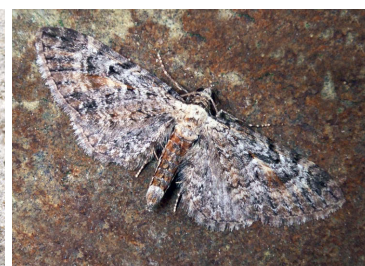
70.198 (1879) **Seraphim** *Lobophora halterata* 14mm Local. May–Jun. Larger than Small Seraphim, variable and with grey cross-band towards base of forewing but central band weak. Broadleaved woods and poplar plantations. **FP** Aspen, Black Poplar, occasionally other poplars.



70.186 BAS



70.187 f. *subfulvata* BAS



70.187 f. *cognata* RL



70.188 CMM



70.188 f. *obscurata* NS



70.189 NV



70.190 GB



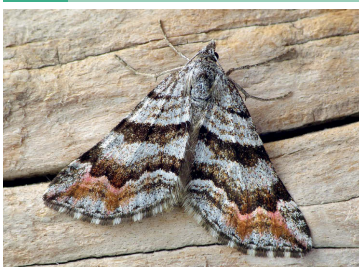
70.190 f. *obscurissima* BAS



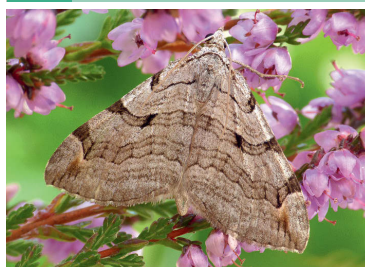
70.189 NV



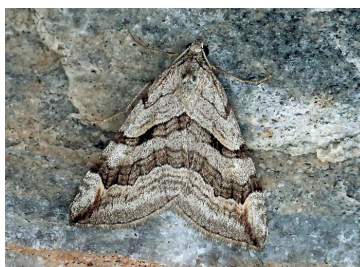
70.190 NV



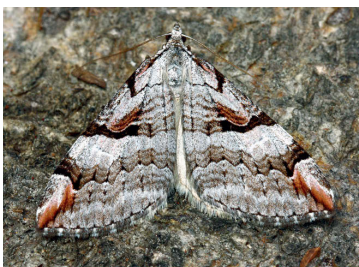
70.191 PGC



70.192 CMM



70.193 NV



70.194 CMM



70.195 GB



70.196 PGC



70.196 NV



70.197 GB



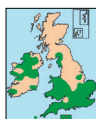
70.198 CMM



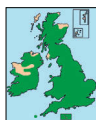
70.198 NV



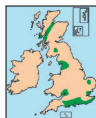
70.198 BAS



70.199 (1882) **Small Seraphim** *Pterapherapteryx sexalata* 10mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Smaller than Seraphim, with broad central cross-band. Damp woods, scrub, marshy areas. **FP** Sallows and White Willow.



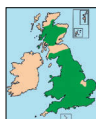
70.200 (1883) **Yellow-barred Brindle** *Acasis viretata* 12mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. In woods, hedges, parks, gardens. **FP** Flowers of Wild Privet, Dogwood, Hawthorn, Guelder-rose, Holly, Ivy.



70.201 (1880) **Barred Tooth-striped** *Trichopteryx polycommata* 16mm Na. Mar–Apr. Flight period slightly later in northern Britain. Can be found resting on foodplant after dark, comes to light. Scrub, open chalk downs, hedges, wood margins. **FP** Wild Privet, Ash.



70.202 (1881) **Early Tooth-striped** *Trichopteryx carpinata* 16mm Common. Mar–May. Generally grey, sometimes with a pale green tint. In woodland, scrubby heaths, marshy areas. **FP** Sallows, birches, Alder, Honeysuckle.



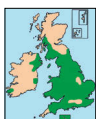
70.203 (1661) **Orange Underwing** *Archiearis parthenias* 18mm Local. Mar–Apr. Male has finely serrated antennae. Flies fast in bright spring sunshine among birches on heaths and in scrub. **FP** Birches.



70.204 (1662) **Light Orange Underwing** *Boudinotiana notha* 16mm Nb. Mar–Apr. Male has feathered antennae. Flies fast in bright spring sunshine among mature Aspen in open woods. **FP** Aspen.



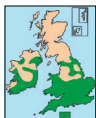
70.205 (1884) **Maggie Moth** *Abraxas grossulariata* 20mm Common. Jun–Aug. Unmistakable, but prone to occasional aberrations. Can be abundant by day among Heather in Scotland and Outer Hebrides. Also inhabits gardens, woods and hedges. **FP** Heather in the north, but also Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel, currants, Gooseberry, Spindle, Bramble.



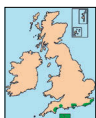
70.206 (1885) **Clouded Magpie** *Abraxas sylvata* 20mm Local. May–Aug. In woodland, parks and scrub. **FP** Elms.



70.207 (1887) **Clouded Border** *Lomaspilis marginata* 13mm Common. May–Aug. Striking, with variable markings. In woods, wetlands, heaths, poplar plantations. **FP** Poplars, willows, Aspen.



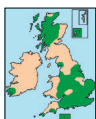
70.208 (1888) **Scorched Carpet** *Ligdia adustata* 13mm Local. Apr–Sep. Two overlapping generations. Woods, scrub, hedgerows, gardens, often in chalk and limestone areas. **FP** Spindle.



70.209 (1888b) **Ringed Border** *Stegania cararia* 11mm Migrant. Jun–Jul. Rare immigrant from central Europe, first recorded in 2009. Now resident in Kent in mature mixed woodland. **FP** Aspen and Alder.



70.210 (1888a) **Dorset Cream Wave** *Stegania trimaculata* 12mm Migrant. Apr–Aug. Rare immigrant from Europe. First recorded in Dorset in 1978, with just a couple or sightings since. **FP** Poplars.



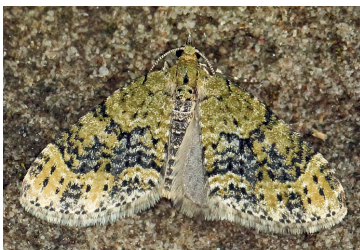
70.211 (1889) **Peacock Moth** *Macaria notata* 15mm Local. May–Aug. Two generations in the south. Similar to Sharp-angled Peacock but slightly larger, more sandy coloured, central 'paw' mark larger, outer edge concavity dark-edged, and hindwing edge lined rather than dotted. In open birch woods and heaths. **FP** Birches.



70.199 CMM



70.200 CMM



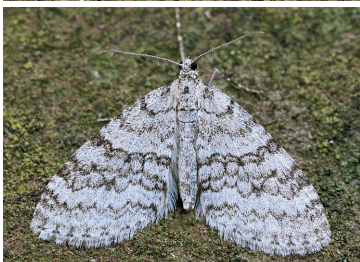
70.200 NV



70.201 NV



70.202 GB



70.202 NV



70.202 CMM



70.203 ♂ CMM



70.203 ♀ CMM



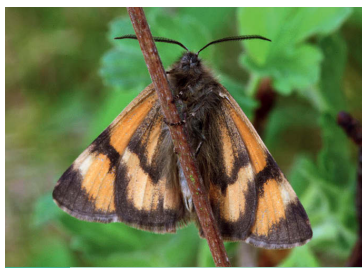
70.204 ♂ GB



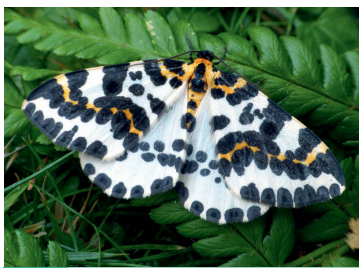
70.204 ♀ GB



70.203 Underside CMM



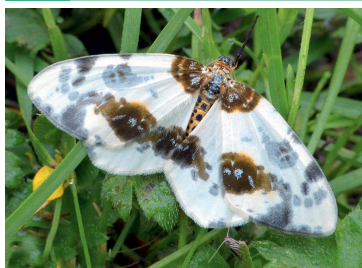
70.204 Underside GB



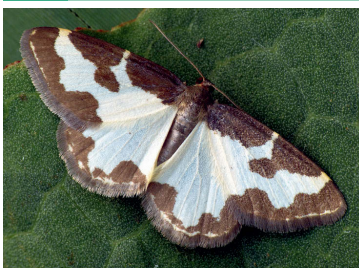
70.205 CMM



70.205 Aberrant BAS



70.206 CMM



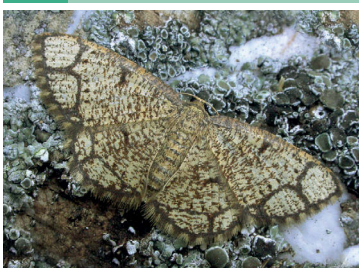
70.207 CMM



70.207 CMM



70.208 DBS



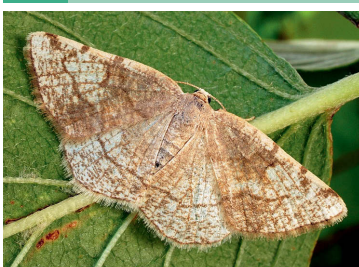
70.209 NS



70.207 GB



70.210 NS



70.210 FG



70.211 NS



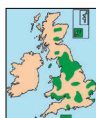
70.212 (1890) Sharp-angled Peacock *Macaria alternata* 14mm Local. May–Aug. Similar to Peacock Moth but slightly smaller, greyer and with a grey central band, 'paw print' smaller, solid dark outer concavity, and dotted hindwing border. In open woodland, scrubby heaths, vegetated coastal dunes. **FP** Willows, Blackthorn, Common Alder, Sea Buckthorn.



70.213 (1891) Dusky Peacock *Macaria signaria* 13mm Migrant. May–Jul. Previously an immigrant, now established in Kent in coniferous woods and plantations. **FP** Needles of Scots Pine, Norway Spruce and other conifers.



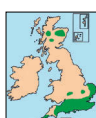
70.214 (1893) Tawny-barred Angle *Macaria liturata* 16mm Common. May–Sep. Two generations in south, only one in north. Form *nigrofulvata* occurs regularly. In conifer plantations, native or exotic, including urban gardens. **FP** Scots Pine, Norway Spruce and ornamental conifers.



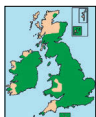
70.215 (1897) V-Moth *Macaria wauaria* 15mm Local. Jul–Aug. Declining. Mostly found in gardens and allotments where currant and Gooseberry bushes are grown. **FP** Currants and Gooseberry.



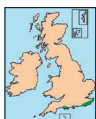
70.216 (1895) Netted Mountain Moth *Macaria carbonaria* 11mm RDB3. Apr–Jun. Mountains and moorland of Scottish Highlands. **FP** Young shoots of Bearberry.



70.217 (1896) Rannoch Looper *Macaria brunneata* 12mm Na. Jun–Jul. Resident in Scotland, where it can be locally numerous. Immigrant elsewhere, sometimes in quantity. In old pine woodlands or birch regeneration with plenty of mature Bilberry. **FP** Bilberry.



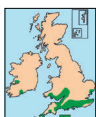
70.218 (1894) Latticed Heath *Chiasmia clathrata* 13mm Common. May–Sep. Often rests with wings partly raised. Occasional aberrations occur. Open ground, dunes, heaths, gardens. **FP** Clovers, trefoils and Lucerne.



70.219 (1894a) Tamarisk Peacock *Chiasmia aestimaria* 13mm Migrant. Aug–Sep. Scarce immigrant and potential colonist. **FP** Tamarisk, an introduced coastal plant.



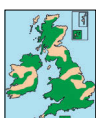
70.220 (1899) Frosted Yellow *Isturgia limbaria* 14mm Extinct. May–Aug. Rests with wings raised. Last seen in Essex in 1914; presumed extinct. Warm, well-drained places with mature Broom. **FP** Broom.



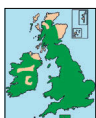
70.221 (1901) Little Thorn *Cepphis advenaria* 15mm Nb. May–Jun. Rests with wings raised. In open woods, scrub, usually with Bilberry. **FP** Bilberry, but also occurs where this is absent so must have alternative foodplants.



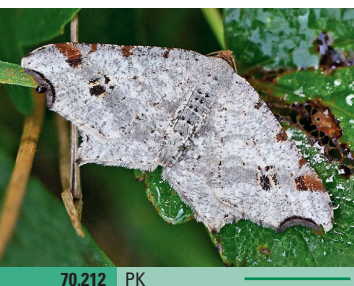
70.222 (1902) Brown Silver-line *Petrophora chlorosata* 17mm Common. Apr–Jun. Found wherever the foodplant occurs, can be abundant. **FP** Bracken.



70.223 (1903) Barred Umber *Plagodis pulveraria* ♂ 20mm, ♀ 18mm Local. May–Jun. Male has feathered antennae. Usually in ancient broadleaved woodland, but also on limestone pavement, on Hazel growing in the cracks. **FP** Hazel, birches, willows, Hawthorn.



70.224 (1904) Scorched Wing *Plagodis dolabraria* 17mm Local. May–Jul. Male rests with abdomen raised. Mature woodland, parks and gardens. **FP** Oaks, birches, willows, occasionally Beech or Sweet Chestnut.



70.212 PK



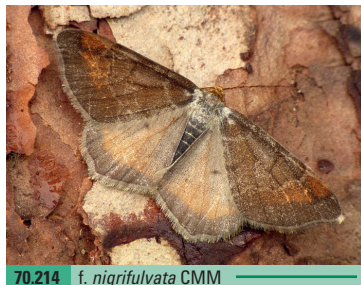
70.214 CMM



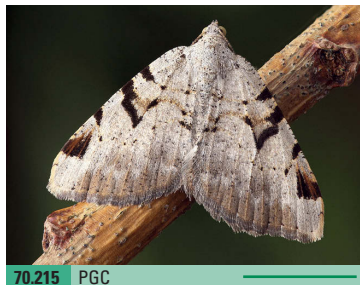
70.218 SR



70.217 CMM



70.214 f. nigrofulvata CMM



70.223 PGC



70.216 NS



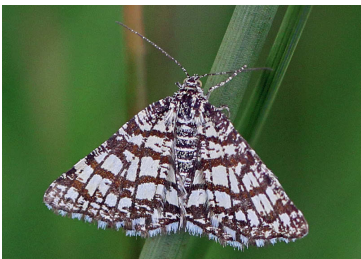
70.217 ♂ NGJR



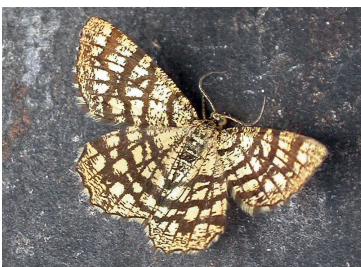
70.217 ♀ CMM



70.218 NS



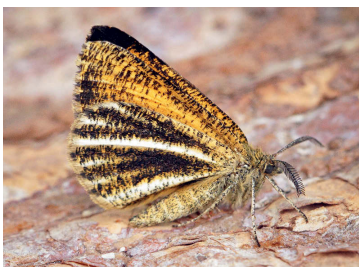
70.218 NV



70.218 PK



70.219 SAR



70.220 BAS



70.221 ♂ CMM



70.222 CMM



70.221 ♀ CMM



70.221 ♂ GB



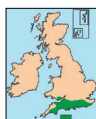
70.223 ♂ CMM



70.223 ♀ PGC



70.224 ♂ CMM



70.225 (1905) Horse Chestnut *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria* 15mm Nb. Mar–May, Jul–Aug. Lowland heaths. **FP** Heather and Cross-leaved Heath.



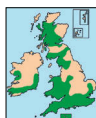
70.226 (1906) Brimstone Moth *Opisthagraptis luteolata* 17mm Common. Apr–Oct. Several generations. Hedgerows, scrub, gardens almost anywhere. **FP** Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Plum, Rowan.



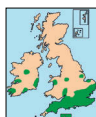
70.227 (1907) Bordered Beauty *Epione repandaria* 15mm Common. Jul–Sep. Damp woods, fens, marsh, scrub, hedges, gardens. **FP** Sallows, Grey Willow, Alder, Hazel, Black Poplar.



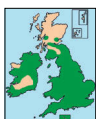
70.228 (1908) Dark Bordered Beauty *Epione vespertaria* 13mm RDB3. Jul–Aug. Sexually dimorphic (see images). Only three British sites, among Aspen seedlings up to 50cm tall in Scotland, and on Creeping Willow in Yorkshire and Northumberland. **FP** Aspen or Creeping Willow.



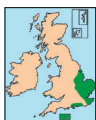
70.229 (1909) Speckled Yellow *Pseudopanthera macularia* 14mm Common. May–Jun. Flies in sunshine in open woods, scrub and heaths. **FP** Wood Sage.



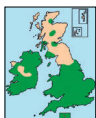
70.230 (1924) Orange Moth *Angerona prunaria* ♂ 21mm, ♀ 26mm Local. Jun–Jul. Female larger and paler than male. There are two main forms, although *corylaria* is usually less frequent. Old broadleaved woodland, especially on clay, but also wooded heath, scrub and ancient hedges. Male flies at dusk, both sexes come to light. **FP** Many woody broadleaved plants and shrubs, including heathers, Traveller's-joy, Broom, Blackthorn. Larva overwinters disguised as a twig.



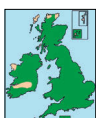
70.231 (1910) Lilac Beauty *Apeira syringaria* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 21mm Local. Jun–Jul. Female larger and paler than male. Broadleaved woods, gardens, scrub. **FP** Honeysuckle, Ash, Wild Privet.



70.232 (1911) Large Thorn *Ennomos autumnaria* ♂ 20mm, 25mm Nb. Aug–Sep. Larger than other thorns, wings raised and held partly open like most other thorns. In broadleaved woods, scrub, gardens. **FP** Various trees, including birches, oaks, Sycamore, Hazel, Hawthorn, poplars.



70.233 (1912) August Thorn *Ennomos quercinaria* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 23mm Local. Jul–Sep. Flies at same time as September Thorn despite common names. Wings held more open than other thorns. In woods, parks, gardens, hedges, downs. **FP** Oaks, limes, elms, etc.



70.234 (1913) Canary-shouldered Thorn *Ennomos alniaria* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 20mm Common. Jul–Oct. Bright yellow thorax is unmistakable. Sexes similar but female (rarely seen) larger, with plain antennae. In woods, parks, gardens, scrub. **FP** Birches, Alder, limes, elms.



70.235 (1914) Dusky Thorn *Ennomos fuscantaria* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 21mm Common. Jul–Oct. Dark shading between outer cross-line and outer edge of wing. Wherever Ash occurs, including woods, hedges, gardens. **FP** Ash, possibly Wild Privet.



70.236 (1915) September Thorn *Ennomos erosaria* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 21mm Common. Jul–Oct. Plain and paler than August or Canary-shouldered Thorn, and without central dot. Outer cross-line barely kinked. Well distributed in woods, parks, gardens in south, local in north. **FP** Oaks, birches, Beech, limes.



70.225 CMM



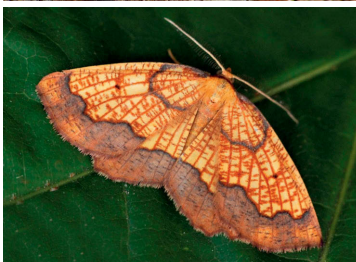
70.226 CMM



70.227 CMM



70.228 CMM



70.229 ♂ IS



70.230 ♀ CMM



70.229 NS



70.230 ♂ PGC



70.230 ♀ BAS



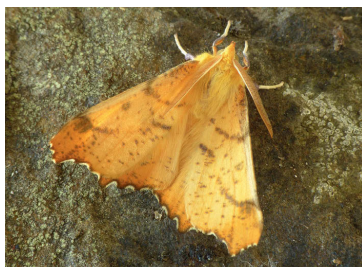
70.231 ♂ CMM



70.231 ♀ BAS



70.230 ♂ f. *corylaria* NS



70.232 ♂ CMM



70.232 ♀ CMM



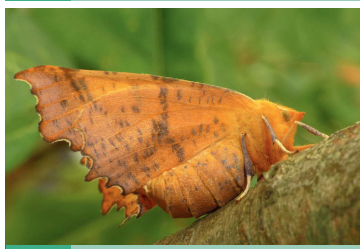
70.232 ♂ underside CMM



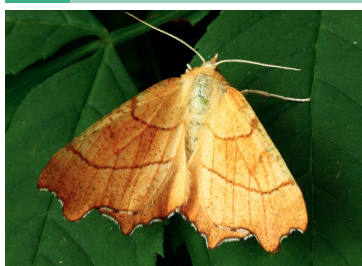
70.233 ♂ CMM



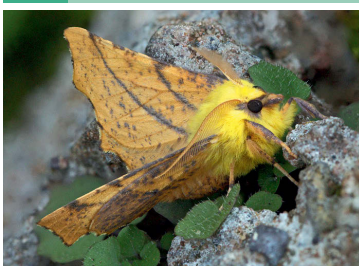
70.233 ♂ CMM



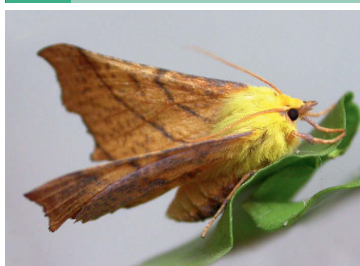
70.232 ♀ underside CMM



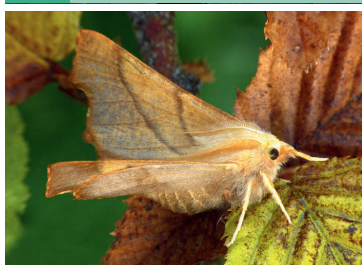
70.233 ♀ CMM



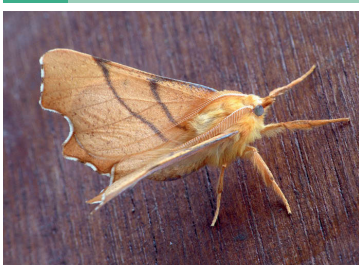
70.234 ♂ NV



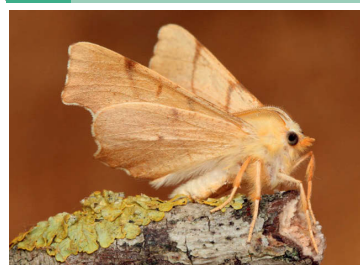
70.234 ♀ BenS



70.235 ♂ CMM



70.236 ♂ CMM



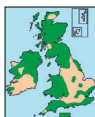
70.236 ♂ RPW



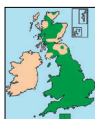
70.2365 (1916) Clouded August Thorn *Ennomos quercaria* 16mm Doubtful. Two unconfirmed reports, last reported in Essex in 1992. Looks like a small, dull September Thorn. European. **FP** Oaks.



70.237 (1917) Early Thorn *Selenia dentaria* Spring generation 21mm, summer 16mm Common. Mar–May, Jul–Sep. The only thorn to hold its wings upright and closed together. In woods, parks, gardens, scrub, hedges. **FP** Woody broadleaved plants and shrubs such as Blackthorn, Hawthorn, birches, Alder, Hazel, Honeysuckle, Bog Myrtle.



70.238 (1918) Lunar Thorn *Selenia lunularia* Spring generation 21mm, summer 16mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Similar resting posture to Purple Thorn, with slightly curled wings forming a bowl shape. Deep moon-shaped scallops on outer edge of hindwing and no black dot on upperside of hindwing beyond silver crescent. Second generation in southern England only. In open wood and scrub. **FP** Oak, Ash, birches, elms, Dog-rose, etc.



70.239 (1919) Purple Thorn *Selenia tetralunaria* Spring generation 21mm, summer 17mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Spring brood larger and darker, summer with pale mauve. Similar resting posture to Lunar Thorn, with a dark dot on hindwing upper surface. In woods and gardens, often in gardens. **FP** Broadleaved trees such as oaks, Hawthorn, Alder, birches, etc.



70.240 (1920) Scalloped Hazel *Odontopera bidentata* 22mm Common. May–Jun. Triangular shape at rest. Usually grey or light brown, occasional dark forms. Woods, scrub, hedgerows, conifer plantations, gardens. **FP** A wide range of trees and shrubs.



70.241 (1921) Scalloped Oak *Crocallis elinguaris* 20mm Common. Jul–Aug. Usually pale, but occasional dark forms. Similar triangular shape to Scalloped Hazel but later flight period. In woods, parks and gardens, including urban areas. **FP** Many broadleaved woody trees, plants and shrubs.



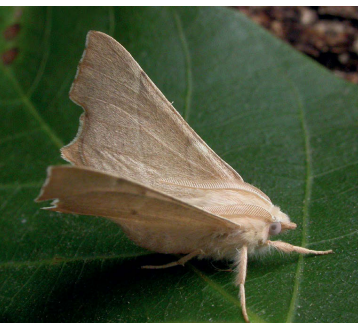
70.242 (1921a) Dusky Scalloped Oak *Crocallis dardoinaria* 21mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Resident on Channel Islands, scarce immigrant otherwise. **FP** Gorse, Broom, Common Juniper.



70.243 (1922) Swallow-tailed Moth *Ourapteryx sambucaria* 28mm Common. Jun–Aug. Occasional partial second generation. Unmistakable. Woods, scrub, hedges, parks and gardens, including urban areas. **FP** Many broadleaved woody trees, plants and shrubs, including Ivy, Elder, Horse Chestnut.



70.244 (1923) Feathered Thorn *Colotois pennaria* ♂ 20mm, ♀ 24mm Common. Sep–Dec. Most common in broadleaved woodland but occurs almost anywhere with trees. **FP** A wide range of trees.



70.2365 NS



70.237 ♂ spring CMM



70.237 ♀ spring CMM



70.238 NV



70.238 NV



70.237 ♀ summer CMM



70.239 Spring CMM



70.239 Spring CMM



70.239 Summer NS



70.240 CMM



70.240 CMM



70.240 f. *nigra* CMM



70.241 CMM



70.241 f. *fusca* DF



70.242 DAG



70.243 CMM



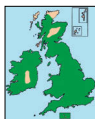
70.244 ♂ CMM



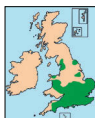
70.244 ♀ CMM



70.244 ♂ (left) and
♀ (right) CMM



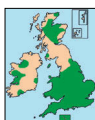
70.245 (1663) March Moth *Alsoophila aescularia* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 9mm body Common. Jan–Apr. Female completely wingless. Woodland, parks, hedges, gardens. Female can be seen on trunks, male comes to light. **FP** A wide range of trees and shrubs.



70.246 (1925) Small Brindled Beauty *Apocheima hispidaria* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 12mm body Local. Feb–Mar. Female wingless. Male has very hairy thorax. Found in old oak woods early in the year. **FP** Pedunculate Oak, probably Sessile Oak.



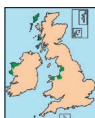
70.247 (1926) Pale Brindled Beauty *Phigalia pilosaria* ♂ 21mm, ♀ 12mm body Common. Jan–Mar. Female wingless. Broadleaved woods, scrub, hedges and gardens, including urban areas. Female can be found low on trunks at dawn, males come to light. **FP** Many broadleaved trees and shrubs.



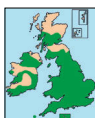
70.248 (1927) Brindled Beauty *Lycia hirtaria* 22mm Common. Mar–May. Female has wings. Rare melanistic form found in London area. In woods, parks and gardens, including urban areas. **FP** Many broadleaved trees and shrubs, including Evergreen Oak.



70.249 (1929) Rannoch Brindled Beauty *Lycia lapponaria* ♂ 16mm, ♀ 10mm body Na. Mar–May. Both sexes have orange dots down back of abdomen. On boggy acid moors and dry heaths. Both sexes may be found by day resting on posts, rocks and plants. **FP** Bog Myrtle, Bilberry, Eared Willow and heathers.



70.250 (1928) Belted Beauty *Lycia zonaria* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 9mm body Na. Mar–May. Sandy coastal habitats, including machair in Outer Hebrides and western Ireland. Both sexes may be found by day resting on posts and plants. Male comes to light. **FP** Common Bird's-foot Trefoil and Kidney Vetch, also clovers, Creeping Willow, Burnet Rose and Yellow Iris.



70.251 (1930) Oak Beauty *Biston strataria* 25mm Common. Feb–Apr. Mostly in mature oak woods but also scrub and gardens. **FP** Broadleaved trees and shrubs.



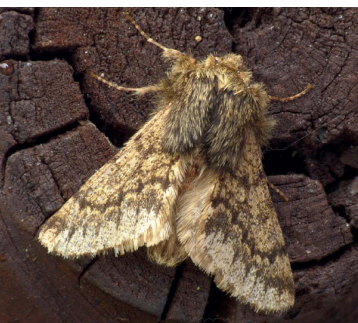
70.245 ♂ CMM



70.245 ♂ CMM



70.245 ♀ NS



70.246 ♂ CMM



70.246 ♂ CMM



70.246 ♀ NS



70.247 ♂ CMM



70.247 ♂ f. *monacharia* CMM



70.247 ♀ GB



70.248 ♂ CMM



70.248 ♀ CMM



70.249 ♂ DAG



70.249 ♀ RPW



70.249 ♂ NV



70.250 Machair in Outer Hebrides, Scotland CMM



70.250 ♂ BenS



70.251 CMM



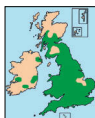
70.251 NS



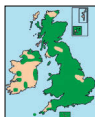
70.250 ♀ BenS



70.252 (1931) Peppered Moth *Biston betularia*
25mm Common. May–Aug. Three main forms;
the black form, once common in sooty urban
areas, is now quite scarce. Woods, parks,
gardens (including urban areas), hedges, scrub.
FP A wide range of trees, shrubs and plants.



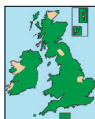
70.253 (1932) Spring Usher *Agriopis
leucophaearia* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 6mm body Common.
Jan–Mar. Males extremely variable, females
flightless with vestigial wings. In mature oak
woods and hedgerows, parks and gardens.
FP Pedunculate and Sessile Oak.



70.254 (1933) Scarce Umber *Agriopis aurantiaria*
♂ 19mm, ♀ 10mm body Common. Oct–Dec.
Mature woodland, scrub, gardens. Wingless
female found on trunks in mornings, male comes
to light. **FP** Many broadleaved trees and shrubs.



70.255 (1934) Dotted Border *Agriopis marginaria*
♂ 19mm, ♀ 8mm body Common. Feb–Apr.
Flightless female has largish variable wings with
dark stripes. Inhabits woods, scrub, hedges,
heaths and gardens. Male comes to light, female
may be found on trunks in the morning. **FP** Many
broadleaved trees and shrubs.



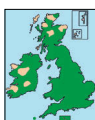
70.256 (1935) Mottled Umber *Erannis defoliaria*
♂ 22mm, ♀ 12mm body Common. Oct–Jan. Males
very variable, even within the same population.
Female distinctive black and white. Inhabits
woods, scrub, hedges, heaths and gardens.
Male comes to light, female may be found on
trunks after dark. **FP** Many broadleaved trees
and shrubs.



70.257 (1936) Waved Umber *Menophra
abruptaria* 20mm Common. Apr–Jun. Dark form
occurs in southern England. Inhabits woods,
scrub, hedges, parks and gardens. **FP** Privets,
Lilac and Jasmine in gardens, possibly Ash in
the wild.



70.2571 (1936a) Brassy Waved Umber
Menophra japygiaria 17mm Migrant.
Mediterranean species: one came to light in
Saltash, Cornwall, in 2009. **FP** Olive, Sumac, etc.



70.258 (1937) Willow Beauty *Peribatodes
rhomboidaria* 20mm Common. May–Oct. Two
generations in the south, Jun–Aug elsewhere.
Generally light grey, central band narrows at
trailing edge. Occasionally blackish grey to
black. Woods, parks, gardens, hedges and
scrub, including urban centres. **FP** A wide range
of broadleaved trees, shrubs and climbers, also
on conifers.



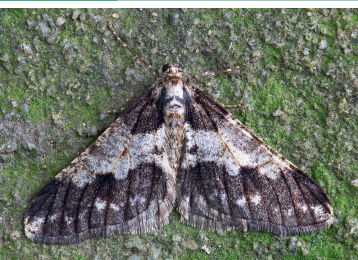
70.252 CMM



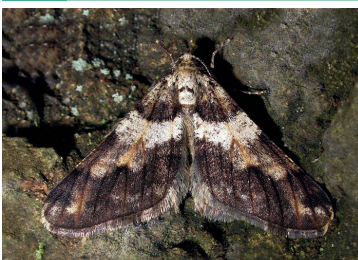
70.252 f. carbonaria SR



70.252 ♂ f. insularia CMM



70.253 ♂ PGC



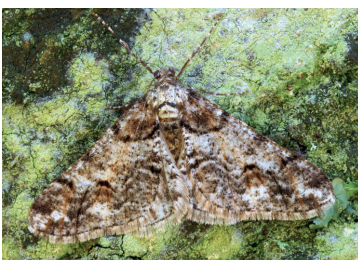
70.253 ♂ NS



70.253 ♂ BAS



70.253 ♂ CMM



70.253 ♂ CMM



70.253 ♀ GB



70.254 ♂ BAS



70.254 ♀ GB



70.255 ♂ CMM



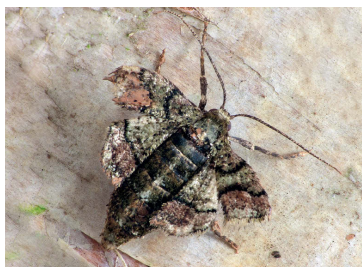
70.255 ♀ JV



70.255 ♀ NGJR



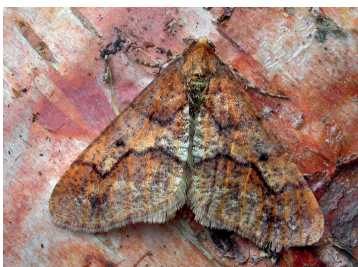
70.255 ♂ f. fuscata NS



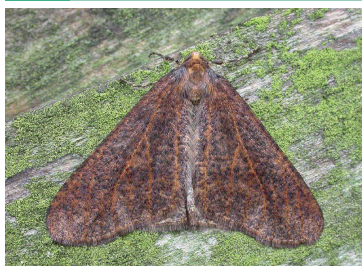
70.255 ♀ PGC



70.256 ♂ BAS



70.256 ♂ PGC



70.256 ♂ PK



70.256 ♂ BAS



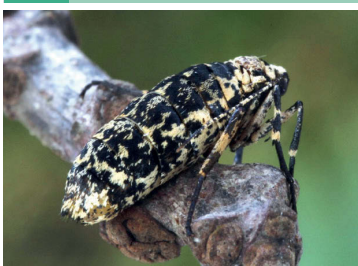
70.256 ♂ CMM



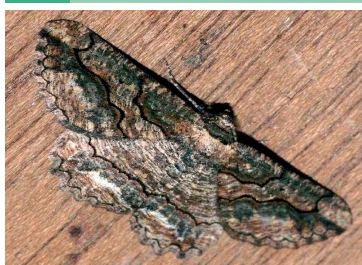
70.257 CMM



70.257 Melanic form NS



70.256 ♀ GB



70.2571 DAG



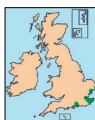
70.258 CMM



70.258 BAS



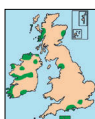
70.259 (1937c) **Olive-tree Beauty** *Peribatodes umbraria* 23mm Migrant. Sep–Oct. Rare immigrant, a single record to light in Jersey in 2006. From southern Europe. **FP** Evergreen Oak.



70.260 (1937a) **Feathered Beauty** *Peribatodes secundaria* 18mm Local (alien foodplant). Jul–Aug. Restricted range but similar to Willow Beauty. In plantations of exotic conifers in the south-east. **FP** Norway Spruce and other conifers.



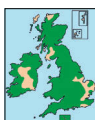
70.261 (1937b) **Lydd Beauty** *Peribatodes ilicaria* 18mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Similar to Willow Beauty and Feathered Beauty but hindwing has strongly curved outer cross-line. In woods, parks and gardens in Europe. **FP** Many trees and shrubs, including Evergreen Oak.



70.262 (1938) **Bordered Grey** *Selidosema brunnearia* ♂ 21mm, ♀ 17mm Na. Jul–Aug. On heathland and moors, acid bogs, calcareous grassland, coastal dunes. Easily disturbed by day, flies at dusk and to light. **FP** Heathers, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, Common Restharrow.



70.263 (1939) **Ringed Carpet** *Cleora cinctaria* 19mm Na. Apr–May. White oval mark ringed with black in centre of forewing is diagnostic. In south on lightly wooded damp lowland heaths. Also Scottish form *bowesi* on moorland. Can be found by day resting on fence posts and trunks. **FP** Birches, Bell Heather, Cross-leaved Heath on lowland heaths, Bog Myrtle in Scotland.



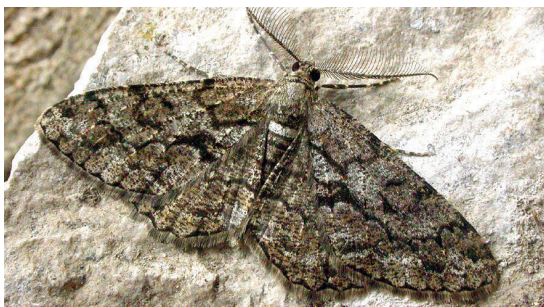
70.264 (1940) **Satin Beauty** *Deileptenia ribeata* 20mm Common. Jun–Aug. Ground colour ranges from sandy to the almost black form found in Surrey. Found in conifer plantations and ancient Yew trees. **FP** Conifers, including Scots Pine and Yew.



70.265 (1941) **Mottled Beauty** *Alcis repandata* 23mm Common. Jun–Aug. Extremely variable but wavy outer cross-line is constant and hindwing edges are scalloped. In almost any habitat but most abundant in dense woodland. **FP** Many woody broadleaved trees, plants, shrubs and conifers. Also some herbaceous plants.



70.259 CMM



70.260 NS



70.261 NS



70.262 ♂ GB



70.262 ♂ RL



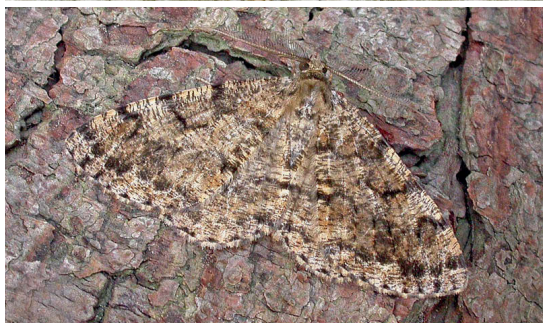
70.262 ♀ DGG



70.263 PGC



70.263 f. *bowesi* RL



70.264 PK



70.264 CMM



70.264 CMM



70.264 BD



70.265 ♂ CMM



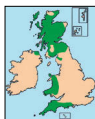
70.265 ♀ CMM



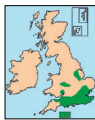
70.265 ♀ CMM



70.265 ♂ f. *conversaria* CMM



70.266 (1942) Dotted Carpet *Alcis jubata* 15mm Local. Jul–Aug. In large ancient humid woodlands and old plantations with lots of lichen growth. **FP** Beard lichens.



70.267 (1943) Great Oak Beauty *Hypomecis roboraria* 30mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Very large. Central cross-lines converge and thicken to a blotch at trailing edge, and forewing underside has two dark bars near tip. In large oak woods with plenty of mature trees. **FP** Pedunculate Oak.



70.268 (1944) Pale Oak Beauty *Hypomecis punctinalis* 24mm Common. May–Jul. Smaller than Great Oak Beauty, central cross-lines do not thicken to a blotch and forewing underside is speckled. In broadleaved woodland, scrub, parks, gardens. **FP** Mainly Pedunculate Oak, also birches, Hawthorn, sallows, Hazel, Crab Apple.

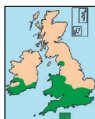


70.269 (1946) Speckled Beauty *Fagivorina arenaria* 16mm Extinct. Jul–Aug. Last seen in the New Forest in 1898. Mature ancient woodland. **FP** Lichens on oaks and Beech.



70.270 (1947) Engrailed *Ectopis crepuscularia* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 21mm Local. Mar–Aug. Two generations, the second smaller, occasionally a third later. Melanic form occurs regularly. In woods, hedges, scrub, parks, gardens. **FP** Many woody trees and shrubs, and a few conifers.

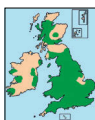
70.271 (1948) Small Engrailed *Ectopis* sp. ♂ 17mm, ♀ 21mm Local. May–Jun. No longer considered a separate species to Engrailed. Distinction previously based mainly on flight period and being single-brooded only. **FP** Many woody trees and shrubs, and a few conifers.



70.272 (1949) Square Spot *Paradarisa consonaria* 20mm Local. Apr–Jun. The 'square spot' is the dark, roughly square blotch centrally just beyond the outer cross-line. Melanic examples show white marks at base of wings. Mixed broadleaved woods, scrub, parks. **FP** Oaks, birches, Beech, Hornbeam, pines, Yew.



70.273 (1950) Brindled White-spot *Parectropis similaria* 18mm Local. May–Jun. Usually brown marks on pale ground colour with distinctive white spot near outer edge of forewing; almost black examples occur occasionally. In ancient mixed broadleaved woodland. **FP** Pedunculate Oak, Hazel, Hawthorn, birches, Sweet Chestnut, probably Sessile Oak.



70.274 (1951) Grey Birch *Aethalura punctulata* 15mm Common. May–Jun. Birch woods and scrub. **FP** Downy Birch and Silver Birch.



70.275 (1952) Common Heath *Ematurga atomaria* 14mm Common. May–Jun. Very variable, females usually with white ground colour. Most common on acid heaths and moors, local on chalk and limestone soils. **FP** Heather, Bell Heather and Cross-leaved Heath on heaths and moors, elsewhere on trefoils, clovers and vetches.

70.2755 (1953) Dusky Carpet *Tephronia sepiaria* 10mm Erroneously included as British, based on a 19th-century record from south Wales. Resident of southern Europe. **FP** Lichens.



70.267 CMM



70.268 CMM



70.266 CMM



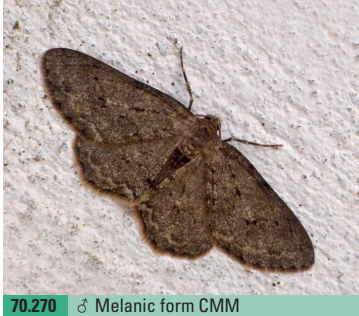
70.269 CMM



70.270 ♂ CMM



70.270 ♀ CMM



70.270 ♂ Melanic form CMM



70.271 ♂ CMM



70.272 CMM



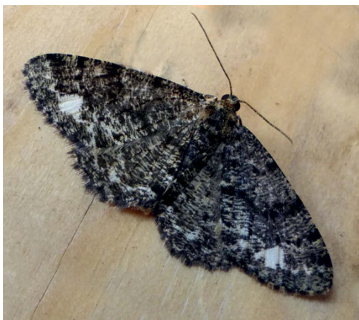
70.272 CMM



70.272 Melanic form CMM



70.273 CMM



70.273 SAR



70.274 CMM



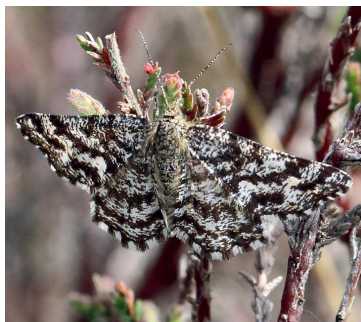
70.275 ♂ BAS



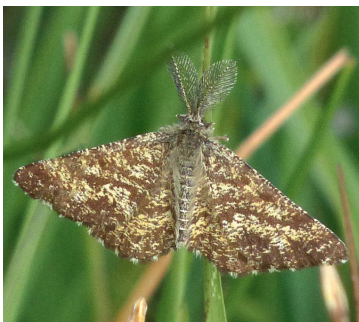
70.275 ♀ SR



70.274 CMM



70.275 ♀ NV



70.275 ♂ SR



70.2755 TJN



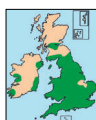
70.276 (1954) Bordered White *Bupalus piniaria* 18mm Common. May–Jul. Always rests with wings raised and pressed together. Males have feathered antennae. Mature native pines on heathland and among other conifers. **FP** Mainly Scots Pine, also other conifers.



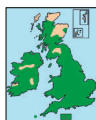
70.277 (1955) Common White Wave *Cabera pusaria* 16mm Common. May–Sep. Bright white with fairly straight cross-lines. Woods and scrub. **FP** Downy or Silver Birch, Alder, Sweet Chestnut, sallows.



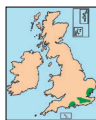
70.278 (1956) Common Wave *Cabera exanthemata* 15mm Common. May–Sep. Sandy coloured with curved cross-lines. Damp woods. **FP** Goat or Grey Willow, other sallows, Aspen and other poplars.



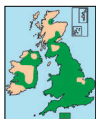
70.279 (1957) White-pinion Spotted *Lomographa bimaculata* 14mm Common. May–Jul. In woodland, hedges, scrub, gardens. **FP** Blackthorn and Hawthorn.



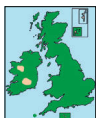
70.280 (1958) Clouded Silver *Lomographa temerata* 14mm Common. May–Jul. In woodland, hedges, scrub and gardens. **FP** Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Plum, cherries, Crab Apple, cultivated Apple.



70.281 (1959) Sloe Carpet *Aleucis distinctata* 13mm Nb. Mar–Apr. Similar to male Early Moth but smaller, with jagged, irregular cross-lines and later flight period. In Blackthorn bushes in scrubby hedges, isolated bushes or low bushes. Flies when Blackthorn is in blossom and may be found resting on the tips after dark; comes to light. **FP** Blackthorn.



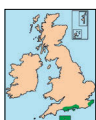
70.282 (1960) Early Moth *Theria primaria* ♂ 16mm, ♀ 8mm body Common. Jan–Mar. Larger and flies earlier than Sloe Carpet. In open woods, thickets and hedgerows. Males easily seen after dark on bare twigs, sometimes with flightless females. **FP** Blackthorn and Hawthorn.



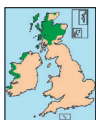
70.283 (1961) Light Emerald *Campaea margaritaria* 24mm Common. May–Oct. Two generations in southern areas. Mostly in woodland but many other situations with trees and shrubs, including urban gardens. **FP** Many broadleaved trees and shrubs.



70.284 (1962) Barred Red *Hylaea fasciaria* 20mm Common. Jun–Aug. Usually reddish brown, but a greener form *prasinaria* occurs. In conifer woods and plantations, also in gardens. **FP** Scots Pine, Norway Spruce, other conifers.



70.2841 (–) Banded Pine Carpet *Pungelaria capreolaria* 16mm Migrant. May–Sep. First recorded in Guernsey in 2013, a few records since. From southern Europe. **FP** Conifers.



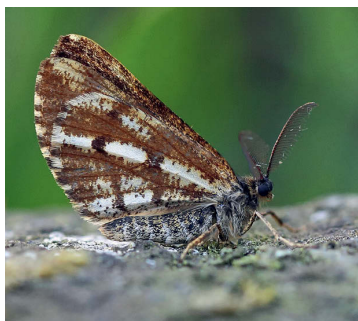
70.285 (1963) Scotch Annulet *Gnophos obfuscatata* 19mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Not confined to Scotland, despite the name. Rather plain grey. Mountains and moors with exposed rocks. **FP** Saxifrages, stonecrops.



70.286 (1962a) Irish Annulet *Gnophos dumetata* 19mm Ireland only. Aug. Limestone pavement in the Burren only. **FP** Low, isolated Blackthorn bushes.



70.276 ♂ DBS



70.276 ♂ NV



70.276 ♀ SR



70.277 CMM



70.278 CMM



70.279 CMM



70.280 CMM



70.280 CMM



70.281 CL



70.282 ♂ CMM



70.283 CMM



70.282 ♀ DBS



70.284 BAS



70.284 f. *prasinaria* CMM



70.2841 MSP



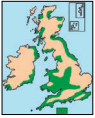
70.285 NS



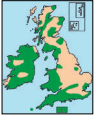
70.285 NS



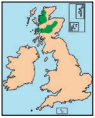
70.286 KT



70.287 (1964) Annulet *Charissa obscurata* 16mm Local. Jul–Sep. Variable, with ground colour associated with the habitat, i.e. pale on limestone, dark on heathland. Mostly coastal but inland on heaths and moors, quarries and limestone grassland. **FP** Sea Campion, Thrift, Common Rock-rose on coasts, Heather on heaths, also Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, Kidney Vetch, Creeping Cinquefoil, etc.



70.288 (1945) Brussels Lace *Cleorodes lichenaria* 16mm Local. Jun–Aug. Olive tinge makes it hard to mistake, although intensity of markings varies. Rocky coastlines, humid woods, Blackthorn and Hawthorn thickets. **FP** Lichens on branches and stems of bushes and trees, rocks and walls.



70.289 (1965) Black Mountain Moth *Glacies coracina* 12mm Na. Jun–Jul. Dark colour helps absorb sunshine. Has a two-year life cycle. On high moorland above 600m. Male flies in sunshine but both sexes often crawl if it is too cold or windy to fly. **FP** Crowberry.



70.290 (1965a) Common Forest Looper *Pseudocoremia suavis* 15mm Adventive. Probably imported from New Zealand, where it is common and breeds all year. There is a very small established population in Cornwall. **FP** Many trees and shrubs, including conifers.



70.291 (1966) Black-veined Moth *Siona lineata* 21mm RDB1. May–Jul. Open, rough, herb-rich chalk grassland. Easily seen by day, nectaring and egg-laying. Both sexes come to light. **FP** Wild Marjoram, Common Knapweed, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



70.292 (1969) Grey Scalloped Bar *Dyscia fagaria* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 15mm Local. May–Aug. Female smaller and darker than male. Heathlands, moors, raised mosses, bogs. **FP** Heather, Bell Heather, Cross-leaved Heath.



70.287 CMM



70.287 CMM



70.287 CMM



70.287 NV



70.287 Heathland CMM



70.288 CMM



70.288 CMM



70.289 ♂ CL



70.290 ♂ NS



70.289 ♀ RL



70.290 ♀ ARJ



70.291 CMM



70.292 ♂ PGC



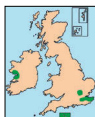
70.291 MSP



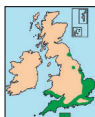
70.292 ♂ PGC



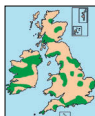
70.292 ♀ DM



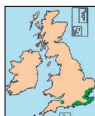
70.293 (1967) **Straw Belle** *Aspitates gilvaria* 17mm RDB3. Jun–Sep. Has a single diagonal stripe, unlike Yellow Belle, which has two. The smaller ssp. *burrenensis* is found in the Burren, Ireland. On rough chalk grassland and limestone pavement. Easily seen by day, comes to light. **FP** Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, Fairy Flax, etc.



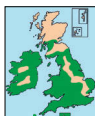
70.294 (1968) **Yellow Belle** *Aspitates ochrearia* 14mm Local. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Has two diagonal cross-lines. Mainly coastal on dunes, shingle, saltmarshes, dry grassland and heaths inland. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** A wide range of low plants.



70.295 (1970) **Grass Wave** *Perconia strigillaria* 18mm Local. May–Jul. Lowland heaths, moorland and bogs. Flies by day, easily disturbed, comes to light. **FP** Heather, Bell Heather, Broom, Petty Whin.



70.296 (1664) **Rest Harrow** *Aplasta ononaria* 13mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Can be abundant on vegetated sandy shingle. Readily comes to light. **FP** Common Restharrow.



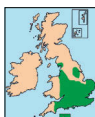
70.297 (1665) **Grass Emerald** *Pseudoterpna pruinata* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. Blue-green fades to almost white. Heaths, moors, open woods, scrub, beaches. **FP** Gorse, Broom, Petty Whin.



70.298 (1665a) **Jersey Emerald** *Pseudoterpna coronillaria* 17mm Channel Islands only. Jun–Jul. Looks like a grey version of Grass Emerald. Open ground with Broom or Gorse. **FP** Gorse, Broom.



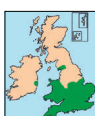
70.299 (1666) **Large Emerald** *Geometra papilionaria* 28mm Common. Jun–Aug. Grassland, scrubby heaths, open woods. **FP** Birches, Hazel, Alder.



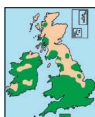
70.300 (1667) **Blotched Emerald** *Comibaena bajularia* 16mm Local. Jun–Jul. Mature oak woodland. **FP** Pedunculate Oak, probably on Sessile Oak.



70.301 (1668) **Essex Emerald** *Thetidia smaragdaria* 16mm Presumed extinct. Jun–Jul. Formerly on upper margins of saltmarshes in Kent and Essex, last seen in 1991. **FP** Sea Wormwood.



70.302 (1673) **Small Emerald** *Hemistola chrysoprasaria* 19mm Local. Jun–Aug. Inhabits chalk and limestone areas with Traveller's-joy and gardens with cultivated *Clematis*. **FP** Traveller's-joy, *Clematis*.



70.303 (1674) **Little Emerald** *Jodis lactearia* 12mm Common. May–Jun. Pale green rapidly fades to white. Open woods, hedgerows, scrubby heaths, moors. **FP** Birches, Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, etc.



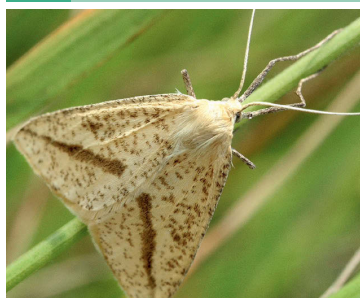
70.293 ♂ DT



70.293 ♂ ssp. *burrenensis* NS



70.293 ♂ ssp. *burrenensis* KT



70.293 ♀ DGG



70.294 ♂ GB



70.294 ♀ CMM



70.295 ♂ CMM



70.296 CMM



70.296 CMM



70.295 ♀ NGJR



70.296 CMM



70.297 CMM



70.298 CMM



70.299 CMM



70.300 CMM



70.301 NS



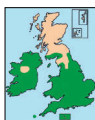
70.302 CMM



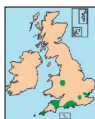
70.303 NS



70.304 (1672) **Sussex Emerald** *Thalera fimbrialis* 16mm RDB1. Jul–Aug. Hindwing has two projections. Coastal vegetated shingle. **FP** Wild Carrot, occasionally ragworts.



70.305 (1669) **Common Emerald** *Hemithea aestivaria* 16mm Common. Jun–Jul. Hindwing has a single point. In woods, hedges, scrub, heaths, gardens. **FP** Many herbaceous and woody plants, including Hawthorn, Blackthorn, oaks, willows, etc.



70.306 (1670) **Small Grass Emerald** *Chlorissa viridata* 12mm Na. Jun–Jul. Damp heaths and mosses. Easily disturbed by day, comes to light. **FP** Heather, Cross-leaved Heath, birches, Creeping Willow, Gorse.



70.307 (1670a) **Southern Grass Emerald** *Chlorissa cloraria* 12mm Channel Islands only. May–Jul. Rare immigrant in mainland Britain. Very similar to Small Grass Emerald; visual ID unreliable, although forewing costa slightly more brown. Inhabits dry, open, sparsely vegetated rocky cliff tops. **FP** Unknown.



70.3073 (–) **Milliere's Emerald** *Phaiogramma faustinata* 10mm Adventive. Added to British list in 2019. From Spain and North Africa. **FP** Many low herbs.

70.3075 (–) **Herb Emerald** *Microloxia herbaria* 12mm Adventive. Mediterranean species. First recorded in Norfolk in 2016. Probably imported with plants from Italy. **FP** Thyme, Mint, Curry Plant.



70.304 Shingle habitat at Dungeness, Kent CMM



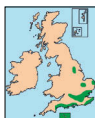
70.304 CMM



70.305 CMM

71 NOTODONTIDAE Processionaries, prominents and kittens

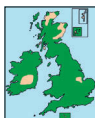
The 29 species in this family are stout, furry moths. Processionaries are named after the larval habit of forming processions, prominents possess prominent tufts that show along the back at rest, and kittens are possibly named as the early instar larvae have two projections resembling kitten ears just behind the head. Adults do not feed but do come to light.



71.001 (2022) **Oak Processionary** *Thaumetopoea processionea* 16mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Immigrant, first recorded in 1983, now resident in the London area and Channel Islands. Similar to Pine Processionary but slightly smaller, with softer markings, different foodplant. Probably also imported on ornamental oaks. Can be a serious forestry pest in Europe. **FP** Oaks.



71.002 (2021) **Pine Processionary** *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* 18mm Migrant. Jun–Aug. Probably first imported on pines from Italy in 1995. Larger than Oak Processionary, with stronger markings and dark comma mark between cross-lines. From pine forests in Europe, where it can be a serious pest. **FP** Pines.



71.003 (1995) **Puss Moth** *Cerura vinula* 35mm Common. May–Jul. In open woods, moors, scrub, hedges, gardens. **FP** Low poplars including Aspen, willows.



71.004 (1995a) **Feline** *Cerura erminea* 30mm Resident on Channel Islands only. Apr–Jul. First mainland record in Kent in 2019. Similar to Puss Moth but markings near base of forewing form two 'V' shapes and two ovals. Back of abdomen strongly marked with black. **FP** Willows, poplars, birches.



70.306 NS



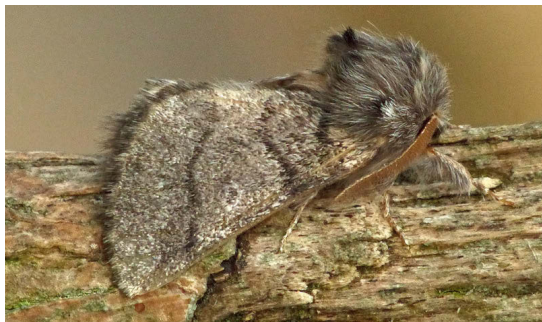
70.307 NS



70.3073 CMM



70.3075 CMM



71.001 SR



71.002 NV



71.003 CMM



71.003 CMM



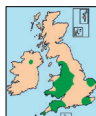
71.004 NS



71.004 RPW



71.005 (1997) **Sallow Kitten** *Furcula furcula* 16mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Single generation only in Scotland and Ireland. The smallest kitten, outer edge of central band scalloped. In open woods, parks, gardens, moors, heaths, scrub. **FP** Willows, poplars, Aspen.



71.006 (1996) **Alder Kitten** *Furcula bicuspid* 18mm Local. May–Jul. Central band and other markings very dark. Damp woods and hedges. **FP** Alder, birches.



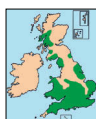
71.007 (1998) **Poplar Kitten** *Furcula bifida* 20mm Local. May–Jul. Similar to Sallow Kitten, but larger and outer edge of central band not scalloped. In woods and poplar plantations. **FP** Poplars or Aspen.



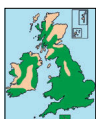
71.008 (2004) **Tawny Prominent** *Harpyia milhauseri* 24mm Migrant. May–Jun. Rare immigrant from Europe. Three British records, all to light. Woodland species. **FP** Oaks, Hornbeam, Beech, birches.



71.009 (1999) **Lobster Moth** *Stauropus fagi* 28mm Common. May–Jul. Named after its caterpillar, which is said to resemble a lobster. Hindwings protrude beyond forewings at rest. Dark form *obscura* occurs occasionally. Old mixed broadleaved woodland. **FP** Birches, oaks, Beech, Hazel, etc.



71.010 (2014) **Marbled Brown** *Drymonia dodonaea* 18mm Local. May–Jul. Similar to Lunar Marbled Brown but flies earlier and has a crescent mark in central cross-band. Mature oak woodland. **FP** Pedunculate and Sessile Oak.



71.011 (2015) **Lunar Marbled Brown** *Drymonia ruficornis* 18mm Common. Apr–May. Similar to Marbled Brown but flies later and does not have a crescent mark in central cross-band. Oak woods, hedges, parks, gardens. **FP** Pedunculate and Sessile Oak, possibly Turkey Oak.



71.012 (2000) **Iron Prominent** *Notodonta dromedarius* 20mm Common. May–Sep. Broadleaved woods, heaths, gardens. **FP** Birches, Alder, Hazel, oaks.



71.013 (2003) **Pebble Prominent** *Notodonta ziczac* 22mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Usually only one generation in upland areas and far north. Anywhere with foodplants. **FP** Willows, poplars, Aspen.



71.014 (2001) **Large Dark Prominent** *Notodonta torva* 22mm Migrant. May, Aug. Very rare immigrant from central Europe. Two British records, in Norfolk in 1882 and Sussex in 1979. Damp woodland. **FP** Aspen.



71.015 (2002) **Three-humped Prominent** *Notodonta tritophus* 24mm Rare migrant. May–Aug. Found in most of Europe, in woods, river valleys, poplar plantations. **FP** Aspen and other poplars.



71.005 CMM



71.006 CMM



71.007 SAR



71.008 CMM



71.009 CMM



71.009 f. *obscura* CMM



71.010 CMM



71.010 CMM



71.011 CMM



71.011 CMM



71.012 CMM



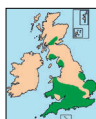
71.013 CMM



71.014 IU



71.015 BAS



71.016 (2005) Great Prominent *Peridea anceps* 28mm Local. Apr–Jun. Hindwings protrude in front of forewings at rest. Mature oak woodland. **FP** Sessile and Pedunculate Oak.



71.017 (2007) Swallow Prominent *Pheosia tremula* 25mm Common. Apr–Jun, Aug. Slightly larger than Lesser Swallow Prominent, and wedge extending from trailing corner is pale rather than white and reaches halfway down wing. Found anywhere foodplants grow. **FP** Willows, Aspen, other poplars.



71.018 (2006) Lesser Swallow Prominent *Pheosia gnoma* 23mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Slightly smaller and markings much bolder than Swallow Prominent. Bright white wedge extends from trailing corner only about 1/5 down wing. **FP** Silver or Downy Birch.



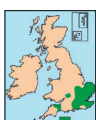
71.019 (2012) White Prominent *Leucodonta bicoloria* 17mm Resident. Jun. After being thought extinct for 70 years, seven moths came to light in Co. Kerry, Ireland, in 2008. Now known to be an established population. Old woodland with mature birch trees. **FP** Silver or Downy Birch.



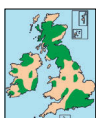
71.020 (2011) Pale Prominent *Pterostoma palpina* 21mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Resembles a piece of dry, rotten wood. Found wherever foodplants grow. **FP** Aspen, poplars, willows.



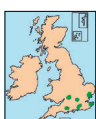
71.021 (2008) Coxcomb Prominent *Ptilodon capucina* 20mm Common. Apr–Jun, Aug–Sep. Woods and scrub almost anywhere, including parks and gardens. **FP** Many broadleaved trees, including birches, Hazel, Rowan, Beech, oaks, sallows, limes, roses, etc.



71.022 (2009) Maple Prominent *Ptilodon cucullina* 18mm Local. May–Aug. Scattered in woods on calcareous soils where foodplant grows. **FP** Field Maple, occasionally Sycamore or cultivated maples.



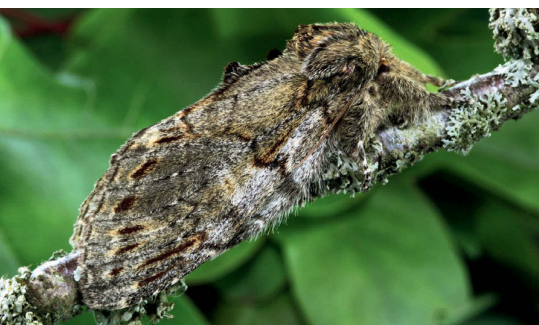
71.023 (2010) Scarce Prominent *Odontosis carmelita* 20mm Local. Apr–May. Mature birch woods. **FP** Silver and Downy Birch.



71.024 (2013) Plumed Prominent *Ptilophora plumigera* 18mm Na. Nov–Dec. Huge feathery antennae of males and flight period make this unmistakable. In mature maple woods on calcareous soils. **FP** Field Maple.



71.025 (1994) Buff-tip *Phalera bucephala* ♂ 24mm, ♀ 30mm Common. May–Jul. Unmistakable: markings mimic a broken twig. In open woods, parks, hedges, gardens. Female much larger than male. **FP** Many broadleaved trees and shrubs.



71.016 GB



71.017 CMM



71.018 CMM



71.019 NS



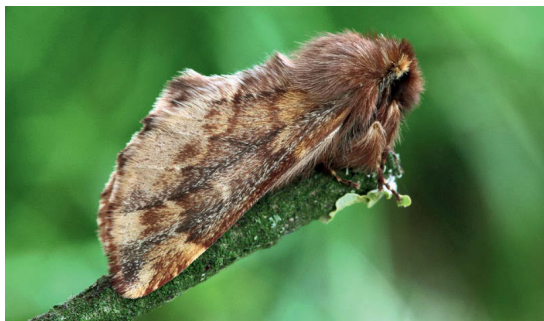
71.020 CMM



71.022 CMM



71.023 GB



71.024 ♂ GB



71.024 ♂ PGC



71.021 CMM



71.021 Dark form CMM



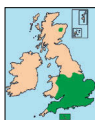
71.024 ♀ NS



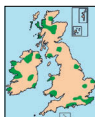
71.025 NV



71.026 (2016) **Dusky Marbled Brown** *Gluphisia crenata* 15mm Migrant. Jun–Aug. Rare immigrant from Europe. **FP** Aspen and other poplars.



71.027 (2019) **Chocolate-tip** *Clostera curtula* 15mm Local. Apr–May, Aug–Sep. Locally frequent in southern England, fairly scarce elsewhere. In woods, hedges, gardens, scrub. **FP** Aspen, other poplars and willows.



71.028 (2017) **Small Chocolate-tip** *Clostera pigra* 12mm Nb. Apr–May, Jun–Aug. On open, damp heaths, moors, marshes, dunes. **FP** Creeping Willow, Eared Willow, low-growth Aspen.



71.029 (2018) **Scarce Chocolate-tip** *Clostera anachoreta* 17mm RDB1. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Similar to Chocolate-tip but dark blotch is on both sides of outer white cross-line. Breeds on scrubby coastal shingle at Dungeness, Kent, only. **FP** Grey Willow scrub.

72 EREBIDAE Snouts, tigers, footmen, fan-foots and red underwings

There are 90 species in this diverse family, plus about 20 in the adventives section. Hypeninae snouts, Herminiinae fan-foots and Catocalinae red underwings were formerly included in Noctuidae.



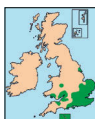
72.001 (2469) **Herald** *Scoliopteryx libatrix* 22mm Common. Aug–Oct, Mar–Jun. Unmistakable. Spring flight is after hibernation in a shed, cave or hollow tree. Throughout in woods, hedges, gardens, etc. **FP** Willows, Aspen, other poplars.



72.002 (2474) **Straw Dot** *Rivula sericealis* 14mm Common. Jun–Jul, Aug–Oct. Damp grassland anywhere. **FP** Grasses, including Purple Moor-grass and Tor Grass.



72.003 (2477) **Snout** *Hypena proboscidalis* 18mm Common. Jun–Aug, Aug–Oct. Snouts are so called because of their long, forward-facing palps. Throughout in most habitats wherever foodplant occurs. Second generation smaller and greyer. **FP** Common Nettle.



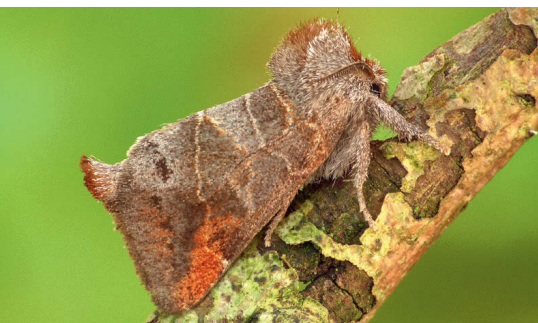
72.004 (2480) **Buttoned Snout** *Hypena rostralis* 14mm Nb. Aug–Oct, Apr–Jun. Spring flight after hibernation. In hedgerows, gardens, river valleys where large stands of Hop sprawl over suitable hibernation sites. Found over winter in sheds, caves, garages, etc. **FP** Hop and the cultivated Golden Hop.



71.026 IU



71.027 CMM



71.028 CMM



71.029 CMM



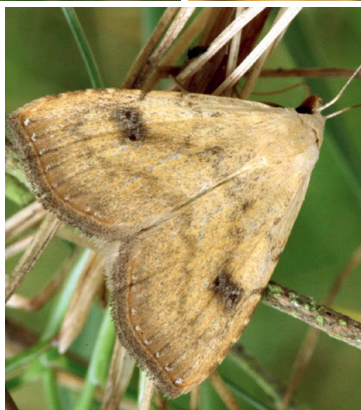
72.001 NGJR



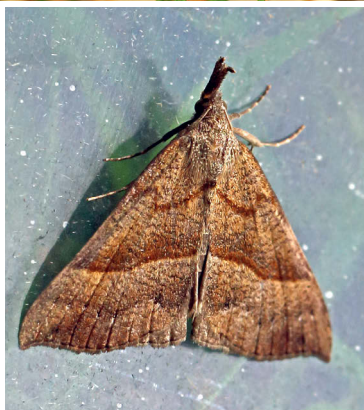
72.001 Underside CMM



72.002 CMM



72.002 GB



72.003 1st brood NV



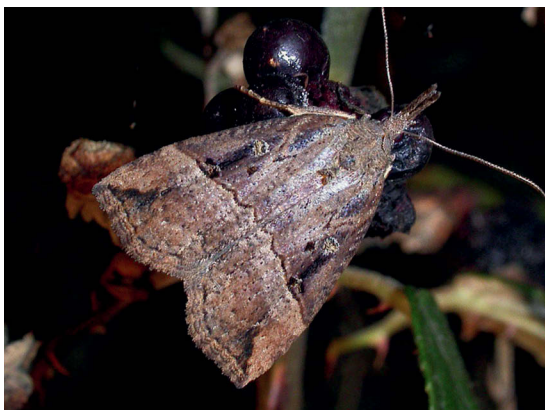
72.004 BAS



72.003 2nd brood CMM



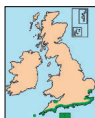
72.004 PK



72.004 NS



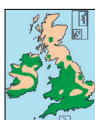
72.005 (2479) Paington Snout *Hypena obesalis*
20mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Rare. First recorded at Paington, Devon, in 1908. Larger, plainer, and with slimmer and more pointed wing than Bloxworth Snout. From central and southern Europe. **FP** Common Nettle.



72.006 (2478) Bloxworth Snout *Hypena obsitalis*
16mm RDB3. Jul–Aug, Sep–May. Second brood hibernates over winter. First recorded as immigrant at Bloxworth, Dorset, in 1884. Breeds on rocky south coasts. **FP** Pellitory-of-the-wall.



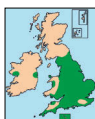
72.0061 (–) Chevron Snout *Hypena lividalis*
12mm Migrant. From southern Europe, where it occurs most of the year. One came to light in London in 2015 during a period of favourable migrant conditions. **FP** Pellitory-of-the-wall, Common Nettle.



72.007 (2476) Beautiful Snout *Hypena crassalis*
15mm Local. May–Aug. On heathland, moors, open woodland with Bilberry. **FP** Bilberry, also Heather in Ireland.



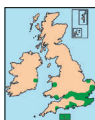
72.008 (2032) Black V Moth *Arctornis l-nigrum*
25mm Migrant. Jun–Jul. Scarce immigrant, with green veins when fresh and distinctive black 'V' mark. **FP** Elms, limes.



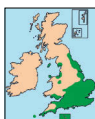
72.009 (2031) White Satin *Leucoma salicis*
23mm Local. Jul–Aug. Larger than Yellow-tail or Brown-tail. Abdomen white with creamy-white sheen, black bands on legs. In damp woods, parks, scrub, damp heaths, river valleys. **FP** Aspen and other poplars, willows.



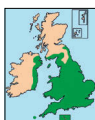
72.010 (2033) Black Arches *Lymantria monacha*
♂ 20mm, ♀ 25mm Local. Jul–Sep. In mature oak woods, where it can be abundant. **FP** Oaks and other trees, including conifers.



72.011 (2034) Gypsy Moth *Lymantria dispar*
♂ 22mm, ♀ 32mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Sexually dimorphic. Usually seen as male immigrants. Females are much larger and rarely fly. Occasionally small populations occur. Can seriously defoliate trees in Europe. **FP** Broadleaved trees.



72.012 (2029) Brown-tail *Euproctis chrysorrhoea*
18mm Local. Jul–Aug. White with diagnostic brown upper abdomen and tip, especially bulbous on female. Larvae can be abundant, gregariously in a web on scrub, hedges, gardens. Larvae shed urticating hairs, which can cause skin rashes. **FP** Various bushes and small trees.



72.013 (2030) Yellow-tail *Euproctis similis*
♂ 18mm, ♀ 22mm Common. Jul–Aug. Similar to Brown-tail but yellow abdomen often raised when disturbed. Male with light mark in trailing corner of forewing, female without mark and larger. Common anywhere throughout south. **FP** Various bushes and small trees.



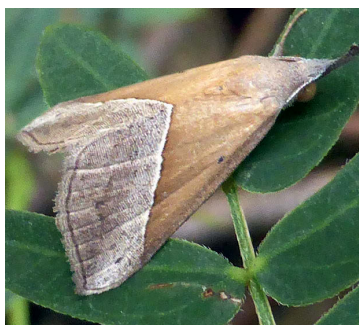
72.014 (2024) Reed Tussock *Laelia coenosa*
♂ 16mm, ♀ 20mm Extinct. Jul–Aug. Last seen in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, in 1879. Habitats destroyed. **FP** Common Reed and sedges.



72.005 TT



72.006 SAR



72.0061 TJN



72.007 ♂ PGC



72.007 ♀ CMM



72.007 ♀ CMM



72.008 CMM



72.009 CMM



72.010 ♂ CMM



72.010 ♂ NS



72.010 ♂ CMM



72.010 ♀ CMM



72.011 ♂ NS



72.011 ♂ NS



72.011 ♀ NS



72.012 ♂ BAS



72.012 ♂ BAS



72.013 ♂ CMM



72.014 ♂ CMM



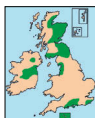
72.014 ♀ CMM



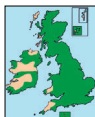
72.013 ♀ NV



72.015 (2028) Pale Tussock *Calliteara pudibunda* ♂ 22mm, ♀ 30mm Common. May–Jun. Female much larger than male. Melanic form *concolor* occurs regularly in south. Frequent in urban gardens, parks, hedges, woods, scrub. **FP** On many broadleaved trees and shrubs.



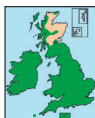
72.016 (2027) Dark Tussock *Dicallomera fascelina* ♂ 19mm, ♀ 25mm Local. Jul–Aug. On lowland heaths, coastal shingle at Dungeness, Kent, and northern moors. **FP** Heather on heaths and moors, Broom at Dungeness, Creeping Willow, Bramble, Hawthorn, low birches.



72.017 (2026) Vapourer *Orgyia antiqua* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 11mm body Common. Jul–Oct. Female is flightless. Throughout in woods, gardens, parks, heathland, scrub. **FP** Most broadleaved trees and shrubs.



72.018 (2025) Scarce Vapourer *Orgyia recens* ♂ 16mm, ♀ 16mm body RDB2. Jun–Jul, Aug–Oct. Second generation only partial. Flightless female remains on her cocoon after hatching. **FP** Deciduous trees such as Hawthorn and willows.



72.019 (2061) Buff Ermine *Spilosoma lutea* 20mm Common. May–Jul. Female paler than male. In most habitats, including gardens, hedges, woods, parks, dunes. **FP** Sundry herbaceous plants.



72.020 (2060) White Ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda* 20mm Common. May–Jul, Sep–Oct. Second generation only partial. Number of spots may vary, ground colour usually white in south, tending to buff in Scotland and Ireland. The form *godarti* is rare. Occurs anywhere, from coasts to gardens, woods, hedges and moors. **FP** Many herbaceous plants, including Common Nettle.



72.021 (2062) Water Ermine *Spilosoma urticae* 20mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Straight, slim wings, usually with one or two small black spots, sometimes plain, and often another small spot at wing base. Mostly on coastal saltmarshes, but also fens, wet meadows, dune slacks. **FP** Marsh plants, including Yellow Loosestrife, Yellow Iris, Water Dock, Lousewort.



72.0211 (–) Autumn Webworm or Mulberry Moth *Hyphantria cunea* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 18mm Adventive. May, Aug–Sep. Two British records only, both in 2014. Male with variable markings, female larger and plain. Probably introduced with plants from Europe, where it can be a pest, defoliating trees. In woods, orchards, gardens. **FP** Larvae feed from a communal web on broadleaved trees, especially fruit trees.



72.015 ♂ NS



72.015 ♀ CMM



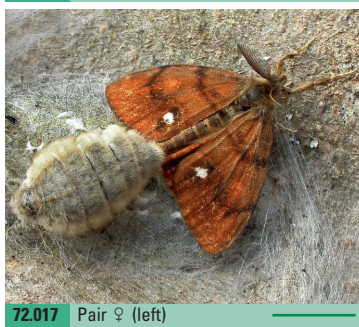
72.015 ♂ f. *concolor* CMM



72.016 ♂ CMM



72.016 ♀ NS



72.017 Pair ♀ (left)
♂ (right) PGC



72.018 ♂ IU



72.018 ♀ BenS



72.019 ♂ CMM



72.020 ♂ CMM



72.019 ♀ CMM



72.020 NV



72.021 NS



72.020 ♂ f. *godarti* CMM



72.020 Scotland NGJR



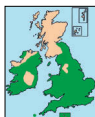
72.021 Plain form CMM



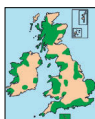
72.0211 ♂ BAS



72.0211 ♂ FG



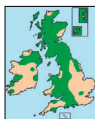
72.022 (2063) Muslin Moth *Diaphora mendica* 17mm Common. Apr–Jun. Grey male is most often seen at light. Female flies in sunshine, rarely comes to light, is slightly translucent with fewer spots than White Ermine. Irish male is cream, not grey. Found in most open habitats, including downs, woods, hedges, gardens. **FP** Many herbaceous plants.



72.023 (2059) Clouded Buff *Diacrisia sannio* ♂ 21mm, ♀ 17mm Local. Jun–Jul. On heaths and moorland, chalk downs and open woods. Male flies in sun and to light, female mostly rests in low vegetation. **FP** Heathers and herbaceous plants.



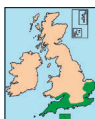
72.024 (2064) Ruby Tiger *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* 16mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Sep. Usually tinged pink and with pink on hindwing, Scottish ssp. *borealis* is dull brown, hindwing grey. In open downs, heaths, moors, dunes, woods, gardens. **FP** Many plants, including ragworts and Heather.



72.025 (2056) Wood Tiger *Parasemia plantaginis* 19mm Local. May–Jul. Males with white instead of yellow on hindwing found in Scotland. Widespread but always local. Flies by day on moors, heaths, downs, open woods. **FP** Bell Heather, Ribwort Plantain, Greater Plantain, Common Rock-rose, Salad Burnet, Groundsel.



72.026 (2057) Garden Tiger *Arctia caja* 35mm Common. Jul–Aug. Markings very variable, so each moth is different. In open woods, rough ground, coasts, scrubby sand dunes, gardens; can be abundant. **FP** Many herbaceous plants.



72.027 (2058) Cream-spot Tiger *Arctia villica* 30mm Local. May–Jul. Can be common in south, especially on coastal grassland, dunes, marshes, heaths, mainly on open ground. **FP** Many herbaceous plants.



72.028 (2058a) Patton's Tiger *Hyphoraia testudinaria* 20mm Migrant. May–Jul. Montane species from central Europe. Five British records. **FP** Low-growing plants.



72.0281 (2056a) Olepa ricini 25mm Adventive. Indian species. Two have come to light in Southampton, Hampshire, one in 1992 and another, date unknown. **FP** Agricultural pest of pumpkin, banana, cotton, etc.



72.022 ♂ CMM



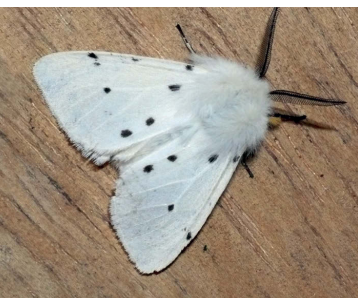
72.022 ♀ CMM



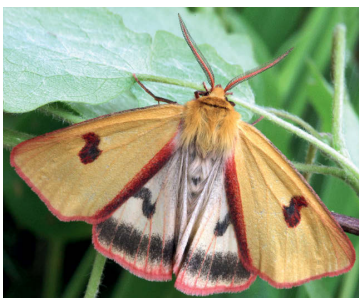
72.022 ♂ Irish DAG



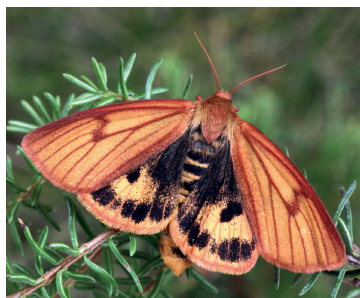
72.022 ♂ Irish DAG



72.022 ♂ Irish DAG



72.023 ♀ GB



72.023 ♀ GB



72.024 CMM



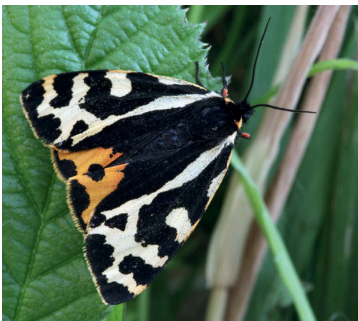
72.024 ssp. borealis NV



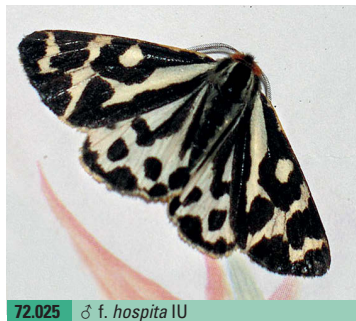
72.025 ♂ RPW



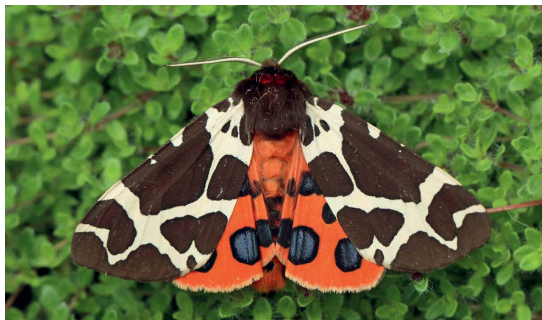
72.025 ♂ PGC



72.025 ♀ GB



72.025 ♂ f. hospita IU



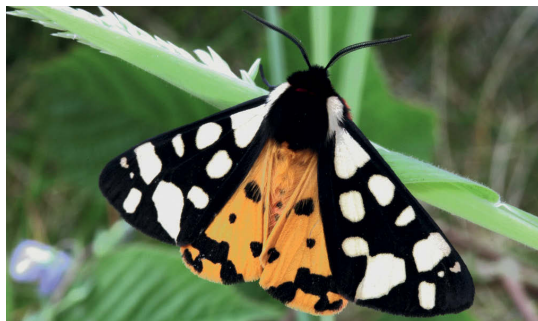
72.026 NV



72.026 CMM



72.026 Dark form NS



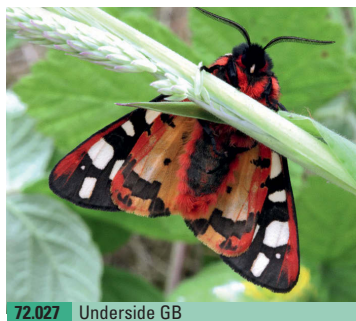
72.027 GB



72.028 SP



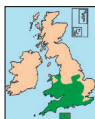
72.0281 G&W



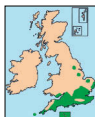
72.027 Underside GB



72.0282 (–) Israeli Tiger Moth *Olepa schleini*
20mm Adventive. A single individual came to light at Landguard Bird Observatory, Suffolk, on 4 Aug 2019. Probably imported in garden plants. This species is endemic to Israel but very similar to other *Olepa* in India and Thailand. **FP** Castor Oil Plant.



72.029 (2068) Scarlet Tiger *Callimorpha dominula* 25mm Local. Jun–Jul. Local but can be abundant. Flies in sunshine. On marshy ground, riverbanks, water meadows. **FP** Comfrey, Hemp-agrimony, etc.



72.030 (2067) Jersey Tiger *Euplagia quadripunctaria* 30mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Immigrant, now resident and spreading, mainly coastal. Flies by day or night. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including Common Nettle, Hemp-agrimony, Bramble, etc.



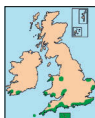
72.031 (2069) Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae* 20mm Common. May–Aug. Widespread, mostly on rough, open ground, downs, dunes, etc., wherever Common Ragwort grows, including urban areas. Larvae feed gregariously. Flies by day or night. **FP** Common Ragwort.



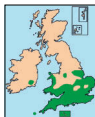
72.032 (2053) Speckled Footman *Coscina cribraria* 17mm RDB Critical. Jul–Aug. The British ssp. *bivittata* is now very scarce on heaths of east Dorset. One was seen in 2020, the first in six years despite extensive searches. The Continental ssp. *arenaria* occasionally occurs as an immigrant from Europe but is generally plain. **FP** Bristle Bent and heathers.



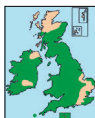
72.033 (2052) Feathered Footman *Coscina striata* 20mm Migrant. May–Aug. Male striking with stripes, female plain. Four records only, from 19th century. Immigrant from grasslands of southern Europe. **FP** Herbaceous plants and grasses.



72.034 (2054) Crimson Speckled *Utetheisa pulchella* 20mm Migrant. May–Oct. Spectacular scarce but regular migrant from Mediterranean and Africa. Flies by day or night in open, mostly coastal grassland. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



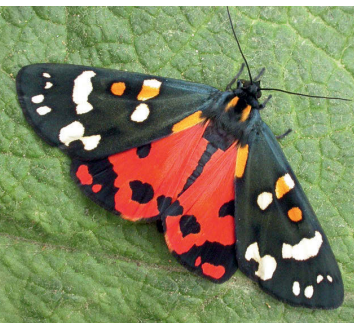
72.035 (2037) Rosy Footman *Miltchrista miniata* 14mm Local. Jun–Aug. Stunning little orange-pink moth (very occasionally yellow). Mature woods, wooded heaths, hedges. **FP** Lichens on trees.



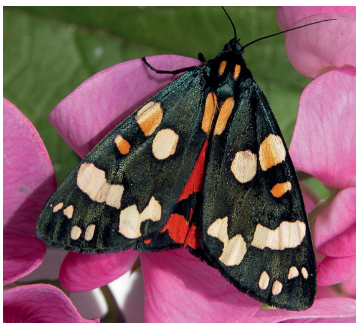
72.036 (2038) Muslin Footman *Nudaria mundana* 11mm Local. Jun–Aug. Similar to Round-winged Muslin but with two cross-lines on near-transparent wings. On coastal limestone cliffs, stone walls, open rocky ground. **FP** Lichens on rocks, stone walls, posts, bushes.



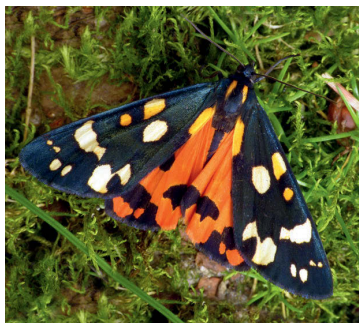
72.0282 JBH



72.029 NS



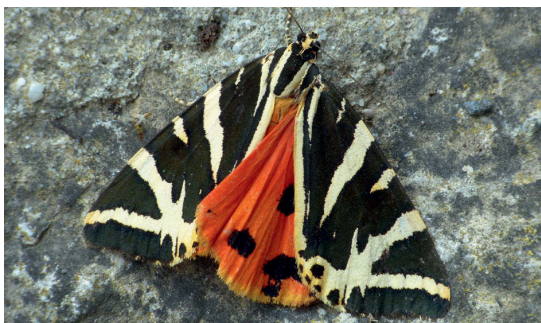
72.029 CMM



72.029 CMM



72.030 CMM



72.030 CMM



72.030 f. *lutescens* NS



72.031 GB



72.031 Larvae CMM



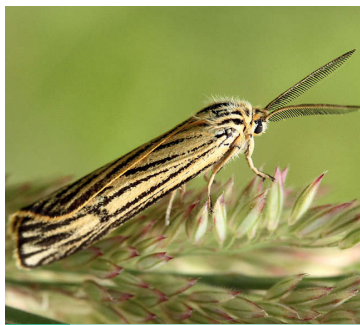
72.032 ♂ CMM



72.032 ♀ CMM



72.032 ssp. *arenaria* NS



72.033 ♂ CMM



72.033 ♀ NS



72.034 DAG



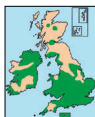
72.035 CMM



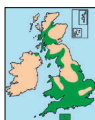
72.035 f. *flava* NS



72.036 CMM



72.037 (2035) Round-winged Muslin *Thumatha senex* 11mm Local. Jun–Aug. Similar to Muslin Footman but without cross-lines. In damp areas, bogs, marshes, wet grassland, dune slacks. **FP** Lichens, mosses, algae.



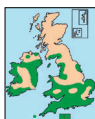
72.038 (2040) Four-dotted Footman *Cybosia mesomella* 15mm Local. Jun–Aug. Usually white ground colour, but buff form *flava* occurs regularly. On heaths, moors, fens, damp woods. **FP** Lichens and algae on stems of heathers, etc.



72.039 (2041) Dotted Footman *Pelosia muscerda* 14mm RDB3. Jul–Aug. Slender grey forewing with straight leading edge and five or six black dots. In wet fens with willow and Alder. **FP** Unknown, but probably algae and lichens on plant stems.



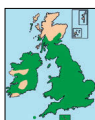
72.040 (2042) Small Dotted Footman *Pelosia obtusa* 12mm RDB2. Jul. In old uncut reed-beds with tall herbs and bushes. **FP** Algae.



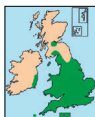
72.041 (2051) Four-spotted Footman *Lithosia quadra* ♂ 20mm, ♀ 23mm Na. Jul–Sep. Sexually dimorphic, both unmistakable. Previously seen only as an immigrant, now well established in south. Coasts and mature broadleaved woodland. **FP** Lichens and algae on trees and rocks.



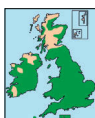
72.042 (2039) Red-necked Footman *Atolmis rubricollis* 15mm Local. Jun–Jul. In deciduous and coniferous woods. Flies around tree tops by day, also comes to light. **FP** Lichens and algae on trees.



72.043 (2049) Buff Footman *Eilema depressa* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 17mm Local. Jun–Sep. Variable male slightly smaller than female, and with yellow stripe along basal third of forewing costa. Female buff-coloured with yellow stripe along full length of costa. In mature mixed woodland, scrub on downs and heaths, fens. **FP** Lichens and algae on trees and shrubs.



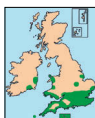
72.044 (2044) Dingy Footman *Eilema griseola* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. Two forms, both with broad, curved forewing. Sometimes described as a melon pip. In damp woods, fens, marshes, wet meadows. **FP** Lichens and algae on trees and shrubs.



72.045 (2050) Common Footman *Eilema lurideola* 16mm Common. Jul–Aug. Lead-grey forewing with yellow costal stripe that does not quite reach apex. Wings held flat, overlapping. Almost any lowland habitat. **FP** Lichens and algae on trees, rocks, walls, also Hawthorn leaves.



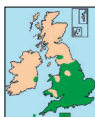
72.046 (2047) Scarce Footman *Eilema complana* 17mm Local. Jul–Aug. Similar to Common Footman but paler grey wings wrapped around body and stripe along costa continues to apex. Cream hindwing. On heaths, downs, dunes in woods, gardens. **FP** Lichens and algae on trees, rocks, walls.



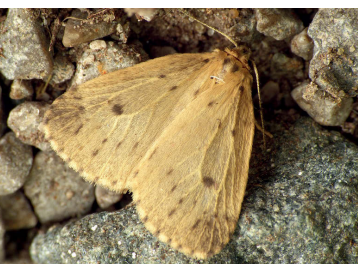
72.047 (2045) Hoary Footman *Eilema caniola* 16mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Very pale, silky grey with faint cream costa, wings wrapped at rest. Silvery-grey hindwing. On rocky coasts and quarries, coastal villages. **FP** Lichens and algae on rocks and village roof tiles.



72.048 (2046) Pigmy Footman *Eilema pygmaeola* 12mm RDB3. Jul–Aug. The smallest footman. Very pale straw or grey with slightly dark thorax and wrapped wings. Coastal dunes and sandy shingle with grass and lichens. **FP** Lichens and algae on stones, plant stems and posts.



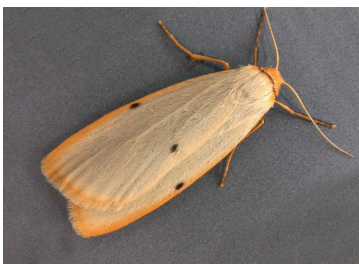
72.049 (2043) Orange Footman *Eilema sororcula* 15mm Local. May–Jun. Mostly in mature oak and Beech woods but also thick Blackthorn scrub; now also found in gardens. **FP** Lichens on trees.



72.037 CMM



72.038 CMM



72.038 f. flava JEG



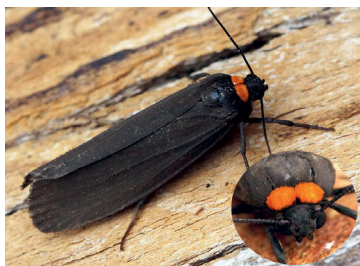
72.039 DT



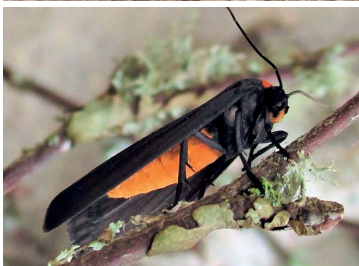
72.040 NS



72.041 ♂ CMM



72.042 With detail BAS



72.042 NGJR



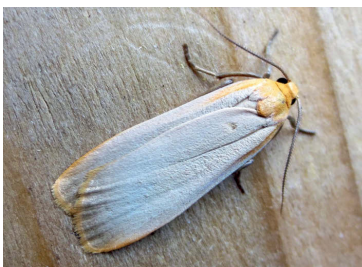
72.041 ♀ CMM



72.043 ♂ PGC



72.043 ♂ CMM



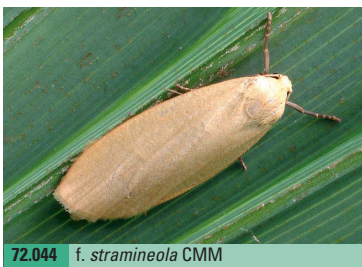
72.043 ♂ SAR



72.043 ♀ NS



72.044 CMM



72.044 f. *stramineola* CMM



72.045 GB



72.046 CMM



72.047 CMM



72.048 NS



72.048 CMM



72.049 CMM



72.050 (2036) **Dew Moth** *Setina irrorella* 15mm Na. Jun–Jul. Scattered mainly on rocky and shingle coasts, calcareous hills inland. Males fly in afternoons, at dusk and dawn, both sexes come to light. **FP** Lichens on rocks and shingle.



72.0501 (2070) **Nine-spotted** *Amata phegea* 20mm Vagrant/Accidental. Southern European species with two British records, from 1872 (suspect) and from Essex in 2000. Common in southern Europe. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



72.051 (2494) **Clay Fan-foot** *Paracolax tristalis* 15mm Na. Jun–Aug. Has only two cross-lines. Inhabits coppiced open woodland in south-east England. **FP** Oak leaves, including fallen ones.



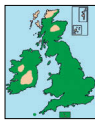
72.052 (2493) **Dotted Fan-foot** *Macrochilo cribrumalis* 14mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Found in open fens, bogs, marshy areas, ditches. **FP** Wood-sedge, Hairy and Field Wood-rush.



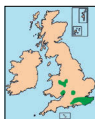
72.053 (2489) **Fan-foot** *Herminia tarsipennalis* 15mm Common. Jun–Aug. Three cross-lines distinct; outermost does not reach into apex. In woods, thick hedges, gardens. **FP** Withered leaves of oaks, Beech, Bramble.



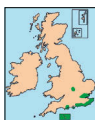
72.054 (2491) **Shaded Fan-foot** *Herminia tarsicrinalis* 14mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Similar to Fan-foot but slightly smaller and with diffuse, faint, shaded central bar running through weak crescent mark. Inhabits dense Bramble thickets in East Anglia. **FP** Unknown in the wild but eats withered Bramble leaves in captivity.



72.055 (2492) **Small Fan-foot** *Herminia grisealis* 12mm Common. Jun–Aug. Smaller than Fan-foot, outer cross-line runs into apex. Inhabits woods, hedgerows, scrub, gardens. **FP** Healthy, withered and fallen leaves of various trees, including oaks, Hawthorn, birches, Hazel, cherries, etc.



72.056 (2488) **Common Fan-foot** *Pechipogo strigilata* 15mm Na. May–Jun. Flight period is earlier than other fan-foots. Cross-lines all diffuse, kidney mark faint. Declining, in ancient woods with low or coppiced growth. **FP** Withered leaves of damaged Pedunculate Oak.



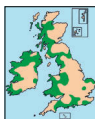
72.057 (2488a) **Plumed Fan-foot** *Pechipogo plumigeralis* 17mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Immigrant, now probably resident. On shingle and scrub. **FP** Unknown in Britain. On roses, Broom, Ivy, etc., in Europe.



72.058 (2490) **Jubilee Fan-foot** *Zanclognatha lunalis* 16mm Migrant. Jun–Aug. Very rare European immigrant, two British records only. Similar to Plumed Fan-foot but central crescent bolder and central cross-line scalloped. **FP** Withered leaves.



72.059 (2491a) **Dusky Fan-foot** *Zanclognatha zelleralis* 15mm Migrant. May–Sep. One British record only, in Pembrokeshire in 1982. From southern Europe. **FP** Withered leaves.



72.060 (2485) **Marsh Oblique-barred** *Hypenodes humidalis* 7mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Tiny and easily overlooked. Outer oblique bar extends to wing tip but usually indistinctly marked. Widespread in damp woods, boggy heaths and moors, riversides, marshy meadows. **FP** Unknown.



72.061 (2484) **Pinion-streaked Snout** *Schranksia costaestrigalis* 10mm Local. Jun–Jul, Aug–Oct. Widespread, more common in south. Damp woods, boggy heaths, riversides, marshy meadows, coastal dunes. **FP** Unknown.



72.050 NS



72.050 NV



72.0501 NS



72.051 NS



72.052 CMM



72.053 CMM



72.054 CMM



72.055 CMM



72.056 GB



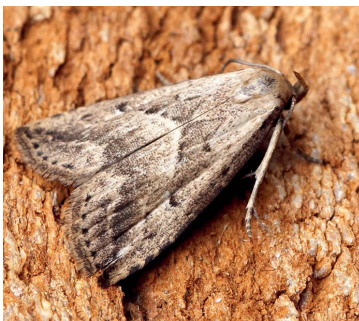
72.057 BenS



72.058 BAS



72.059 PeB



72.060 BAS



72.060 NV



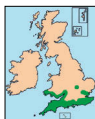
72.061 CMM



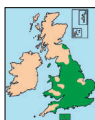
72.061 BAS



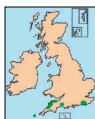
72.061 GB



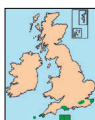
72.062 (2482) **White-line Snout** *Schranksia taenialis* 10mm Nb. Jul–Aug. In damp woods, open heaths, shady hedgebanks along sunken lanes. **FP** Unknown.



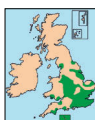
72.063 (2466) **Blackneck** *Lygephila pastinum* 20mm Local. Jun–Jul. Similar to Scarce Blackneck but does not have pale veins. In damp meadows and open woods, fens, marshes, downland. **FP** Tufted Vetch, Marsh Pea, Wild Liquorice.



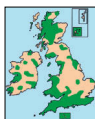
72.064 (2467) **Scarce Blackneck** *Lygephila cracca* 19mm RDB3. Jul–Aug. Similar to Blackneck but has dark marks along leading edge of forewing, pale veins and incomplete kidney mark. Confined to rocky cliffs of north coasts of Devon, otherwise rare immigrant. **FP** Wood Vetch.



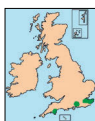
72.065 (2296) **Levant Blackneck** *Tathorhynchus exsiccata* 15mm Rare migrant. All year. African species, occasionally arrives on warm southerly winds even in Feb. **FP** Lucerne.



72.066 (2475) **Waved Black** *Parascotia fuliginaria* 13mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Rests with wings spread like a geometer. Inhabits boggy woodland, especially with old birches and rotting trees. **FP** Bracket fungi and lichens on damp wood, especially birches and willows.



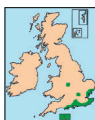
72.067 (2470) **Small Purple-barred** *Phytometra viridaria* 10mm Local. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Flies in sunshine and to light. On heathland, calcareous downs, open woods, sandhills. **FP** Common and Heath Milkwort, Lousewort.



72.068 (2472) **Lesser Belle** *Colobochyla salicalis* 14mm Presumed extinct. May–Jul. Formerly resident at Hamstreet, Kent, but last seen in 1977. Smaller than other belles, outer cross-line curves into wing tip. **FP** Aspen saplings.



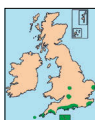
72.069 (2473) **Beautiful Hook-tip** *Laspeyria flexula* 15mm Local. Jun–Aug. Mainly southern in woods, parks, old orchards, mature gardens. **FP** Lichens on broadleaved and coniferous trees.



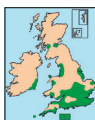
72.070 (2495) **Olive Crescent** *Trisateles emortualis* 14mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Only two pale cross-lines. Resident in Suffolk, Essex, Kent and East Sussex. Occurs as migrant in Dorset and Hampshire. Very local in mature woods. **FP** Dead or dying leaves of oaks, Beech, Sweet Chestnut.



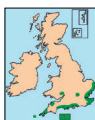
72.071 (2409) **Scarce Marbled** *Eublemma minutata* 7mm Migrant. May–Jun, Aug. European species recorded once on Isle of Wight in 1872. Likes hot, dry places in central Europe. **FP** Dwarf and Mountain Everlasting.



72.072 (2407) **Purple Marbled** *Eublemma ostrina* 11mm Migrant. May–Oct. Scarce, from southern Europe and North Africa. Occasionally breeds in Britain and Ireland in hot summers but cannot overwinter. **FP** Flowers and seed-heads of Carline Thistle and other thistles.



72.073 (2408) **Small Marbled** *Eublemma parva* 9mm Migrant. Mar–Oct. Scarce, from southern Europe and North Africa. Occasionally breeds in Britain and Ireland in hot summers but cannot overwinter. In open, disturbed ground. **FP** Common Fleabane, Ploughman's Spikenard.



72.074 (2409a) **Beautiful Marbled** *Eublemma purpurina* 13mm Migrant. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. First recorded in 2001 in Dorset. From mainland Europe on dry, open grassland. **FP** Thistles.



72.075 (2455a) **Oak Yellow Underwing** *Catocala nymphagoga* 20mm Migrant. Jun–Aug. Very rare migrant with six records. From oak woods of central and southern Europe. **FP** Oaks, including Evergreen Oak.



70.062 DAG



70.062 PK



70.063 CMM



72.064 NS



72.065 MC



72.066 PGC



72.067 CMM



72.067 NS



72.067 NV



72.068 DGG



72.069 PK



72.070 NS



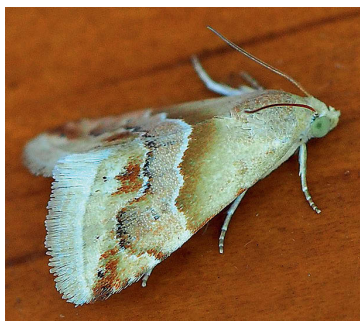
72.071 FG



72.072 NS



72.072 MC



72.073 PP



72.074 NS



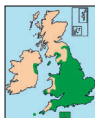
72.075 CMM



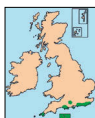
72.076 (2451) **Clifden Nonpareil** *Catocala fraxini* 45mm Na. Aug–Oct. Former resident up to 1964, then occasional southern immigrant, now re-established and spreading. In poplar plantations. **FP** Aspen and other poplars.



72.077 (2451a) **Minsmere Crimson Underwing** *Catocala conjuncta* 27mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. One British record from Minsmere, Suffolk, in Sep 2004. Resident of southern Europe, North Africa, Middle East. **FP** Evergreen Oak.



72.078 (2452) **Red Underwing** *Catocala nupta* 35mm Common. Aug–Oct. Local in south-west and Wales. Woodland, parks, riverbanks, gardens. **FP** Poplars and willows.



72.079 (2453) **Rosy Underwing** *Catocala electa* 35mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Probably resident in Channel Islands, scarce immigrant elsewhere. **FP** Poplars and willows.



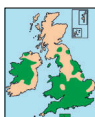
72.080 (2453a) **French Red Underwing** *Catocala elocata* 40mm Migrant. Jul–Oct. One record from Jersey in 1903, and Kent in 2015. From southern Europe. **FP** Poplars and willows.



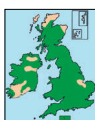
72.081 (2455) **Dark Crimson Underwing** *Catocala sponsa* 33mm RDB2. Jul–Oct. Breeding confined to large mature oak woods of New Forest, Hampshire, but does wander. Scattered records elsewhere are immigrants. Comes to sugar and light. **FP** Pedunculate Oak, possibly Sessile Oak.



72.082 (2454) **Light Crimson Underwing** *Catocala promissa* 30mm RDB3. Jul–Sep. Confined to large mature oak woods of New Forest, Hampshire. Smaller and greyer than Dark Crimson Underwing. Comes to sugar and light. **FP** Pedunculate Oak, possibly Sessile Oak.



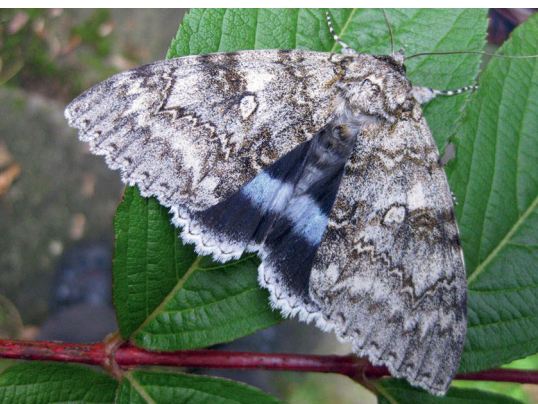
72.083 (2463) **Burnet Companion** *Euclidia glyphica* 14mm Common. May–Jul. Flies on warm days in rough grassland, meadows, downs, verges. **FP** Clovers, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil, Black Medick, Lucerne, Tufted Vetch.



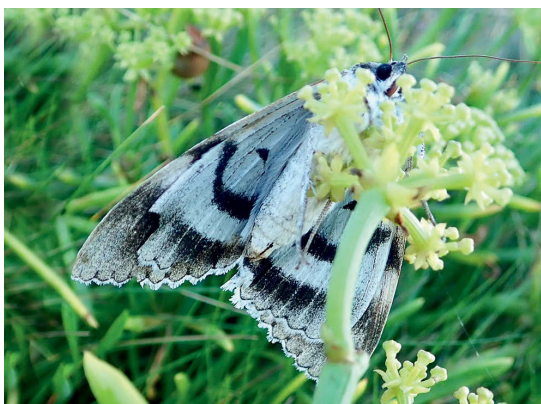
72.084 (2462) **Mother Shipton** *Euclidia mi* 15mm Common. May–Jul. Named after 16th-century Yorkshire witch because of wing markings. Flies in sunshine in open meadows, heaths, downs, verges. **FP** Clovers, Black Medick, Lucerne, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



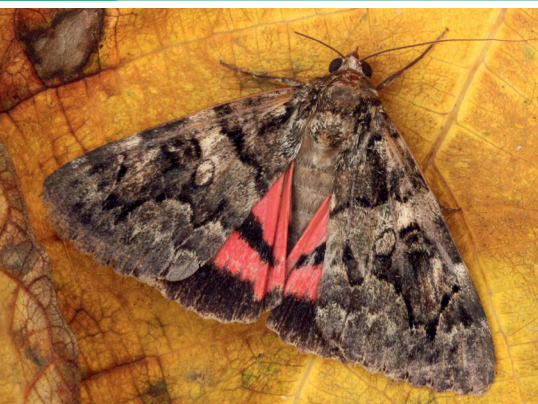
72.085 (2464) **Alchymist** *Catephia alchymista* 20mm Rare migrant. May–Aug. From open woods of Europe. **FP** Oaks and elms.



72.076 SAR



72.076 SD



72.077 CMM



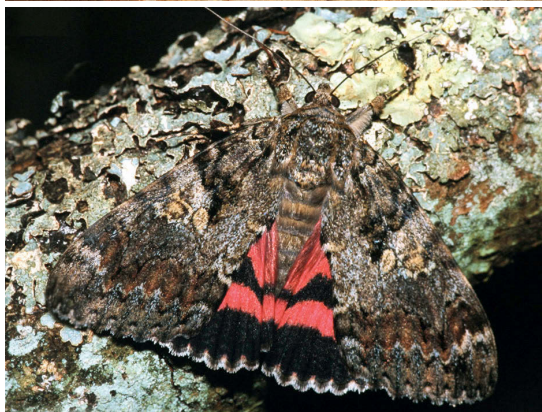
72.078 CMM



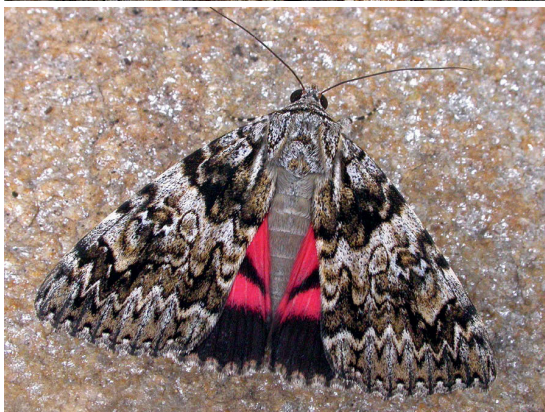
72.079 RPW



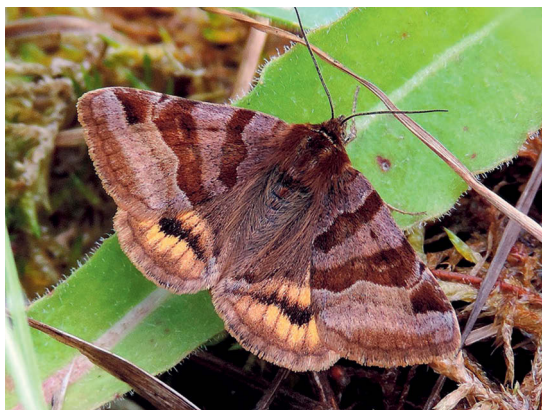
72.080 NS



72.081 DGG



72.082 NS



72.083 PP



72.084 GB



72.085 CMM



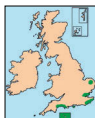
72.085 CMM



72.086 (2456) Lunar Double-stripe *Minucia lunaris* 25mm Migrant. Mar–Apr. Rare immigrant and occasional former temporary resident. In managed open and coppiced oak woodland. **FP** Oaks, including Evergreen Oak.



72.0861 (–) Green Drab *Ophiura tirhaca* 25mm Adventive. Found indoors on a badminton court in Plymouth, Devon, on 3 Jul 2017. From southern Europe. **FP** Pistachio.



72.087 (2460) Passenger *Dysgonia algira* 20mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Scarce migrant from southern Europe. **FP** Many plants, including Pomegranate, Castor Oil Plant, Bramble.



72.088 (2461) Geometrician *Grammodes stolidus* 16mm Migrant. Sep. Two records of immigrants, in 1903 and 1990. Resident in southern Europe and Africa. **FP** Bramble, etc.



72.089 (–) Parallel Lines *Grammodes bifasciata* 19mm Migrant. The moth shown is the first British record, which came to light in Chippenham Fen, Cambridgeshire, on 4 Jul 2020. From Mediterranean and Africa. **FP** Bramble, rock-roses, etc.

73 NOCTUIDAE Noctuids

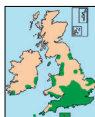
There are 368 species in this family, including six that are extinct. They are usually stout-bodied, with wings longer than they are wide for strong flight, hence many long-distance migrants are noctuids. Most rest with trailing edges of forewings together or overlapping, generally roof-like. Most species have two obvious marks in the centre of the forewing, one oval and the other kidney-shaped. The relative size, shape and colour of these can be important aids to identification. Males generally have feathery antennae, females plain. Most fly only at night, will feed at flowers and ripe fruit, and come to light.



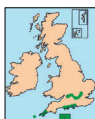
73.001 (2450) Spectacle *Abrostola tripartita* 16mm Common. Apr–Sep. Single brood in Scotland. Named after markings on front of thorax, which resemble spectacles. Form *plumbea* is nearly solid grey, without the white makings. Throughout in gardens, hedges, fields, open woods, waste ground. **FP** Common Nettle.



73.002 (2449) Dark Spectacle *Abrostola triplasia* 16mm Common. May–Oct. Similar pattern to Spectacle but ground colour rich brownish black. In gardens, hedges, cliffs, marshes. **FP** Common Nettle and Hop.



73.003 (2432) Ni Moth *Trichoplusia ni* 16mm Migrant. May–Oct. From southern Europe and North Africa, where it can be an agricultural pest. Similar to more common Silver Y but central mark split into two parts. **FP** Many plants.



73.004 (2433) Slender Burnished Brass *Thysanoplusia orichalcea* 18mm Migrant. Jun–Nov. Scarce immigrant, from Mediterranean, Canaries, Azores, Africa. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



73.0041 (–) Boathouse Gem *Thysanoplusia daubei* 15mm Migrant. May–Nov. A single coastal record at the Lizard, Cornwall, in Nov 2014. From Mediterranean coasts and North Africa. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



73.005 (2430) Scar Bank Gem *Ctenoplusia limbirena* 17mm Rare migrant. Jun–Oct. Very scarce, from Africa, Canary Isles, Madeira. Similar to Ni Moth and Silver Y but has small, pale pink oval at middle of termen. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



73.006 (2431) Accent Gem *Ctenoplusia accentifera* 12mm Rare migrant. Sep–Oct. Two records only, in 1969 and 2014. From Africa. **FP** Mints, Chicory.



73.007 (2432a) Streaked Plusia *Vittaplusia vittata* 16mm Rare migrant. Breeds all year in Africa. One recorded at light in Rye Harbour Nature Reserve in Jul 1995. **FP** Potato Tree.



72.086 AJM



72.0861 CMM



72.087 NS



72.088 NS



72.089 TCB



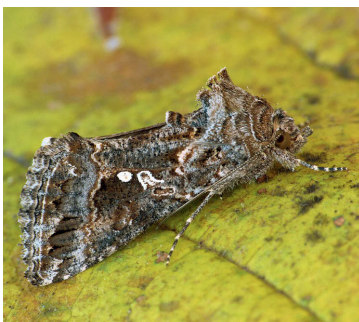
73.001 With detail CMM



73.002 CMM



73.001 f. plumbea SR



73.003 CMM



73.004 DAG



73.0041 CMM



73.005 NV



73.004 BAS



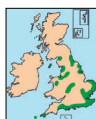
73.006 FG



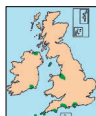
73.006 DAG



73.007 NV



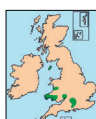
73.008 (2428) **Golden Twin-spot** *Chrysodeixis chalcites* 17mm Migrant. Jul–Nov. Regular immigrant from southern Europe. Twin spots sometimes fused, golden patches depend on the angle of the light on them. **FP** Sage, Viper's-bugloss, etc.



73.009 (2429) **Tunbridge Wells Gem** *Chrysodeixis acuta* 17mm Migrant. May–Dec. Rare immigrant. Similar to Golden Twin-spot but has dark crescent mark running towards apex. From North Africa and Canary Islands. **FP** Various, including Barley, Linseed, Sorghum, etc.



73.010 (2436) **Dewick's Plusia** *Macdunnoughia confusa* 16mm Migrant. May–Oct. Regular immigrant from Europe. **FP** Common Nettle, Yarrow, Chamomile, Wormwood, etc.



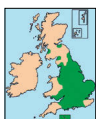
73.011 (2435) **Scarce Burnished Brass** *Diachrysis chryson* 22mm Na. Jul–Aug. In damp, open woods, marshes, fens, river valleys. Also regular on hot, open coastal undercliff in Gower and Pembrokeshire, south Wales. **FP** Hemp-agrimony, generally on shaded plants.



73.012 (2434) **Burnished Brass** *Diachrysis chrysis* 18mm Common. Jun–Jul, Aug–Oct. Two forms, equally common: *tutti*, with broken brown band; and *aurea*, with solid band. However, Continental research suggests there might be another species, Cryptic Burnished Brass *Diachrysis stenochrysis*, in which the brassy bar is often much broader. Throughout on rough ground, commons, hedges, gardens. **FP** Common Nettle and other herbaceous plants.



73.013 (2438) **Purple-shaded Gem** *Eualcalia variabilis* 18mm Uncertain. Jun–Aug. Whether immigrant or import is unclear. The last confirmed record was in Aug 1887 in Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Inhabits mountainous areas in Europe. **FP** French Meadow-rue and Monkshood.



73.014 (2437) **Golden Plusia** *Polychrysis moneta* 18mm Common but declining rapidly. Jun–Aug. Garden and park species owing to its foodplants. **FP** Leaves, flowers and unripe seeds of delphiniums and related plants.



73.015 (2441) **Silver Y** *Autographa gamma* 21mm Migrant. All year. Usually a common to abundant breeding migrant, does not overwinter. Flies by day, visiting flowers and to light. Occasionally very small examples occur due to larval starvation. Black form *nigricans* is rare. **FP** Many herbaceous plants.



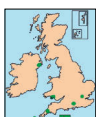
73.016 (2442) **Beautiful Golden Y** *Autographa pulchrina* 20mm Common. May–Jul. Often deeper, richer colour and more ornate than Plain Golden Y, with outlined kidney mark pinched in. 'Y' is usually, but not always, in two parts. Woods, hedges, gardens, heaths, moors. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including Common Nettle, Common Ragwort, Honeysuckle, etc.



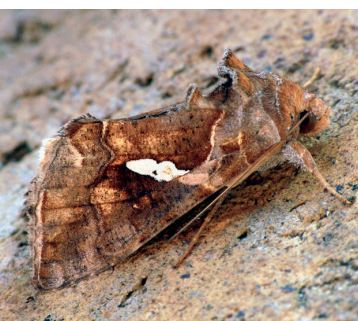
73.017 (2443) **Plain Golden Y** *Autographa jota* 20mm Common. Jun–Aug. Plain than Beautiful Golden Y. In woods, downs, hedges, suburban gardens, heaths, moors. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including Common Nettle, Honeysuckle, etc.



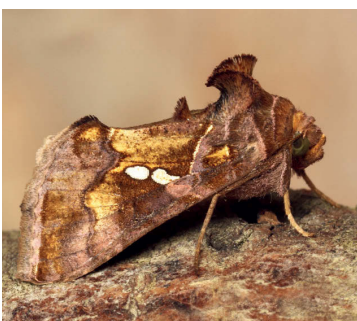
73.018 (2444) **Gold Spangle** *Autographa bractea* 21mm Common. Jul–Aug. Large central mark unmistakable. Mainly northern distribution, in woods, gardens, hedges, moors, meadows. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including Bilberry, Common Nettle, Honeysuckle, etc.



73.019 (2445) **Stephens' Gem** *Megalographa biloba* 18mm Migrant. Rare immigrant from North America, where it is an abundant pest on crops. Ten records. **FP** Crops such as Lettuce, etc.



73.008 CMM



73.008 RPW



73.009 TT



73.010 BAS



73.011 CMM



73.012 f. tutti CMM



73.013 PeB



73.012 *D. stenochrysis* PeB



73.012 f. aurea PK



73.014 RPW



73.015 CMM



73.015 f. nicricans BS



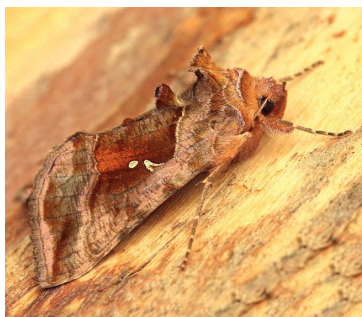
73.016 CMM



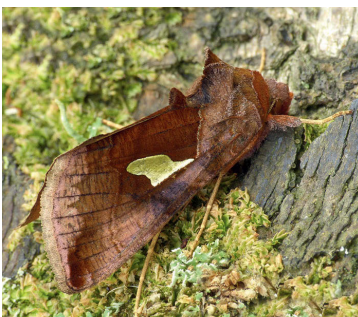
73.016 CMM



73.016 NV



73.017 NV



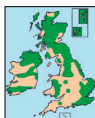
73.018 CMM



73.019 RW



73.020 (2448) Essex Y *Cornutiplusia circumflexa* 18mm Migrant. Rare, two records only, in 1802 and 1979. Resident in south-east Europe, Africa, Madeira and Canary Islands. **FP** Polyphagous; especially fond of cultivated vegetable crops such as potatoes.



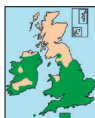
73.021 (2447) Scarce Silver Y *Syngrapha interrogationis* 18mm Local. Jun–Aug. Almost black; silver mark variable. Widespread on moorland. Occasional immigrants occur in south. **FP** Heather, Bilberry, Bog Bilberry, Cowberry.



73.022 (2439) Gold Spot *Plusia festucae* 18mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Similar to scarcer Lempke's Gold Spot but slightly larger, darker and one slim silver streak near apex. The two silvery blotches are sometimes joined. Throughout in damp woods, fens, ditches, riverbanks, heaths, moors. **FP** Sedges, Yellow Iris, Branched Bur-reed, Water-plantain.



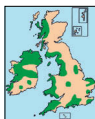
73.023 (2440) Lempke's Gold Spot *Plusia putnami* 15mm Local. Jul–Aug. Similar to Gold Spot but paler, smaller, and apical streaks at forewing tip are shorter and not pointed. Fens, marshes, damp upland pasture. **FP** Wood and Purple Small-reed, Yorkshire Fog, other grasses.



73.024 (2410) Marbled White Spot *Deltote pygarga* 12mm Common. May–Jul. Bright white patch towards trailing corner is diagnostic. In open acid woods, grassy heaths and moors. **FP** Grasses, including Purple Moor-grass, False Brome, etc.



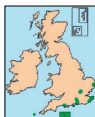
73.025 (2411) Pretty Marbled *Deltote deceptoria* 12mm Migrant. May–Jun. Scarce immigrant from central Europe. **FP** Grasses.



73.026 (2412) Silver Hook *Deltote uncula* 12mm Local. May–Jul. Scattered throughout in fens, marshes, boggy heathland and moors. **FP** Grasses and sedges, including Tufted Hair-grass and Wood-sedge.



73.027 (2413) Silver Barred *Deltote bankiana* 11mm RDB3. May–Jul. Resident in Chippenham Fen and Wicken Fen in Cambridgeshire, a marsh at Sandwich in Kent and peat bogs in south-west Ireland. Also as an immigrant on south-east coasts. **FP** Purple Moor-grass, Smooth Meadow-grass.



73.028 (2415) Pale Shoulder *Acontia lucida* 15mm Rare migrant. Jun–Aug. Slightly variable but distinctive. Can be seen nectaring in sunshine, especially on mallows. From central and southern Europe. **FP** Mallows, Field Bindweed, Ground-ivy.



73.029 (2414) Spotted Sulphur *Acontia trabealis* 11mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Formerly on Breckland in East Anglia but not seen since 1960; presumed extinct. Flies by day in hot, sunny weather. **FP** Field Bindweed.



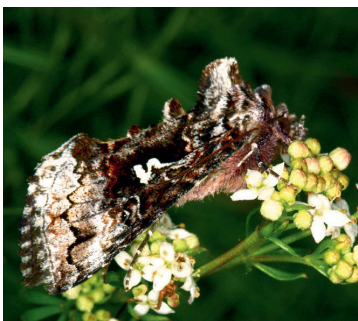
73.030 (2464a) Sorcerer *Aedia leucomelas* 18mm Migrant. May–Oct. First British record in 2006 from Isle of Wight, second in Essex in 2009. From southern Europe around Mediterranean. **FP** Bindweeds.



73.0301 (2464b) Druid *Aedia funesta* 16mm Migrant. May–Sep. First British record in 2014 in Kent, a couple since. From southern Europe around Mediterranean. **FP** Bindweeds.



73.020 EM



73.021 CMM



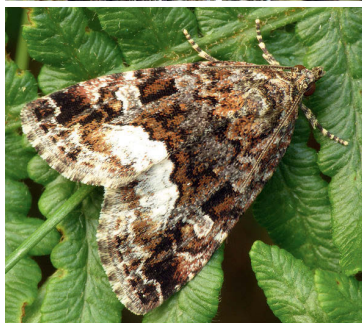
73.021 CMM



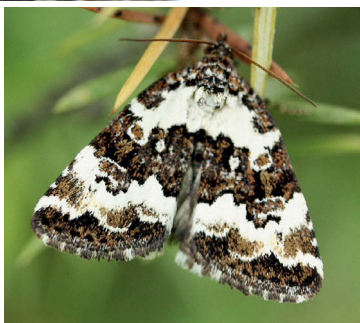
73.022 CMM



73.023 NS



73.024 CMM



73.025 DGG



73.026 CMM



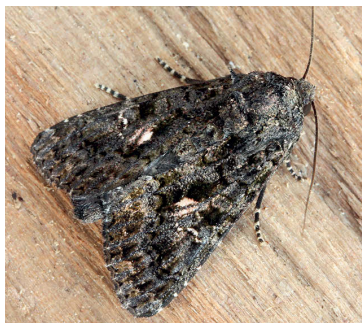
73.027 CMM



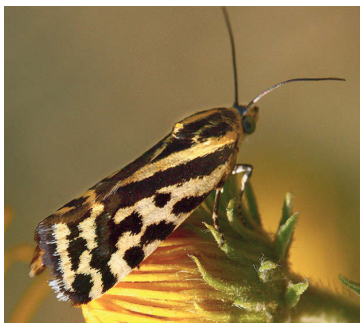
73.027 NS



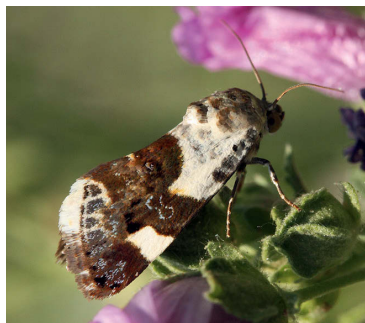
73.028 CMM



73.030 CMM



73.029 CMM



73.028 CMM



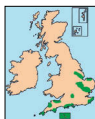
73.030 CMM



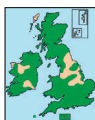
73.0301 CMM



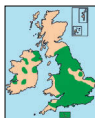
73.0301 NS



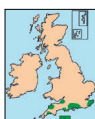
73.031 (2465) **Four-spotted** *Tyta luctuosa* 13mm Na. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Very local. Likes hot, dry, south-facing slopes, embankments, etc. Flies in sun nectaring, also comes to light. **FP** Field Bindweed.



73.032 (2425) **Nut-tree Tussock** *Colocasia coryli* 17mm Common. Apr–May, Jul–Aug. Widespread in broadleaved woodland. **FP** Broadleaved trees, including birches, oaks, Hazel, Field Maple, Hornbeam, etc.



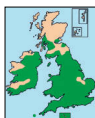
73.033 (2020) **Figure of Eight** *Diloba caeruleocephala* 18mm Common. Sep–Nov. Declining. Similar to Figure of Eighty (see p.264), which flies in spring. In gardens, hedges, woods, scrub. **FP** Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Crab Apple, Bullace, Plum, Pear.



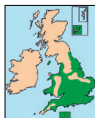
73.034 (2277) **Scarce Merveille du Jour** *Moma alpium* 18mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Similar to common Merveille du Jour, which flies in autumn. Very local in large mature oak woods in very southern England. **FP** Pedunculate Oak, possibly Sessile Oak.



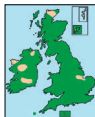
73.035 (2290) **Reed Dagger** or **Powdered Wainscot** *Simyra albovenosa* 18mm Nb. May–Sep. Has a pure white hindwing. In reed-beds, marsh ditches, wetlands. **FP** Common Reed, occasionally other plants.



73.036 (2281) **Alder Moth** *Acronicta alni* 17mm Local. May–Jun. In damp woods and scrub. **FP** Broadleaved trees, including Downy Birch, Alder, Goat Willow, oaks, elms.



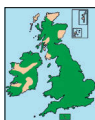
73.037 (2283) **Dark Dagger** *Acronicta tridens* 20mm Common. May–Aug. Visually identical to Grey Dagger but different genitalia and caterpillars. In woods, fens, gardens, etc. **FP** Broadleaved trees and shrubs, including Goat Willow, oaks, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, roses.



73.038 (2284) **Grey Dagger** *Acronicta psi* 20mm Common. May–Aug. Visually identical to Dark Dagger but different genitalia and caterpillars. In woods, fens, hedges, scrub, heaths, calcareous grassland, gardens. **FP** Broadleaved trees and shrubs, including Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Apple, birches, Sweet Chestnut, elms, limes, Rowan.



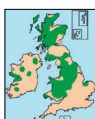
73.039 (2279) **Sycamore** *Acronicta aceris* 22mm Local. Jun–Aug. Distinctive S-shaped, zigzag white outer cross-line. In urban parks, gardens, woods, scrub. **FP** Horse Chestnut, Sycamore, Field Maple, etc.



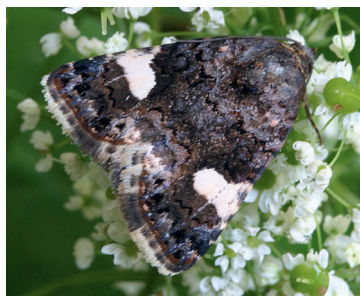
73.040 (2280) **Miller** *Acronicta leporina* 20mm Common. May–Aug. Has black crescent at inner edge of kidney mark. Throughout in woods, heaths, moors, urban areas. **FP** Downy and Silver Birch, Alder, Grey Willow.



73.041 (2285) **Marsh Dagger** *Acronicta strigosa* 14mm Extinct. Jun–Jul. Five modern records as immigrant on south-east coasts. Formerly resident in Cambridgeshire but not seen since 1933. In Hawthorn scrub in damp valleys, riversides, fens, marshes. **FP** Hawthorn, Blackthorn.



73.042 (2286) **Light Knot Grass** *Acronicta menyanthidis* 17mm Local. May–Jul. Kidney mark and very small oval have dark outlines. Upland species, on acid moors, damp heaths, bogs. **FP** Bog Myrtle, Bogbean, Heather, Bilberry, shallows.



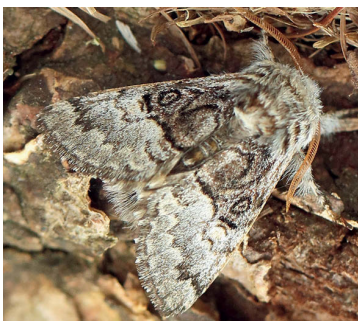
73.031 CMM



73.031 CMM



73.032 CMM



73.032 NV



73.032 f. medianigra CMM



73.032 f. *melanotica* BAS



73.033 GB



73.034 CMM



73.035 CMM



73.036 CMM



73.036 f. *suffusa* SD



73.037 RPW



73.038 NV



73.039 CMM



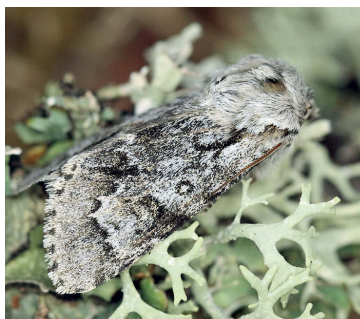
73.040 NS



73.040 CMM



73.041 IU



73.042 NV



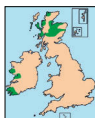
73.042 HMB



73.042 f. *suffusa* DAG



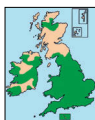
73.043 (2287) **Scarce Dagger** *Acronicta auricoma* 17mm Extinct. May–Aug. Oval mark has central dot. Formerly resident of Sussex, Surrey and Kent in oak woodland, but not seen since around 1920. Scarce migrant since. **FP** Oaks.



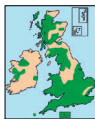
73.044 (2288) **Sweet Gale Moth** *Acronicta cinerea* 16mm Na. Apr–Jun. Lacks 'dagger' mark at base of forewing. Found on northern moorland and western Ireland, where there is a second generation in Jul–Aug. **FP** Bog Myrtle, Heather, Creeping and Eared Willow, Ribwort and Sea Plantain, Sea Campion.



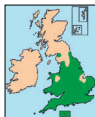
73.045 (2289) **Knot Grass** *Acronicta rumicis* 18mm Common. Apr–Jun, Jul–Aug. Single generation in Scotland. Bright white zigzag at $\frac{3}{4}$ on trailing edge where wings meet is diagnostic. Widespread in gardens, woods, grassland, verges, heaths. **FP** Many herbaceous and woody plants.



73.046 (2278) **Poplar Grey** *Subacronicta megacephala* 20mm Common. May–Aug. Has slight pale patch beyond kidney mark. In woods, commons, parks, roadsides, urban areas. **FP** Poplars, Aspen, some willows.



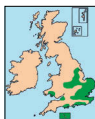
73.047 (2291) **Coronet** *Craniophora ligustri* 18mm Local. May–Aug. Has crown-like white area beyond kidney mark. Variable. In woods, scrub, heaths, moors, downland. **FP** Ash and Wild Privet.



73.048 (2397) **Small Yellow Underwing** *Panemeria tenebrata* 10mm Local. May–Jun. Very small, flies busily in sunshine in flowery meadows, rests immediately if shaded. **FP** In seed capsules of Common and Field Mouse-ear.



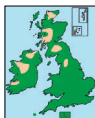
73.049 (2395) **Goldwing** *Synthymia fixa* 14mm Migrant. Apr–Jul. Two British records only, both from Devon in 1937. Flies in sunshine on hot, dry, scrubby road verges, etc. in southern Europe. **FP** Pitch Trefoil.



73.050 (2211) **Wormwood** *Cucullia absinthii* 19mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Scattered colonies, mainly coastal but also quarries, slag heaps, brecks of East Anglia, railway ballast, cleared industrial sites. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Wormwood and Mugwort.



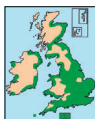
73.051 (2213) **Scarce Wormwood** *Cucullia artemisiae* 19mm Rare migrant. Jun–Jul. A few 19th-century records, larva found and reared on Mugwort in Essex 1971. Widespread in central and southern Europe in warm, dry, open areas. **FP** Flowers and seeds of Wormwood and Mugwort.



73.052 (2216) **Shark** *Cucullia umbratica* 24mm Common. May–Aug. Similar to Chamomile Shark but black streaks do not extend into outer margin. Sharks are named after their forward-pointing collar, said to resemble a shark's dorsal fin. On rough ground, downs, beaches, commons, gardens. **FP** Sow-thistles, Wild Lettuce, hawk's-beards, hawkweeds.



73.0527 (–) **Marigold Shark** *Cucullia calendulae* 20mm Migrant. Oct–Apr. First recorded in Cornwall in Dec 2016, then in Ireland on Christmas Day in 2018. Very similar to Shark (but different flight period). Needs gen. det. for ID. From south-west Mediterranean. **FP** Asteraceae spp., including Marigold.



73.053 (2214) **Chamomile Shark** *Cucullia chamomillae* 22mm Local. Apr–Jun. Very similar to Shark but flies earlier, is smaller and often much darker, and dark streaks extend into fringe on termen. On rough grass, commons, etc., often coastal. **FP** Flowers of Scentless Mayweed, Chamomile, Feverfew.



73.043 JV



73.044 SR



73.044 NS



73.045 DF



73.045 *f. salicis* SAR



73.046 CMM



73.046 CMM



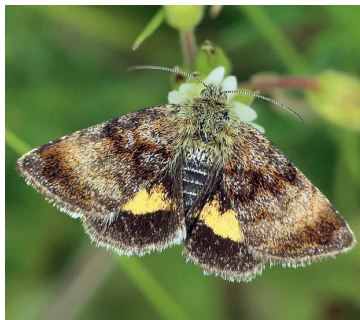
73.047 CMM



73.047 CMM



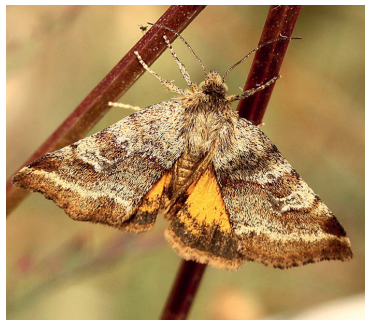
73.047 BAS



73.048 NV



73.049 CMM



73.049 CMM



73.050 RPW



73.051 IU



73.052 With detail RBB



73.0527 DM



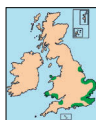
73.053 With detail CMM



73.053 With detail CL



73.054 (2218) Cudweed *Cucullia gnaphalii* 18mm
Presumed extinct. May–Jul. Last recorded in 1979. Formerly in very warm clearings and rides in woodland in south-east England. **FP** Goldenrod.



73.055 (2217) Star-wort *Cucullia asteris* 24mm
Nb. Jun–Aug. Similar to Mullein but outer margins not scalloped, oval and kidney marks usually visible, and flies later in year. On coastal saltmarsh and in woodland. **FP** Sea Aster and Sea Wormwood on marshes, Goldenrod in woods, Michaelmas Daisy in gardens.



73.056 (2220) Water Betony *Cucullia scrophulariae* 20mm Migrant. May–Jul. Very scarce migrant. Adult cannot be distinguished from Mullein except by gen. det. Two mainland records only, from Dorset in 1949 and 1994, possibly resident on Channel Islands. In damp, open woodland. **FP** Figworts and mulleins.



73.057 (2219) Striped Lychnis *Cucullia lychnitis* 20mm Na. Jun–Jul. Similar to Mullein but smaller, later flight period, and faint zigzag mark on costa at about $\frac{1}{4}$. On chalk downs and open, unshaded sites. **FP** Dark Mullein.



73.058 (2221) Mullein *Cucullia verbasci* 24mm
Common. Apr–May. Outer wing margins scalloped. Gregarious larvae very noticeable on mulleins in gardens, roadsides, woods, downs, rough or waste ground. **FP** Mulleins, figworts, Butterfly Bush.



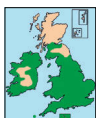
73.059 (2223) Toadflax Brocade *Calophasia lunula* 15mm RDB3. May–Jun, Jul–Aug. Scarce but spreading, on sparsely vegetated shingle beaches, coastal cliffs, unkempt urban areas, railway embankments. **FP** Purple Toadflax, Common Toadflax.



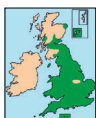
73.060 (2224) Antirrhinum Brocade *Calophasia platyptera* 14mm Migrant. Apr–Oct. One record from Brighton beach, Sussex, in 1896. Hot, dry parts of southern Europe. **FP** Toadflax and Snapdragon.



73.061 (2394) Anomalous *Stilbia anomala* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 14mm Local. Aug–Sep. Female is smaller and browner, with markings less clearly defined than male. On heaths and moors throughout, also brecks of East Anglia and sometimes coastal dunes. **FP** Wavy and Tufted Hair-grass.



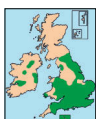
73.062 (2297) Copper Underwing *Amphipyra pyramidea* 25mm Common. Jul–Oct. This species and Svensson's Copper Underwing cannot be separated visually from above, either by forewings or hindwings. Hindwing underside shows coppery outer band, pale inner area. In woods, parks, gardens, hedges, scrub. **FP** Many low trees and shrubs.



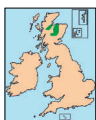
73.063 (2298) Svensson's Copper Underwing *Amphipyra berbera* 25mm Common. Jul–Sep. This species and Copper Underwing cannot be separated visually from above, either by forewings or hindwings. Hindwing underside shows coppery coloration all the way to base. In woods, parks, gardens, hedges, scrub. **FP** High up in Pedunculate Oak, limes, Hornbeam, willows, rhododendrons.



73.064 (2299) Mouse Moth *Amphipyra tragopoginis* 17mm Common. Jul–Sep. Mouse-coloured and runs to hide when exposed. Widespread in woods, fens, gardens, dunes, moors. **FP** Leaves and flowers of many herbaceous shrubs and plants.



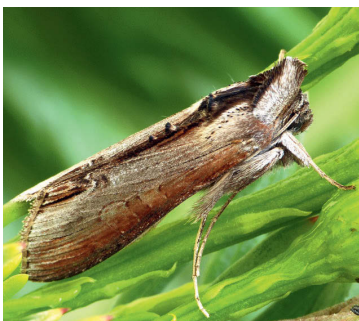
73.065 (2227) Sprawler *AsteroSCPUS sphinx* 20mm Common. Oct–Dec. Long, dark basal streak and autumn flight period identify this moth. Widespread in woodland and scrub. **FP** Many broadleaved trees.



73.066 (2228) Rannoch Sprawler *Brachionycha nubeculosa* 23mm RDB3. Mar–Apr. Diagnostic black-edged white line at edge of kidney mark. Found only in Scottish Highlands in mature birch woods. **FP** Birches with large trunks.



73.054 DM



73.055 CMM



73.056 DM



73.057 NS



73.058 With detail CMM



73.058 Larvae CMM



73.059 CMM



73.060 CMM



73.061 ♂ NV



73.062 CMM



73.062 With hindwing CL



73.061 ♀ GB



73.063 With hindwing CL



73.064 BAS



73.065 CMM



73.066 NV



73.066 NV



73.065 BAS



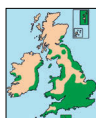
73.067 (2244) Double-spot Brocade *Meganephria bimaculosa* 24mm Uncertain. Sep–Oct. Probably imports. Three records, in 1815, 1892 and in Bristol in 1949. Large kidney mark, curved forewing costa. Widespread in southern Europe. **FP** Elms.



73.068 (2245) Green-brindled Crescent *Allophyes oxyacanthae* 20mm Common. Sep–Nov. Dark form *capucina* usually in industrial areas and is unique to Britain. Throughout in woods, hedges, gardens, scrub. **FP** Hawthorns, Blackthorn, Crab Apple, Dog-rose, plums, cotoneasters, Rowan in the north.



73.069 (2243) Early Grey *Xylocampa areola* 17mm Common. Mar–May. Common throughout in woods, hedges, gardens, scrub. Usually grey, but can be pink-tinged. **FP** Honeysuckles, including cultivated varieties.



73.070 (2399) Bordered Sallow *Pyrrhia umbra* 18mm Local. May–Aug. Mainly coastal dunes and cliffs, but also downland, sometimes in woods. **FP** Flowers, shoots and seeds of restharrow, Henbane, Sea Sandwort, and inland on leaves of Hazel, oaks, willows.



73.071 (2405) Spotted Clover *Protoschinia scutosa* 16mm Rare migrant. May–Sep. Occasional immigrant from mainland Europe. **FP** Field Wormwood, goosefoots.



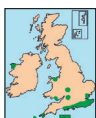
73.072 (2401) Marbled Clover *Heliothis virespica* 15mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Found in brecks of East Anglia, flowery chalk downs and meadows of south-east England, shingle beaches. Also a migrant. Flies in sunshine nectaring and comes to light. **FP** Flowers and unripe seeds of many plants.



73.073 (2402) Shoulder-striped Clover *Heliothis maritima* 16mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Very local on large damp, acid southern heaths. Flies in sunshine nectaring, comes to light. **FP** Flowers of Cross-leaved Heath and Heather, and seeds of Bog Asphodel.



73.074 (2403) Bordered Straw *Heliothis peltigera* 18mm Migrant. All year. Generally recorded Jun–Aug. Regular immigrant, sometimes breeds in Britain and Ireland but cannot overwinter. Dark mark between kidney and costa and single black dot in trailing corner are diagnostic. **FP** Common Restharrow, Ploughman's Spikenard, Scentless Mayweed, Groundsel, Marigold.



73.075 (2404) Eastern Bordered Straw *Heliothis nubigera* 18mm Rare migrant. May–Aug. Scarce migrant from Mediterranean, Canary Islands. Similar to Scarce Bordered Straw but has a dark dot in trailing corner. **FP** Various plants.



73.076 (2400) Scarce Bordered Straw *Helicoverpa armigera* 18mm Migrant. All year. Generally recorded Sep–Oct. Variable, similar to scarcer Eastern Bordered Straw but only weak or no dark dots on termen. **FP** Many plants.



73.077 (2398) Pease Blossom *Periphanes delphinii* 15mm Uncertain. Apr–Jun. Only about 20 ever recorded, last seen in 1890. From southern Europe. **FP** Monkshood, Giant Larkspur.



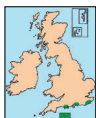
73.0771 (2390) African *Condica capensis* 15mm Migrant. May–Oct. One record from Cornwall in 1958. From southern Spain and North Africa in semi-desert. **FP** *Acanthus* spp.



73.078 (2393) Reddish Buff *Acosmetia caliginosa* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 10mm RDB1. May–Jun. Sexes look similar but female is smaller. On Isle of Wight only, on open, sunny heath-like areas where there is plenty of the foodplant. **FP** Saw-wort.



73.079 (2310a) Silvery Gem *Eucarta virgo* 14mm Migrant/Adventive. May–Sep. Recorded in 2006 in Herefordshire (probably imported), and two in Norfolk and Suffolk in 2014 (probably immigrants). From eastern Europe. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



73.080 (2308) Latin *Callopietria juvenina* 16mm Migrant. May–Aug. Unmistakable. Kinked antennae, hairy middle pair of legs outstretched at rest like *Latreille's Latin*. From most of Europe. **FP** Bracken.



73.067 RPW



73.068 CMM



73.068 BAS



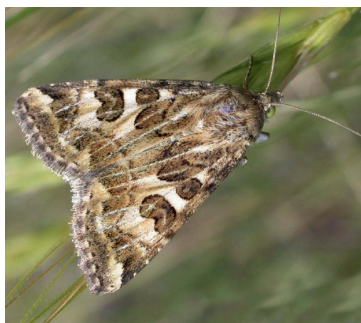
73.069 CMM



73.069 CMM



73.070 CMM



73.071 NS



73.072 CMM



73.073 NS



73.074 NS



73.075 VP



73.076 GB



73.077 FG



73.0771 DAG



73.076 SR



73.078 ♂ NS



73.079 IU



73.080 CMM



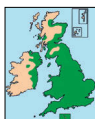
73.081 (2309) **Latreille's Latin** *Callopostria latreillei* 14mm Migrant. Jun–Nov. Three records, last seen in 2013. From Mediterranean. **FP** Ferns.



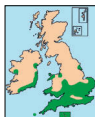
73.082 (2292) **Tree-lichen Beauty** *Cryphia algae* 14mm Recent colonist. Jul–Sep. Variable. Formerly only an immigrant but has become well established this century from Devon to Northamptonshire, mainly coastal but also in London and outwards. **FP** Lichens on trees and probably elsewhere.



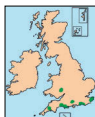
73.083 (2294) **Marbled Grey** *Bryophila raptricula* 14mm Rare migrant. Jul–Aug. About 20 records, mostly on south-east coasts. **FP** Lichens on walls, rocks and trees.



73.084 (2293) **Marbled Beauty** *Bryophila domestica* 14mm Common. Jul–Aug. Variable. Similar to Marbled Green but jagged inner cross-line continuous right across the wings. Widespread on rocky cliffs, urban areas and old buildings, old walls. **FP** Lichens on walls, rocks and trees.



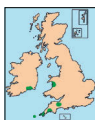
73.085 (2295) **Marbled Green** *Nyctobrya muralis* 14mm Local. Jul–Aug. Variable. Similar to Marbled Beauty but inner cross-line incomplete. Widespread on rocky cliffs, urban areas and old buildings, old walls. **FP** Lichens on walls, rocks and trees.



73.086 (2413a) **Shining Marbled** *Pseudeustrotia candidula* 12mm Migrant. May–Sep. Six British records probably immigrants, at least one possibly an import. From central and eastern Europe. **FP** Grasses.



73.087 (2385) **Small Mottled Willow** *Spodoptera exigua* 14mm Migrant. All year. Rests with wings folded around body. Oval and kidney marks orange. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



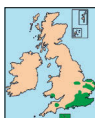
73.088 (2386c) **Dark Mottled Willow** *Spodoptera cilium* 14mm Rare migrant. Sep–Oct. About 30 records. African species, also Canaries and southern Europe. **FP** Grasses.



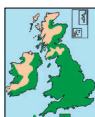
73.089 (2386) **Mediterranean Brocade** *Spodoptera littoralis* 18mm Migrant. Jun–Oct. Eight possible immigrants, may also be imported and breed in greenhouses. **FP** Many plants, vegetables, fruits.



73.090 (–) **Wedgeling** *Galgula partita* 13mm Migrant/Adventive. Mar–Oct. Two immigrant records, in Cornwall in 2008 and Somerset in 2015, and one imported in packaging in south Wales in 2007. North American species now established in southern Spain, Azores and Canaries. **FP** Sorrels.



73.091 (2396) **Rosy Marbled** *Elaphria venustula* 10mm Nb. May–Jul. Inhabits warm, dry open woods and heaths on acid soils with Bracken. **FP** Tormentil and Creeping Cinquefoil.



73.092 (2387) **Mottled Rustic** *Caradrina morpheus* 15mm Common. Jun–Aug. Markings indistinct, very pale hindwing. Throughout in gardens, heaths, woods, farmland, scrub, coasts. **FP** Many herbaceous plants, including Common Nettle, Teasel, Hop, etc.



70.082 CMM



70.082 CMM



70.081 CMM



70.083 CMM



73.084 BAS



73.084 CMM



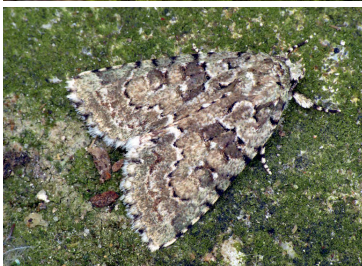
73.084 CMM



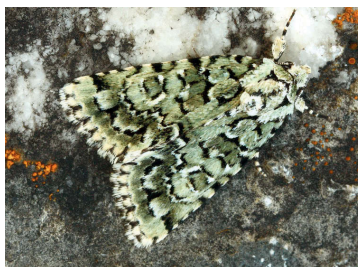
73.085 NS



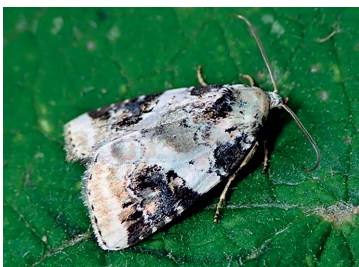
73.085 CMM



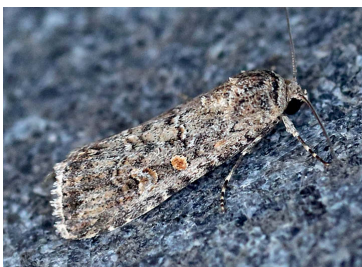
73.085 CMM



73.085 CMM



73.086 DT



73.087 NV



73.088 SD



73.089 NS



73.087 CMM



73.090 DAG



73.091 BAS



73.091 NS



73.092 CMM



73.092 CMM



73.092 NV



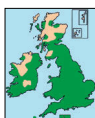
73.093 (2387a) Clancy's Rustic *Caradrina kadenii* 15mm Recent colonist. Jun–Jul, Sep–Oct. Pale and rather plain. Three dark dots on costa, kidney mark and tiny oval are rust coloured. First recorded as an immigrant in 2002, now resident in southern coastal counties. **FP** Low-growing herbaceous plants.



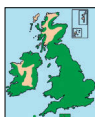
73.094 (2388) Lorimer's Rustic *Caradrina flavirena* 15mm Migrant. Mar, Oct. A single record to light in Hertfordshire in Oct 1967. From southern Europe. **FP** Polyphagous on low herbs.



73.095 (2389) Pale Mottled Willow *Caradrina clavipalpis* 15mm Common. Feb–Nov. Several generations. Four dark dots along costa. In grassland, around farm buildings and urban gardens. **FP** Grass seeds and cereal grains, plantains and peas.



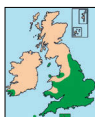
73.096 (2381) Uncertain *Hoplodrina octogenaria* 15mm Common. Jun–Aug. Cross-lines scalloped, with narrow dark central bar, hindwing brown. In woods, meadows, gardens, urban parks. **FP** Various plants, including docks, dead-nettles, Primrose, chickweeds.



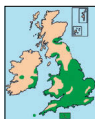
73.097 (2382) Rustic *Hoplodrina blanda* 15mm Common. Jun–Aug. Similar to Uncertain but shiny earth-brown, markings less distinct, hindwing pale. In woods, meadows, gardens, urban parks. **FP** Various plants, including docks, chickweeds, plantains.



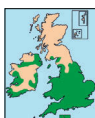
73.098 (2383) Powdered Rustic *Hoplodrina superstes* 14mm Migrant. Jun–Aug. Seven British records only. Very similar to Uncertain but paler, markings less defined. Needs gen. det for certain ID. **FP** Various plants, including plantains and Dandelion.



73.099 (2384) Vine's Rustic *Hoplodrina ambigua* 15mm Local. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. Resembles a pale grey Uncertain without central cross-band. In grassland, open woods, gardens, heathland. **FP** Various plants, including docks, Dandelion, Primrose, Prickly Lettuce.



73.100 (2391) Silky Wainscot *Chilodes maritima* 15mm Local. May–Sep. Variable, but curved costa, pointed apex and absence of palps help ID. In reed-beds, but does wander. **FP** Feeds on live or dead invertebrates and inside stems of dead Common Reed.



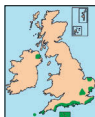
73.101 (2380) Treble Lines *Charanyca trigammica* 17mm Common. May–Jun. Usually three cross-lines and plain background, but can vary. Common in the south in gardens, hedges, heaths, grassland, open woods. **FP** Various plants, including knapweeds, Dandelion and Greater Plantain.



73.102 (2302) Brown Rustic *Rusina ferruginea* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 13mm Common. May–Jul. Male is larger and distinctive, with feathered antennae. Female smaller, darker than male but with same light costal marks, plain antennae. Throughout in woods, heaths, moorland, grassland, suburban gardens. **FP** Wide range of plants, including vetches, docks, plantains.



73.103 (2392) Marsh Moth *Athetis pallustris* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 8mm RDB3. May–Jun. Known on two small coastal Lincolnshire sites. Male much larger than female and comes to light. Female tiny and darker, with indistinct markings, and tends to run to hide rather than fly. Inhabits drier areas of dune slacks with low vegetation and lots of Ribwort Plantain. **FP** Ribwort Plantain.



73.104 (2392a) Porter's Rustic *Athetis hospes* 12mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Regular immigrant in small numbers from southern Europe. **FP** Plantains, etc.



73.093 PK



73.094 NV



73.095 DBS



73.095 NS



73.096 GB



73.097 GB



73.097 CMM



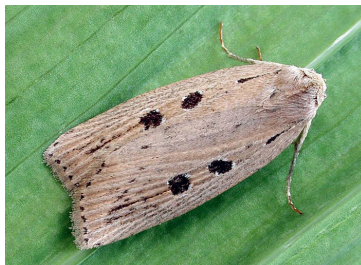
73.098 BAS



73.099 NS



73.100 BAS



73.100 f. bipunctata SR



73.100 f. nigristriata CMM



73.100 f. wismariensis NS



73.101 CMM



73.101 CMM



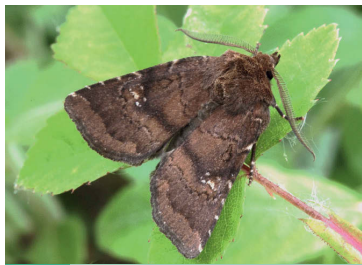
73.101 CMM



73.101 f. obscura CMM



73.102 ♂ CMM



73.102 ♂ GB



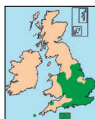
73.103 ♂ NS



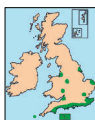
73.104 TJN



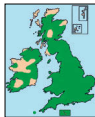
73.102 ♀ NV



73.105 (2301) Bird's Wing *Dypterygia scabriuscula* 16mm Local. May–Jul. In woods, scrub, heathland, rough ground. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including docks, sorrels, Knotgrass, etc.



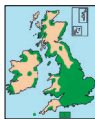
73.106 (2304) Orache Moth *Trachea atriplicis* 21mm Migrant. Jun–Jul. Resident in Channel Islands, immigrants only on mainland, mostly coastal. Damp meadows and marshes. **FP** Low plants such as oraches, goosefoots, Knotgrass.



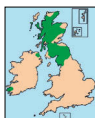
73.107 (2300) Old Lady *Mormo maura* 35mm Local. Jul–Sep. Widespread but local in woods, marshes, gardens, hedges. Sometimes found roosting in sheds, comes to sugar and sap runs, and sparingly to light. **FP** Woody plants and shrubs, including Ivy, Hawthorn, birches, Spindle, Water Dock.



73.108 (2302a) Guernsey Underwing *Polyphaenis sericata* 18mm Channel Islands only. Jun–Aug. In sheltered coastal valleys on Jersey and Guernsey only. Orange hindwing. **FP** Honeysuckles and oaks.



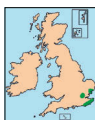
73.109 (2303) Straw Underwing *Thalpophila matura* 20mm Common. Jul–Aug. Occasionally occurs with dull and indistinct markings; on Scilly is the rare form *trescoensis*, with straw-yellow kidney mark and outer cross-line. In gardens, parks, dunes, sea cliffs, open grassland, heathland. **FP** Grasses.



73.110 (2320) Saxon *Hyppa rectilinea* 18mm Nb. May–Jun. In open damp woods, upland marshes and moorland. Can be found at rest on trunks and posts, visits Raspberry flowers, comes to sugar and light. **FP** Woody plants such as Bilberry, Cowberry, Bearberry, Raspberry, Bramble.



73.111 (2097) Purple Cloud *Actinotia polyodon* 15mm Rare migrant. May–Jun, Aug. Occasional immigrant, not recorded every year. From central and southern Europe. **FP** Flowers and seeds of St John's-worts.



73.112 (2097a) Pale-shouldered Cloud *Chloantha hyperici* 13mm Migrant. May–Jun, Aug. Occasional immigrant, not recorded every year. Mainly Mediterranean. First recorded in Britain in 1996. **FP** St John's-worts.



73.113 (2306) Angle Shades *Phlogophora meticulosa* 25mm Common. Apr–Jul, Jul–Nov. Rolled wing edges and resting pose unmistakable, markings either olive green or rusty brown. Found anywhere, including gardens. **FP** Many wild and cultivated herbaceous or woody plants.



73.114 (2305) Small Angle Shades *Euplexia lucipara* 16mm Common. May–Jul. Similar posture to Angle Shades but smaller and darker. In gardens, parks, woods, heaths. **FP** Wide range of herbaceous and woody plants.



73.115 (2307) Berber *Pseudonargia ulicis* 18mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Note dark outer edge of termen. Single British record in Hampshire in 1935. In extreme south-west of Europe and northern coast of Africa. **FP** Gorse.



73.105 PGC



73.106 BAS



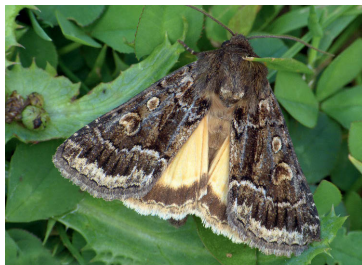
73.107 CMM



73.108 NS



73.108 BAS



73.109 CMM



73.109 SAR



73.108 HMB



73.110 NGJR



73.110 PP



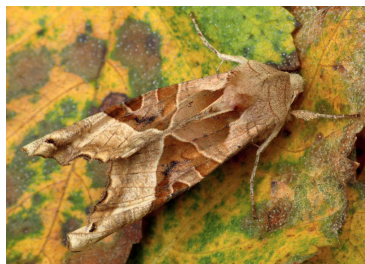
73.111 CMM



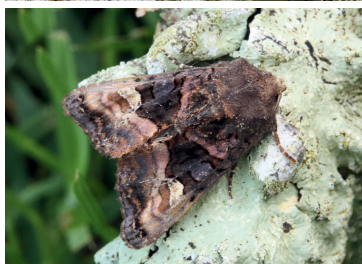
73.112 CMM



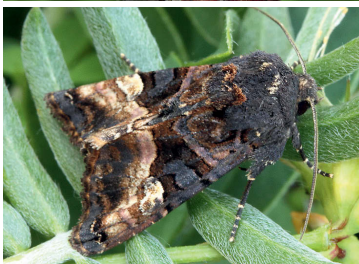
73.113 CMM



73.113 CMM



73.114 CMM



73.114 CMM



73.115 DAG



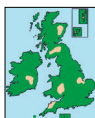
73.116 (2366) **Burren Green** *Calamia tridens* 18mm Ireland only. Jul–Aug. Resident only in the limestone pavement of the Burren, Ireland, but a single record of a migrant in Essex in 2014. **FP** Blue Moor-grass and other grasses.



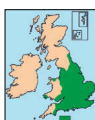
73.117 (2252a) **Cameo** *Crypsedra gemmea* 18mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. A single British record from Berkshire in 1979 in a period of high migrant activity. **FP** Tufted Hair-grass, other grasses.



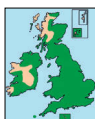
73.118 (2367) **Haworth's Minor** *Celaena haworthii* 12mm Local. Aug–Sep. Can be similar to some forms of Crescent but much smaller. On boggy, acid moors and marsh. **FP** Common Cottongrass, probably also rushes.



73.119 (2368) **Crescent** *Helotropha leucostigma* 18mm Local. Jul–Sep. Variable, two main forms and smaller ssp. *scotica* in northern Scotland. In reed-beds, fens, marshes, wet moors. **FP** Yellow Iris, Great Fen-sedge, Purple Moor-grass.



73.120 (2352) **Dusky Sallow** *Eremobia ochroleuca* 15mm Common. Jul–Aug. Unmistakable. On grassland, coastal dunes and slopes, embankments. **FP** Flowers and seeds of tall grasses.



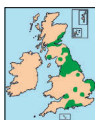
73.121 (2364) **Frosted Orange** *Gortyna flavago* 18mm Common. Aug–Oct. Throughout in woods, hedges, rough pastures, dunes, gardens. **FP** Large herbaceous plants, especially thistles, Foxglove, burdocks.



73.122 (2365) **Fisher's Estuarine Moth** *Gortyna borelii* 25mm RDB2. Sep–Oct. Similar to Frosted Orange but much larger and unlikely to be found casually. Easy to see sitting on foodplant after dark on Essex and Kent coasts, as long as you can find the foodplant in the first place. **FP** Hog's Fennel.



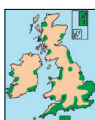
73.123 (2361) **Rosy Rustic** *Hydraecia micacea* 20mm Common. Aug–Oct. Variable size, females usually largest. Often with a pinkish tinge. Throughout in gardens, hedges, fields, open woods. **FP** Wide range of low-growing plants.



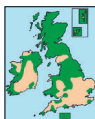
73.124 (2362) **Butterbur** *Hydraecia petasitis* 22mm Local. Aug–Sep. Larger and browner than Rosy Rustic, with pointed apex. On banks, verges, ditches, damp fields. Can be found by torchlight at dusk flying around foodplant, and will enter light traps placed among the foodplant. **FP** Butterbur.



73.125 (2363) **Marsh Mallow Moth or Giant Ear** *Hydraecia osseola* 20mm RDB1. Aug–Oct. In just two locations 40km apart in saltmarsh meadows in Kent and East Sussex. First discovered in 1951. Flies at dusk around the foodplant and will enter light traps placed among it. **FP** Marsh Mallow.



73.126 (2358) **Saltern Ear** *Amphipoea fucosa* 17mm Local. Aug–Sep. All four 'ear' moths are very similar and variable. There are 'typical' forms but all need gen. det. to confirm ID. On saltmarshes, sand dunes and wet moors around coasts. **FP** Stems and roots of grasses.



73.127 (2357) **Large Ear** *Amphipoea lucens* 17mm Local. Aug–Sep. Visual ID not reliable. Wet acid moors and marshes. **FP** Purple Moor-grass, Common Cottongrass.



73.128 (2360) **Ear Moth** *Amphipoea oculea* 14mm Common. Jul–Sep. Usually smaller than other ears, kidney mark bright with fine dark lines. Throughout Britain on damp meadows, moors, marshes, and in damp open woods, grassland, gardens. **FP** Stems and roots of grasses.



73.116 Limestone pavement, The Burren, Ireland NS



73.116 NS



73.117 SB



73.118 CMM



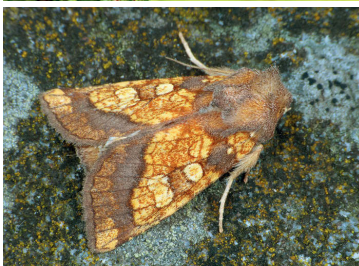
73.119 CMM



73.119 f. *fibrosa* CMM



73.120 CMM



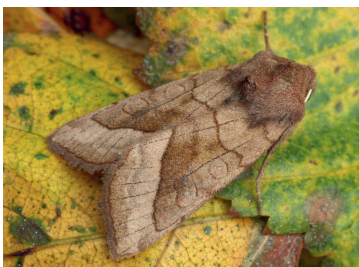
73.121 CMM



73.119 ssp. *scotica* NV



73.122 CMM



73.123 CMM



73.123 CMM



73.124 NS



73.125 NS



73.126 CMM



73.127 NS



73.126 CMM



73.126 NS



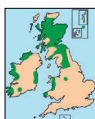
73.127 CMM



73.128 CMM



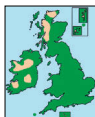
73.128 NS



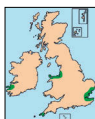
73.129 (2359) Crinan Ear *Amphipoea crinanensis*
15mm Local. Aug–Sep. Both kidney and oval mark usually orange, but visual ID still unreliable. Damp moors, coastal grassland, vegetated dunes. **FP** Possibly Yellow Iris.



73.130 (2355) Dumeril's Rustic *Luperina dumerilii*
14mm Migrant. Aug–Sep. Very variable. Distinctive pale outer band and obliquely elongated oval usually evident. Scattered occasional records along the south coast and Channel Islands. A rare immigrant from the Mediterranean. **FP** Grass roots.



73.131 (2353) Flooked Rustic *Luperina testacea*
17mm Common. Aug–Sep. Colour varies, pattern fairly constant. Widespread on grassland, especially coastal dunes. **FP** Grass roots and stem bases.



73.132 (2354) Sandhill Rustic *Luperina nickerlii*
17mm Na. Jul–Sep. Very variable, but usually oval very small and kidney mark outlined in white. The four populations are each a separate subspecies: ssp. *demuthi* inhabits saltmarshes in south-east England, ssp. *gueneei* is on sand dunes in north Wales and Lancashire, ssp. *leechi* is on a small sand and shingle beach in south Cornwall, and ssp. *knilli* is a dark race found on grassy cliffs along the south coast of the Dingle Peninsula, Ireland. **FP** Coastal grasses.



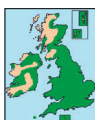
73.133 (2356) Scarce Arches *Fabula zollikoferi*
25mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. Very scarce immigrant. Seventeen records, last seen in 1996. Travels enormous distances from its breeding grounds in wetlands of Siberia and central Asia. **FP** Sedges and reeds.



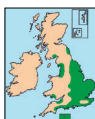
73.134 (2375) Large Wainscot *Rhizedra lutosa*
22mm Common. Aug–Oct. Size very variable. In damp, but not wet, reed-beds, ditches. **FP** Common Reed.



73.135 (2376) Blair's Wainscot *Sedina buettneri*
14mm RDB1. Oct. Small and brownish with very pointed wing tip and dark hindwing. Flies briefly at dusk in early Oct. In stands of sedge in east Dorset, where it was rediscovered in 1996 after being thought extinct since 1952. Also recorded as an immigrant. **FP** Inside stems of Lesser Pond-sedge.



73.136 (2369) Bulrush Wainscot *Nonagria typhae* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 23mm Common. Jul–Sep. White veins extend into termen fringe. Female larger and paler than male. Widespread in marshes, ponds, ditches, wet fields, even small areas. **FP** In stems of Bulrush or Lesser Bulrush.



73.137 (2377) Fen Wainscot *Arenostola phragmitidis* 15mm Local. Jul–Aug. In reed-beds, usually near coasts, but does wander, even into gardens. Plain wing sometimes darker towards outer edge, slightly silky look. **FP** In stems of Common Reed.



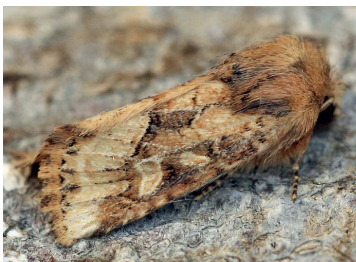
73.138 (2348) Lyme Grass *Longalatedes elymi*
17mm Nb. Jun–Aug. In coastal sand dunes and saltmarsh from Suffolk northwards, and at Camber Sands, Sussex. **FP** In stem base of Lyme-grass.



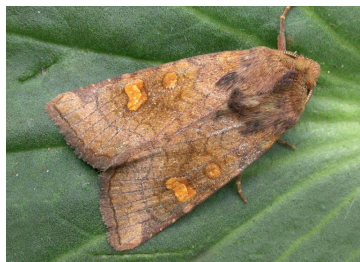
73.129 HMB



73.130 NS



73.130 NV



73.129 NS



73.130 MSP



73.131 CMM



73.131 NS



73.131 NV



73.131 NV



73.132 SR



73.132 NS



73.132 SAR



73.132 HMB



73.133 MK



73.134 CMM



73.134 CMM



73.135 NS



73.134 CMM



73.134 CMM



73.136 ♂ CMM



73.136 ♂ f. fraterna IU



73.136 ♀ NS



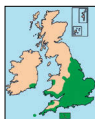
73.137 GB



73.138 CMM



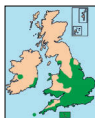
73.138 SR



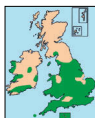
73.139 (2370) Twin-spotted Wainscot *Lenisa geminipuncta* 15mm Local. Aug–Sep. New to Scotland in 2019. Sometimes common in south. Pale to dark brown with, ideally, two white spots in kidney mark, but can be one or none. In reed-beds, reedy ditches, ponds. **FP** Inside stems of Common Reed.



73.140 (2372) White-mantled Wainscot *Archanaura neurica* 13mm RDB3. Jun–Aug. Has faint white collar (mantle) on thorax and three faint white marks along central vein. Very scarce, from 15km stretch of coastal reed-beds in Suffolk only. **FP** Inside old stems of Common Reed.



73.141 (2371) Brown-veined Wainscot *Archanaura dissoluta* 14mm Local. Jul–Sep. Dark streak down centre of forewing, kidney mark usually outlined with white. Scattered, in southern reed-beds. **FP** Inside stems of Common Reed.



73.142 (2379) Small Rufous *Coenobia rufa* 10mm Local. Jul–Aug. Fens, bogs, marshy fields, damp heaths, rough damp pasture. **FP** In stems of rushes.



73.143 (2378) Brighton Wainscot *Oria musculosa* 15mm Na. Jul–Aug. Discovered near Brighton in late 19th century. Declining and now confined to Salisbury Plain, where it was last seen in 2001. Possibly extinct. **FP** Grasses and cereal crops in stems and unripe seeds.



73.144 (2350) Small Wainscot *Denticucullus pygmina* 12mm Common. Jul–Sep. Colours vary, no kidney mark. Throughout in damp woods, marshes, damp moorland, etc. **FP** Sedges, Cottongrass, grasses.



73.145 (2349) Mere Wainscot *Photodes fluxa* 15mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Kidney mark has slight grey patch. In damp, ancient woods and rough, wet meadows. **FP** In stems of Wood Small-reed.



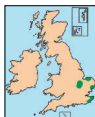
73.146 (2344) Least Minor *Photodes captiuncula* 9mm RDB3. Jun–Aug. The Irish ssp. *tincta* is smaller and tinged red. Restricted to open limestone grassland areas of northern England and the Burren, Ireland, mainly coastal. Flies actively in afternoon sunshine. **FP** Glaucous Sedge, also Blue Moor-grass in Ireland.



73.147 (2345) Small Dotted Buff *Photodes minima* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 11mm Common. Jun–Aug. Sexually dimorphic, male is larger and plainer. In damp woods, marshes and damp meadows. **FP** In a stem of Tufted Hair-grass.



73.148 (2346) Morris's Wainscot *Photodes morrisii* 14mm RDB1. Jun–Jul. Restricted to 25km of coast in west Dorset to Devon on damp, warm, bare undercliffs. Ssp. Bond's Wainscot *P. m. bondii*, known only from a tiny piece of undercliff near Folkestone in Kent, not seen since about 1970; presumed extinct. **FP** In stems of Tall Fescue.



73.149 (2347) Concolorous *Photodes extrema* 11mm RDB3. May–Jul. Sometimes has row of faint black dots near outer edge of forewing. Found in ancient marshy woods and dryish fens. **FP** In stems of Purple or Wood Small-reed.



73.150 (2351) Fenn's Wainscot *Protarchanara brevilinea* 16mm RDB3. Jul–Aug. Pale forewing with black speckles and, usually, a black basal streak. Dryish reed-beds of Norfolk Broad. **FP** Stems and leaves of Common Reed.



73.139 CMM



73.139 CMM



73.140 DT



73.141 GB



73.141 OW



73.140 With detail NS



73.142 NV



73.142 CMM



73.143 DGG



73.144 CMM



73.144 CMM



73.144 NGJR



73.145 OW



73.145 BAS



73.145 CMM



73.146 NS



73.146 NV



73.146 ssp. tincta DAG



73.147 ♂ CMM



73.147 ♀ CMM



73.148 DT



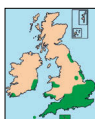
73.149 NS



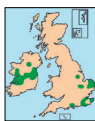
73.150 NS



73.150 CMM



73.151 (2373) Webb's Wainscot *Globia sparganii* 18mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Ground colour variable but with dark central 'C' mark around top of kidney mark, and row of black dots at termen. In ponds, lakes, ditches, mostly near coasts. **FP** Mainly in the stem of Bulrush, but also Lesser Bulrush, Yellow Iris, Common Club-rush, Branched Bur-reed.



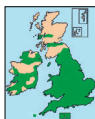
73.152 (2374) Rush Wainscot *Globia algae* ♂ 14mm, ♀ 18mm RDB3. Aug–Sep. Pointed apex, curved outer row of black dots but not at termen. Edges of gravel pits, broads, ponds. **FP** In stems of Bulrush, Lesser Bulrush, Yellow Iris.



73.153 (2332) Union Rustic *Pabulatrix pabulatricula* 17mm Extinct. Jul–Aug. Grassy spaces in woodland. Last seen in Hertfordshire in 1935; presumed extinct. **FP** Grasses.



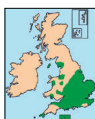
73.154 (2330) Dusky Brocade *Apamea remissa* 18mm Common. Jun–Aug. Variable, but distinct 'W' on outer pale cross-line, and bright cross-line between kidney marks. Throughout in gardens, grassland, open woods, hedges, heaths. **FP** Flowers, seeds and leaves of grasses.



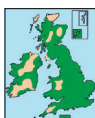
73.155 (2327) Clouded Brindle *Apamea epomidion* 19mm Common. Jun–Jul. Markings more distinct than in Clouded-bordered Brindle, with dark outline to oval. Found in open woods, scrub, parks. **FP** Seeds and leaves of various grasses.



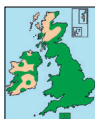
73.156 (2326) Clouded-bordered Brindle *Apamea crenata* 20mm Common. May–Jul. Two regular colour forms. Throughout in gardens, downland, moors, coastal vegetated dunes, machair. **FP** Flowers and leaves of grasses.



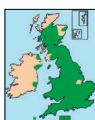
73.157 (2333) Large Nutmeg *Apamea anceps* 21mm Local. May–Jul. Markings clear but weak, including fine cross-lines and white outlines to oval and kidney marks. On chalk downs, farms, in gardens and woods, mainly southern. **FP** Flowers, seeds and leaves of grasses and cereals.



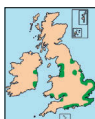
73.158 (2334) Rustic Shoulder-knot *Apamea sordens* 18mm Common. May–Jul. Black, slightly branched basal streak. In grassland, open woods, farmland, gardens. **FP** Seeds and leaves of grasses and cereals.



73.159 (2331) Small Clouded Brindle *Apamea unanims* 16mm Common. May–Jul. Kidney mark has a pale outline, forewing has a dark basal patch. In damp woods and grassland, marshes, lake edges. **FP** Grasses, including Reed Canary-grass and Wavy Hair-grass.



73.160 (2335) Slender Brindle *Apamea scolopacina* 18mm Local. Jun–Aug. Dark patch on back of thorax is obvious. In open woods with grassy tracks and clearings. **FP** Stems, leaves and flowers of woodland grasses, including Wood Melick, Wood Meadow-grass and wood-rushes.



73.161 (2325) Crescent Striped *Apamea oblonga* 20mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Quite variable, usually has two white marks in kidney (see also White Colon), other white specks and a silky sheen. Coastal on saltmarshes, estuaries, tidal riverbanks. **FP** Roots and stems of grasses.



73.162 (2321) Dark Arches *Apamea monoglypha* 24mm Common. Jun–Aug. Variable ground colour but large and conspicuous oval and kidney marks, pale 'W' at termen. Common to abundant throughout, almost anywhere. **FP** Flowers, seeds, stems and roots of grasses.



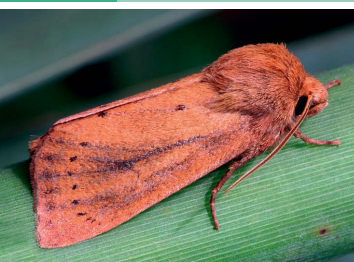
73.151 NS



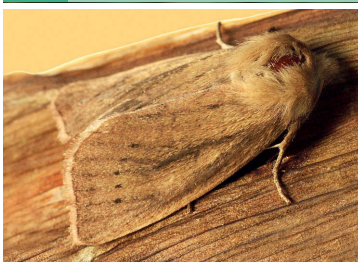
73.151 CMM



73.151 NS



73.152 ♂ KT



73.152 ♀ IU



73.153 NS



73.154 BAS



73.154 NV



73.154 NV



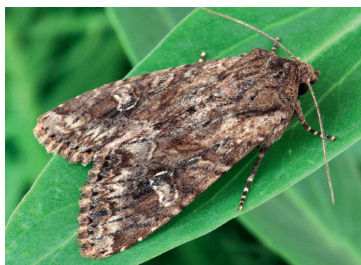
73.155 BAS



73.155 NV



73.156 NS



73.157 GB



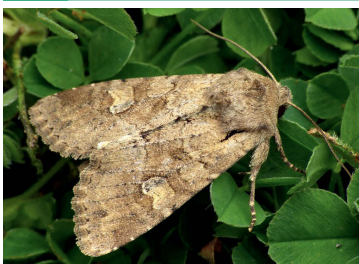
73.157 NS



73.156 f. combusta GB



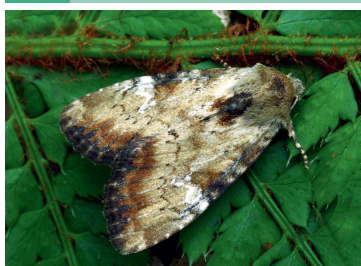
73.158 CMM



73.158 CMM



73.159 CMM



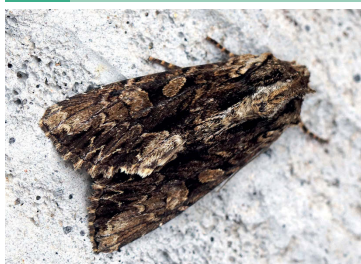
73.160 CMM



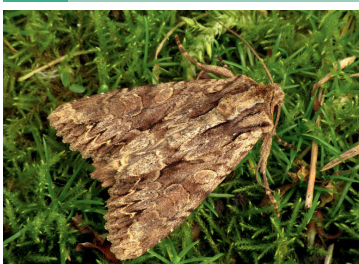
73.160 CMM



73.161 CMM



73.162 BAS



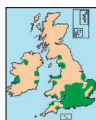
73.162 CMM



73.161 NV



73.163 (2322) Light Arches *Apamea lithoxylaea* 22mm Common. Jun–Aug. Dark scythe-shaped mark in centre is distinctive. Throughout in grassy areas. **FP** Flowers, seeds and stems of grasses.



73.164 (2323) Reddish Light Arches *Apamea sublustris* 20mm Local. Jun–Jul. On limestone downs and cliff slopes, brecks, vegetated dunes. **FP** Flowers, seeds and roots of grasses.



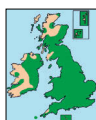
73.165 (2329) Confused *Apamea furva* 17mm Local. Jul–Sep. Similar to Dusky Brocade but markings less distinct, very straight forewing edge, usually dark grey rather than brown. Small tuft of scales at base of forewing. Rocky coasts, high moorland, sand dunes. **FP** Roots and stems of grasses.



73.166 (2328) Scarce Brindle *Apamea lateritia* 22mm Rare migrant. Jul–Aug. Fourteen records, mostly on east coast. From northern Europe. **FP** Grass roots.



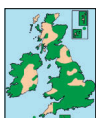
73.167 (2324) Northern Arches / Exile *Apamea exulis* 20mm Na. Jul–Aug. Shetland form, Exile, usually without red tint. Northern Arches in Highlands of Scotland on high moors and grassland to over 1,000m; Exile on lower ground. **FP** Probably stems and roots of grasses such as Purple Moor-grass.



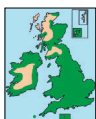
73.168 (2336) Double Lobed *Lateroligia ophiogramma* 15mm Local. Jun–Aug. Unmistakable, usually with pale ground colour, occasionally very dark but markings remain visible. Widespread in damp woods, fens, marshes, water meadows, gardens. **FP** Inside stem of Reed Canary-grass, Reed Sweet-grass, ornamental Pampas Grass.



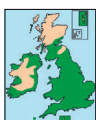
73.169 (2343) Common Rustic *Mesapamea secalis* 15mm Common. Jul–Aug. This and Lesser Common Rustic virtually identical visually, and both variable. Needs gen. det. for ID. Common to abundant throughout on grasslands. **FP** Inside grass stems.



73.170 (2343a) Lesser Common Rustic *Mesapamea didyma* 15mm Common. Jul–Aug. This and Common Rustic virtually identical visually, and both variable, though black with white kidney mark is usually Lesser Common Rustic. Needs gen. det. for ID. On grasslands. Distribution widespread but uncertain due to confusion with Common Rustic. **FP** Inside grass stems.



73.171 (2342) Rosy Minor *Litoligia literosa* 12mm Common. Jun–Aug. Grey or reddish ground colour, occasionally almost black. On coastal limestone cliffs, dunes, downs with short grass. Comes to light, sugar and flowers, especially ragworts and Marram. **FP** In stems and roots of various grasses, including Marram, Lyme-grass, cereals and sedges.



73.172 (2341) Cloaked Minor *Mesoligia furuncula* 11mm Common. Jul–Sep. Extremely variable but ground colour never pink like Rosy Minor. On coastal cliffs, dunes, downs with short grass. Comes to light, sugar and flowers, especially ragworts and Marram. **FP** In stems of grasses, including Sheep's Fescue, and Tufted Hair-grass.



73.163 NV



73.164 CMM



73.165 NS



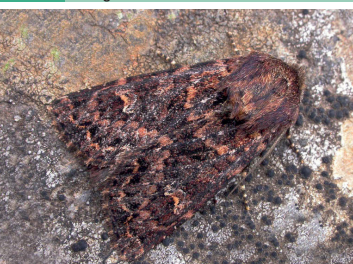
73.165 Wing detail CL



73.166 SB



73.167 NS



73.167 NS



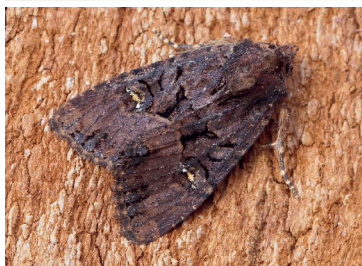
73.168 BAS



73.168 CMM



73.169 CMM



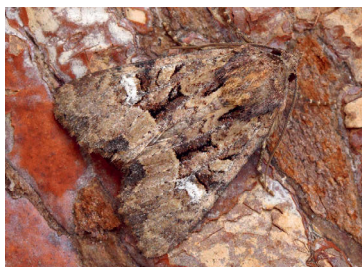
73.169 BAS



73.169 BAS



73.169 CMM



73.169 BAS



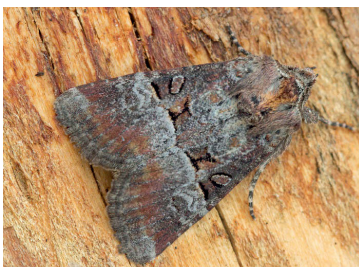
73.170 NS



73.170 BAS



73.171 NS



73.171 NV



73.172 BAS



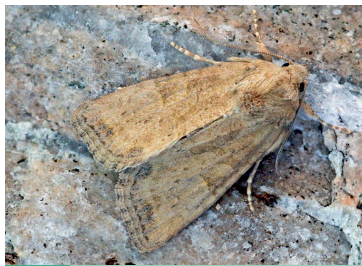
73.172 NV



73.172 BAS



73.172 SAR



73.172 NV



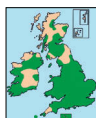
73.172 TT



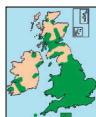
73.172 TT



73.173 (2337) Marbled Minor *Oligia strigilis* 12mm Common. May–Jul. Very variable. Similar to Rufous Minor and Tawny Marbled Minor and needs gen. det. for certainty, but usually with distinct white outer band and dark central band. Inhabits many grassy habitats, gardens, open woodland, marshes. **FP** In stems of grasses.



73.174 (2339) Tawny Marbled Minor *Oligia latruncula* 12mm Common. May–Jul. Variable, similar to Marbled Minor and Rufous Minor, gen. det. needed for ID. Usually with tawny outer band. Throughout in grasslands, open woods, gardens. **FP** In stems of grasses.



73.175 (2338) Rufous Minor *Oligia versicolor* 12mm Local. Jun–Jul. Variable, gen. det. needed for ID. Individuals with pale brown oval and kidney marks, red on thorax, and red central band and pale outer band are likely to be this species. Woods, heaths, coasts, grassy areas. **FP** In stems of grasses, including Cock's-foot and Wavy Hair-grass.



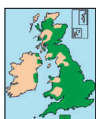
73.176 (2340) Middle-barred Minor *Oligia fasciuncula* 12mm Common. Jun–Jul. White-edged dark central bar is diagnostic. Throughout in damp woods, marshes, grassland, gardens. **FP** Grasses, especially Tufted Hair-grass.



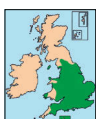
73.177 (2379a) Maize Wainscot *Sesamia nonagrioides* 16mm Migrant. May–Oct. First recorded in the Scillies in 2011. From south-west Europe and Africa, where it can be a pest. **FP** In stems of Maize and cereals.



73.178 (2226) Beautiful Gothic *Leucochlaena oditis* 15mm RDB3. Aug–Oct. Variable but unmistakable. Common where it does occur. Found on south coasts of England, from Isle of Wight to Cornwall, on grassy cliffs. Occurs as immigrant further east. **FP** Grasses, including Common Couch and Annual Meadow-grass.



73.179 (2271) Orange Sallow *Tiliacea citrigo* 17mm Common. Aug–Oct. Three complete cross-lines. Widespread throughout in urban and rural areas with mature limes. **FP** Limes.



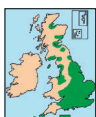
73.180 (2272) Barred Sallow *Tiliacea aurago* 17mm Common. Sep–Nov. In woods, hedges, farmland, gardens. **FP** Field Maple, Beech, Pedunculate Oak, etc.



73.181 (2273) Pink-barred Sallow *Xanthia togata* 16mm Common. Sep–Oct. Deep red-brown head and shoulders are diagnostic. Throughout in damp woods and marshy places, fens, heathland and gardens. Comes to light, sugar, Ivy flowers and ripe blackberries. **FP** Initially on catkins of willows and poplars, then herbaceous plants.



73.182 (2274) Sallow *Cirrhia icteritia* 18mm Common. Sep–Oct. Markings variable or almost absent, but with dark spot in kidney mark. Apex pointed or slightly hooked. Throughout in damp woods and marshy places, heaths, moorland, gardens, hedges. Comes to light, sugar, Ivy flowers and ripe blackberries. **FP** Initially on catkins of willows and poplars, then herbaceous plants.



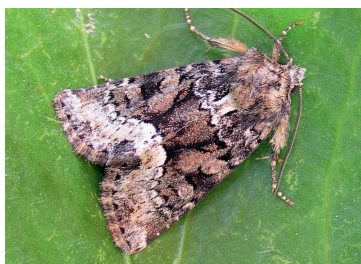
73.183 (2275) Dusky-lemon Sallow *Cirrhia gilvago* 17mm Local. Aug–Oct. Markings variable, apex rounded, not hooked. In woods, hedgerows and parks with mature elms large enough for flowering. **FP** Buds, seeds and leaves of elms.



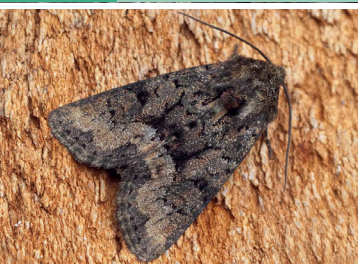
73.173 CMM



73.174 BAS



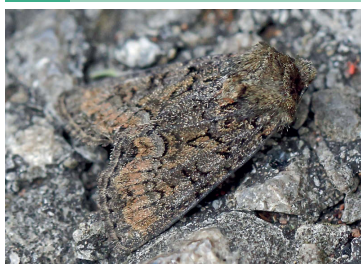
73.179 BenS



73.176 BAS



73.178 BenS



73.180 NV



73.175 CMM



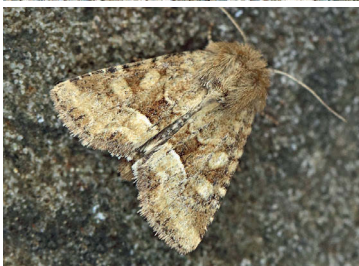
73.175 NV



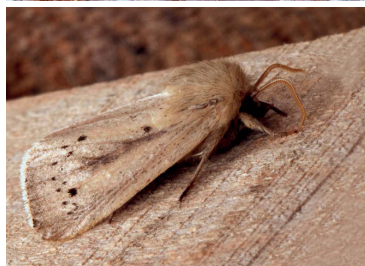
73.175 BAS



73.176 CMM



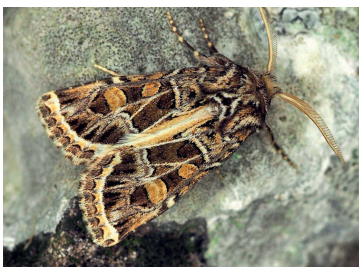
73.176 NV



73.177 RPW



73.178 SD



73.178 PP



73.178 SR



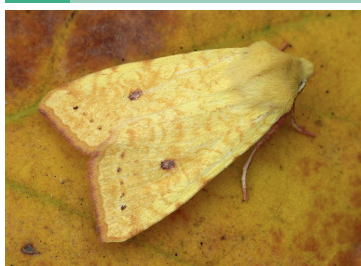
73.179 CMM



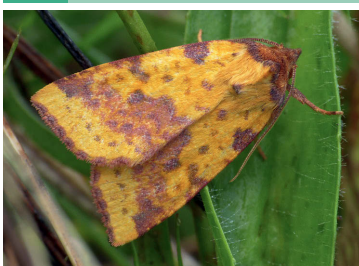
73.179 NS



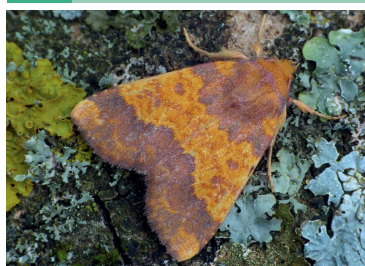
73.180 BAS



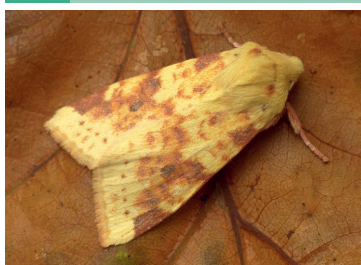
73.182 CMM



73.181 CMM



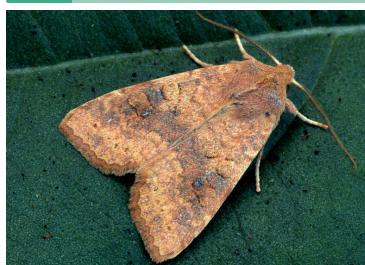
73.180 CMM



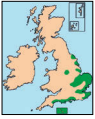
73.182 CMM



73.183 NS

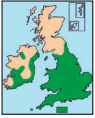


73.183 CMM

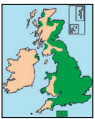


73.184 (2276) Pale-lemon Sallow *Cirrhia ocellaris* 19mm Na. Sep–Oct. Apex is slightly hooked, bright white spot in kidney mark. In parks, urban areas, riverbanks, road verges, windbreaks with poplars. **FP** Catkins of poplars until they fall, then herbaceous plants below the trees.

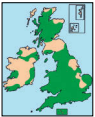
73.185 (2141) Pale Stigma *Mesogona acetosellae* 20mm Migrant. Aug–Oct. One British record only, in 1895. From central and southern Europe. **FP** Oaks, etc.



73.186 (2267) Beaded Chestnut *Agrochola lychnidis* 17mm Common. Sep–Nov. Variable, can be melanistic in Midlands. Inhabits woods, hedges, scrub, gardens, heaths, grassland. **FP** Initially herbaceous plants and grasses, then broadleaved trees and shrubs.



73.187 (2266) Brown-spot Pinion *Agrochola litura* 17mm Common. Aug–Oct. Variable ground colour but black bar at base of forewing and black dash near tip are diagnostic. Widespread in woods, parks, gardens, heaths, hedges. **FP** Herbaceous plants, moving on to broadleaved trees.



73.188 (2265) Flounced Chestnut *Agrochola helvola* 18mm Common. Sep–Oct. Throughout, but more common in south. In woods, scrub, heaths, moors. Comes to light, sugar, Ivy flowers and ripe blackberries. **FP** Broadleaved trees, Heather and Bilberry.



73.189 (2263) Red-line Quaker *Agrochola lota* 17mm Common. Sep–Nov. Dark spot in kidney mark, red outer cross-line. Throughout in woods, parks, gardens, hedges, heaths. **FP** Catkins and leaves of willows.



73.190 (2264) Yellow-line Quaker *Agrochola macilenta* 17mm Common. Oct–Dec. With or without dark spot in kidney mark, yellow outer cross-line, dark spot at wing base. Throughout in woods, parks, gardens, hedges, heaths. **FP** Broadleaved trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants. Also Heather.



73.191 (2264a) Southern Chestnut *Agrochola haematidea* 15mm RDB2. Sep–Oct. First discovered in 1990. On extensive heathland. Flies for a very short time at dusk low over Heather. **FP** Flowers of Bell Heather.



73.192 (2262) Brick *Agrochola circellaris* 18mm Common. Sep–Dec. Dark spot in kidney mark. Widespread in woods, scrub, parks, gardens. **FP** Flowers, seeds, catkins and leaves of Aspen, poplars, Wych Elm, willows, Ash.



73.193 (2270) Lunar Underwing *Omphaloscelis lunosa* 16mm Common. Aug–Oct. Variable but hindwing has diagnostic dark 'lunar' crescent. On downs, commons, rough ground, gardens. Comes to light, sugar, Ivy flowers and ripe blackberries. **FP** Grasses.



73.184 NS



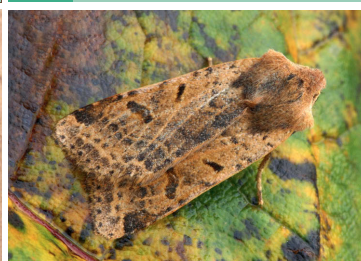
73.186 GB



73.189 NS



73.188 NS



73.187 CMM



73.190 NS



73.186 CMM



73.186 NS



73.187 BAS



73.188 CMM



73.189 CMM



73.187 BAS



73.190 CMM



73.190 CMM



73.191 NS



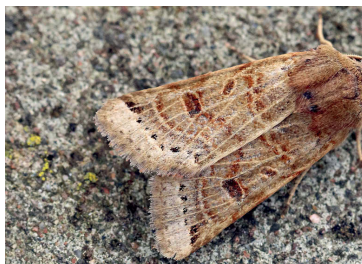
73.192 CMM



73.192 BAS



73.192 NS



73.193 NV



73.193 NV



73.193 CMM



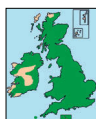
73.193 BAS



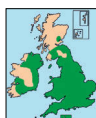
73.193 Hindwing CL



73.193 CMM



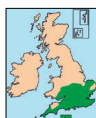
73.194 (2258) Chestnut *Conistra vaccinii* 15mm Common. Sep–May. Usually with dark spot in kidney mark, apex rounded. Hibernates. Throughout Britain in woods, hedges, gardens. **FP** Oaks, elms, Hawthorn, Downy Birch, Sweet Chestnut, docks.



73.195 (2259) Dark Chestnut *Conistra ligula* 14mm Common. Oct–Feb. Similar to Chestnut but darker and apex pointed or slightly hooked; tends to look shiny. Throughout Britain in woods, farmland and gardens, but less frequent than Chestnut. **FP** Hawthorn, willows, oaks, docks, Dandelion.



73.196 (–) Black-spotted Chestnut *Conistra rubiginosa* 17mm Migrant. Nov–Feb. Hibernates. Found to be established in Kent in 2011. In woodland and suburban gardens. **FP** Woody trees, shrubs, Heather, herbaceous plants.



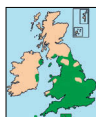
73.197 (2260) Dotted Chestnut *Conistra rubiginea* 17mm Nb. Oct–Nov, Mar–May. Spring flight after hibernation. Associated with the Jet-black Ant, which in turn is associated with Black and Yellow Ants. Found in woods, thick hedges and wooded heaths. **FP** Apple, including fallen leaves.



73.198 (2261) Red-headed Chestnut *Conistra erythrocephala* 18mm Rare migrant. Sep–Nov, Mar–May. Spring flight after hibernation. Two forms, both with small black dots in kidney mark but not in oval. Recorded in most European countries, including northern France. Open woodland. **FP** Spring leaves of oaks, elms and Hornbeam, then low herbaceous plants.



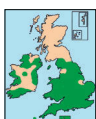
73.199 (2257) Orange Upperwing *Jodia croceago* 17mm RDB1. Sep–Nov, Feb–May. Much declined. Spring flight after hibernation. Very scarce, possibly extinct as resident. Last seen in Sussex in 2006, possibly an immigrant, otherwise not seen since 1994. Formerly in open oak woods in southern Britain. **FP** Coppiced Pedunculate Oak.



73.200 (2235) Tawny Pinion *Lithophane semibrunnea* 19mm Local. Oct–Nov, Mar–May. Spring flight is after hibernation. Resembles a piece of bark. Differs from Pale Pinion in having dark tawny crest and dark bar from centre of forewing to trailing corner. In open woods, parks, gardens. **FP** Ash.



73.201 (2236) Pale Pinion *Lithophane socia* 19mm Local. Oct–Nov, Mar–May. Similar to Tawny Pinion in lifestyle, habitat and looks, but without the dark bar or crest. **FP** Trees and shrubs.



73.202 (2237) Grey Shoulder-knot *Lithophane ornitopus* 18mm Common. Sep–Nov, Feb–Apr. Spring flight is after hibernation. Antler mark at base of forewing is distinctive. In deciduous woodland and parks. **FP** Pedunculate Oak and possibly Sessile Oak or Turkey Oak.

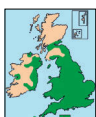


73.203 (2238) Conformist *Lithophane furcifera* 20mm Migrant. Sep–Oct, Mar–May. Extremely scarce migrant from north-east Europe. Spring flight is after hibernation. Similar to a richly marked Grey Shoulder-knot. Recorded in 1946, 2007 and 2011. There was a resident ssp. *suffusa* in south-east Wales, not seen since 1959; presumed extinct. **FP** Alder, birches, willows.



73.204 (2238a) Softly's Shoulder-knot *Lithophane consocia* 20mm Migrant. Sep–Nov, Mar–May. Extremely scarce migrant from north-east Europe. Spring flight is after hibernation. One British record in London in 2001. Inhabits boggy forests. **FP** Alder, birches, Hazel.

73.205 (2239) Nonconformist *Lithophane lamda* 20mm Migrant. Sep–Oct, Mar–May. Extremely scarce migrant from north-east Europe. Spring flight is after hibernation. Last seen in 1938. Inhabits boggy forests and high moors. **FP** Bog Myrtle, Bog Bilberry, Creeping Willow.



73.206 (2240) Blair's Shoulder-knot *Lithophane leautieri* 20mm Common. Sep–Nov. First established on Isle of Wight in 1951, now spreading rapidly north in conifer plantations, parks, gardens. **FP** Cypressess, Common Juniper.



73.207 (2233) Golden-rod Brindle *Xylena solidaginis* 20mm Local. Aug–Sep. A mainly northern species on moors, upland scrub and open woods. Found by day resting openly on rocks, twigs and posts, comes to light, sugar and flowers. **FP** Heather, Bilberry, Cowberry, Bearberry, Bog Myrtle, etc.



73.208 (2242) Sword-grass *Xylena exsoleta* 28mm Nb. Sep–Nov, Mar–May. Hibernates. Similar to Red Sword-grass but grey. On upland moors, rough pasture and open woodland. Formerly widespread in England and Wales but now resident only in Scotland and Isle of Man. **FP** Various low plants, thistles, restharrow, etc.



73.194 CMM



73.194 CMM



73.194 CMM



73.195 CMM



73.195 CMM



73.195 NS



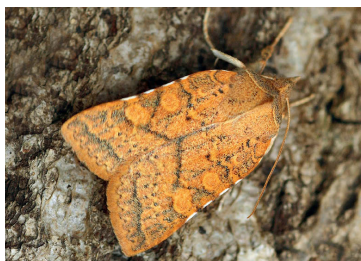
73.196 NS



73.197 NS



73.198 AJM



73.199 DM



73.200 CMM



73.198 PeB



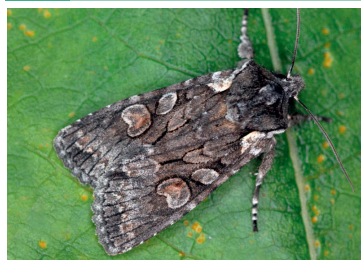
73.201 CMM



73.202 CMM



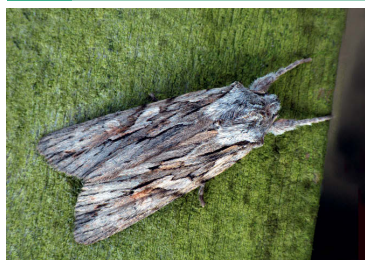
73.203 IU



73.204 SB



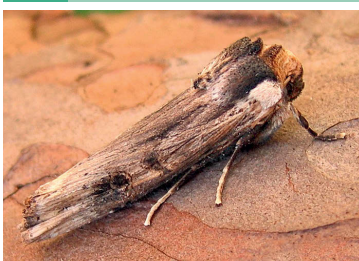
73.205 IU



73.206 CMM



73.207 IU



73.208 NGJR



73.208 NGJR



73.209 (2241) Red Sword-grass *Xylena vetusta* 28mm Local. Sep–Nov, Mar–May. Spring flight is after hibernation. Large, with rich red-brown and straw coloration, and sword-shaped black streak on outer half of wing. On moorland, damp heaths and woods, marshes. **FP** Woody and herbaceous plants, including Bog Myrtle, Heather, Yellow Iris, sedges.



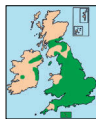
73.210 (2256) Satellite *Eupsilia transversa* 20mm Common. Oct–Apr. Hibernates but will appear in mild weather. Kidney mark with two satellite dots, either fawn or white, is diagnostic. Widespread in woods, parks, gardens, moors, heaths, dunes. **FP** Omnivorous, including occasional other moth larvae.



73.211 (2313) Angle-striped Sallow *Enargia paleacea* 19mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Resident in Scotland and from Midlands north-east to the coast, occasional migrant in south. Variable but dark spot in kidney is constant. In woods and heathland with mature birches. **FP** Silver and Downy Birch, Aspen in Yorkshire.



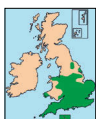
73.212 (2311) Double Kidney *Ipimorpha retusa* 15mm Local. Jul–Sep. Cross-lines parallel, pointing back, hooked apex. In damp woods, riverbanks and marshes. **FP** Willows, Black Poplar.



73.213 (2312) Olive *Ipimorpha subtusa* 15mm Local. Jul–Sep. Cross-lines curved slightly forward at costa, rounded apex. In damp woods, parks, gardens. **FP** Aspen and other poplars.



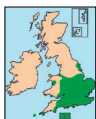
73.214 (2317) White-spotted Pinion *Cosmia diffinis* 16mm pRDB. Jul–Aug. Bolder and brighter markings than Lesser-spotted Pinion. On epicormic growth on mature elms only, not hedgerows. **FP** Mature elms.



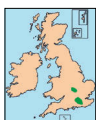
73.215 (2316) Lesser-spotted Pinion *Cosmia affinis* 15mm Local. Jul–Aug. Duller than White-spotted Pinion. Inhabits elm woods and hedges. **FP** Elms.



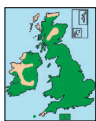
73.216 (2318) Dun-bar *Cosmia trapezina* 16mm Common. Jul–Aug. Variable ground colour, constant markings. Throughout, anywhere with trees or shrubs, including gardens. **FP** Broadleaved trees and shrubs, also other moth larvae.



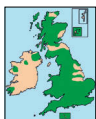
73.217 (2319) Lunar-spotted Pinion *Cosmia pyralina* 15mm Local. Jul–Aug. Name derives from white crescent at wing tip. In parks, gardens, woods and hedges. **FP** Elms, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Bullace, Apple.



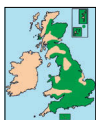
73.218 (2315) Heart Moth *Dicycla oo* 16mm RDB3. Jun–Jul. Kidney mark is heart-shaped, hence the name. In very mature, open oak woods and parks. **FP** Young leaves of very old Pedunculate Oak.



73.219 (2269) Centre-barred Sallow *Atethmia centrago* 16mm Common. Aug–Sep. Widespread in south, more local in Scotland. In woods, hedges, parks with Ash trees. **FP** Buds and flowers of mature Ash.



73.220 (2225) Minor Shoulder-knot *Brachylomia viminalis* 15mm Common. Jul–Aug. Usually pale in south, darker forms in Midlands and north. Dark streak at shoulder always visible. Found in damp woods, fens, marshes, damp heaths, river valleys. **FP** Grey Willow, other willows, Aspen.



73.221 (2268) Suspected *Parastichtis suspecta* 15mm Local. Jul–Aug. Scattered and local. In fens, carr, woodland and wooded heaths with scrub. **FP** Birches, probably willows.



73.209 CMM



73.209 NS



73.210 NS



73.211 IU



73.211 CMM



73.210 NS



73.212 CMM



73.213 BAS



73.214 BAS



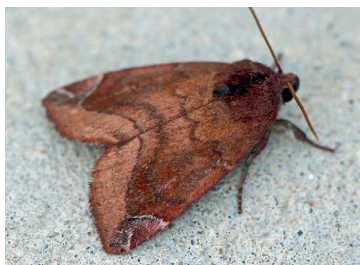
73.215 NS



73.216 TT



73.216 GB



73.217 NV



73.216 CMM



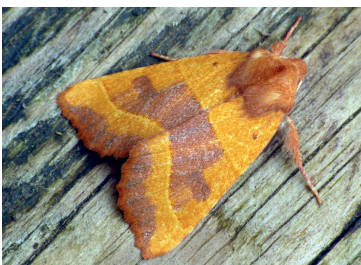
73.216 NV



73.218 CMM



73.218 NS



73.219 CMM



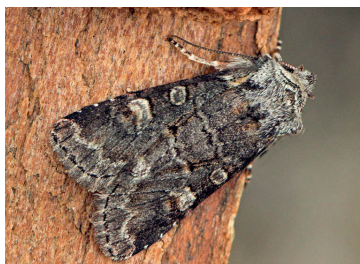
73.220 CMM



73.220 CMM



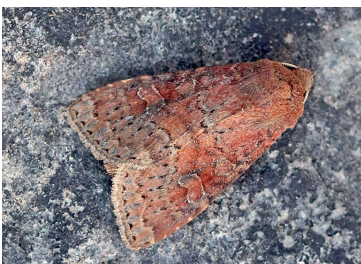
73.219 DBS



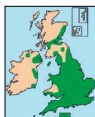
73.220 NV



73.221 GB



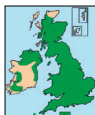
73.221 NV



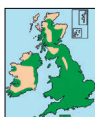
73.222 (2314) Dingy Shears *Apterogenum ypsilon* 19mm Local. Jun–Aug. Rather plain with tooth mark and dark marks between oval and trailing edge. Local, mainly southern, in damp woods, marshes, riverbanks. **FP** Catkins and leaves of willows and poplars.



73.223 (2246a) Oak Rustic *Dryobota labecula* 15mm Migrant. Oct–Nov. First recorded as immigrant in 1999 but now resident on south coast of England. Kidney mark ochre or white, ground colour deep brown or almost black. **FP** Evergreen Oak.



73.224 (2247) Merveille du Jour *Griposia aprilina* 22mm Common. Sep–Oct. Unmistakable autumn moth, found throughout in woods, parks, hedges, gardens. **FP** Young flowers and leaves of Pedunculate Oak, possibly also Sessile and Turkey Oak.



73.225 (2248) Brindled Green *Dryobotodes eremita* 16mm Common. Sep–Oct. Widespread in oak woodland, parks, suburban gardens. **FP** Buds and leaves of Pedunculate Oak, probably also Sessile Oak.



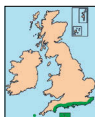
73.226 (2248a) Southern Brindled Green *Dryobotodes roboris* 14mm Migrant. Sep–Nov. Two records, both on Jersey. Inhabits oak woods in southern France and Spain. **FP** Oaks.



73.227 (2248b) Sombre Brocade *Dryobotodes tenebrosa* 17mm Migrant. Sep–Oct. First recorded in Guernsey in 2006 and probably resident in Channel Islands, now with small colonies along the south coast. Similar to Dark Brocade. **FP** Evergreen Oak.



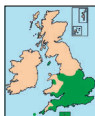
73.228 (2254) Grey Chi *Antitype chi* 17mm Common. Aug–Sep. Variable. Elongated 'X' mark on forewing (like Greek letter chi) is diagnostic. On moors, grassy uplands, parks. **FP** Probably docks and sorrels.



73.229 (2251) Flame Brocade *Trigonophora flammea* 23mm Migrant. Sep–Nov. Immigrant and now resident in small colonies along the south coast. On unimproved scrubby chalk and limestone downs, especially Portland in Dorset and Beachy Head in Sussex. **FP** Unknown in Britain.



73.230 (2230) Feathered Brindle *Aporophyla australis* 16mm Nb. Aug–Oct. Often found flying with Beautiful Gothic. Common where it does occur. Ground colour varies from pale to brown. On south coasts on rocky cliffs, shingle beaches, vegetated sand dunes, chalk slopes. **FP** Low-growing plants such as Sea Campion, Wood Sage, Bramble.



73.231 (2231) Deep-brown Dart *Aporophyla lutulenta* 18mm Common. Sep–Oct. On heaths, downs, meadows, coastal dunes, rough grassland, mostly on light sandy soils. **FP** A wide range of woody and herbaceous plants.



73.232 (2231a) Northern Deep-brown Dart *Aporophyla lueneburgensis* 16mm Common. Aug–Sep. Previously treated as a subspecies of Deep-brown Dart, so distribution slightly uncertain. Slightly smaller, flies slightly earlier and often has well-defined markings. Found on moorland, rough grass, rocky coasts. **FP** A range of woody and herbaceous plants, including Heather, Bilberry and Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.



73.222 CMM



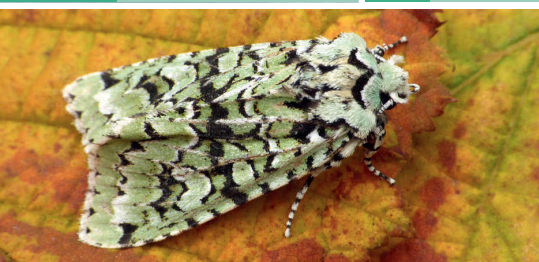
73.223 SD



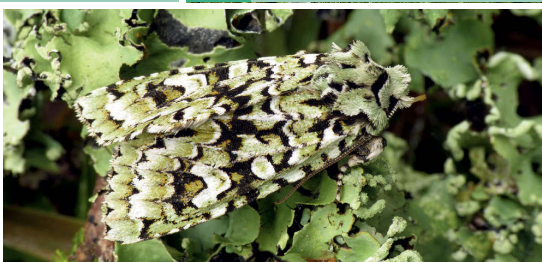
73.223 CMM



73.222 CMM



73.224 CMM



73.224 CMM



73.225 BAS



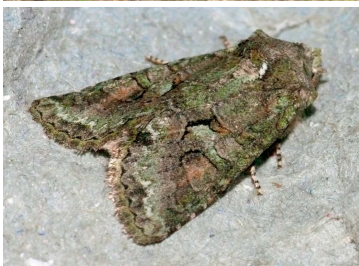
73.225 NS



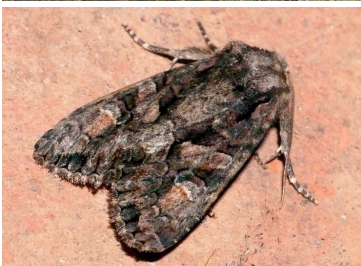
73.225 CMM



73.226 DAG



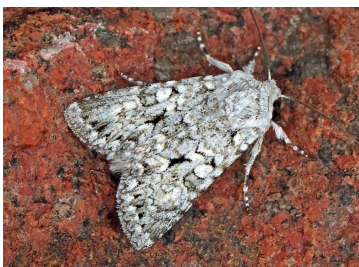
73.226 DAG



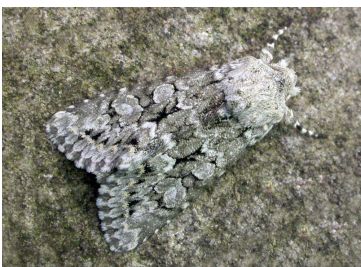
73.227 DAG



73.228 BenS



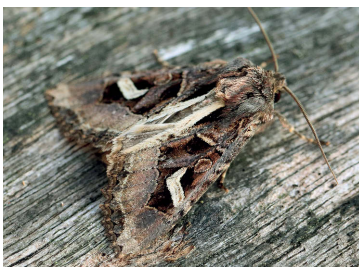
73.228 NV



73.228 NS



73.229 DAG



73.229 NV



73.230 CMM



73.231 CMM



73.230 PP



73.230 SR



73.232 NV



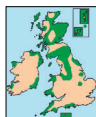
73.232 RL



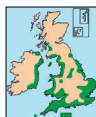
73.232 HMB



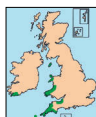
73.233 (2232) Black Rustic *Aporophyla nigra*
20mm Common. Sep–Oct. Slightly glossy, almost completely black or very dark brown. Usually conspicuous white marks in kidney and often a tiny white mark in termen at trailing corner. Similar to Dot Moth but later flight period and kidney mark only pale at outer edge. On heaths, moors, chalk grassland, gardens, verges, rough grassy areas. **FP** Woody and herbaceous plants, including Heather, Tufted Hair-grass, Blackthorn, clovers.



73.234 (2229) Brindled Ochre *Dasypolia templi*
22mm Local. Sep–Nov. Mated female overwinters to lay eggs in spring. Rough coastal cliffs and dunes in south, on upland moors and inland marshes in north. **FP** In roots of Hogweed or Wild Angelica.



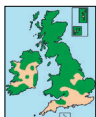
73.235 (2255) Feathered Ranunculus *Polymixis lichenea* 17mm Local. Sep–Oct. Variable but generally greenish tinge, except ssp. *scilloniana* on Scilly. Coastal species inhabiting vegetated dunes, rocky cliffs, vegetated shingle, coastal slopes. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including Sea Plantain, Thrift, Wild Cabbage.



73.236 (2253) Black-banded *Polymixis xanthomista* 17mm Na. Aug–Sep. Greyer than Feathered Ranunculus, with dark central band. Very local on rocky western coasts, breeding on plants splashed at high tides. **FP** Flowers and leaves of Thrift, also Sea Campion, Sea Plantain, Harebell, Kidney Vetch.



73.237 (2252) Large Ranunculus *Polymixis flavicincta* 22mm Local. Sep–Oct. Larger than Feathered Ranunculus or Small Ranunculus. Often coastal, in gardens (including urban areas), rough ground, limestone sea cliffs, damp meadows, occasionally heathland. **FP** Flowers and leaves of many wild and cultivated herbaceous plants.



73.238 (2250) Dark Brocade *Mniotype adusta*
20mm Common. May–Aug. Local in south, more common in north. On downs, heaths, moors, sand dunes, grassland, woods. **FP** Woody and herbaceous plants, including Heather, Bog Myrtle, Alder, Bladder Campion.

73.239 (2250a) Bedrule Brocade *Mniotype solieri* 18mm Migrant. Aug–Sep. A single record from Bedrule in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1976 in a period of high migrant activity. Resident in south-east Europe. **FP** Roots and leaves of herbaceous plants.

73.240 (2249) Beautiful Arches *Mniotype satura*
20mm Unconfirmed. Jul–Oct. Possibly resident or immigrant in 19th century. In woods and heaths in Europe. **FP** Woody plants.



73.241 (2179) Pine Beauty *Panolis flammea*
16mm Common. Mar–May. Unmistakable, although ground colour can vary. Throughout, wherever pines grow. **FP** Pine needles.



73.242 (2188) Clouded Drab *Orthosia incerta*
20mm Common. Mar–May. Extremely variable, but usually with several dark blotches along costa. Frequent throughout Britain in woodland. **FP** Broadleaved trees.



73.233 CMM



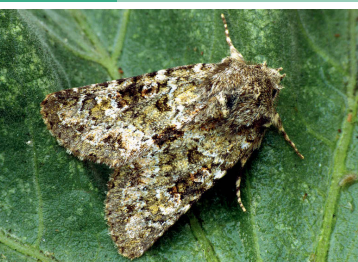
73.234 ♂ NS



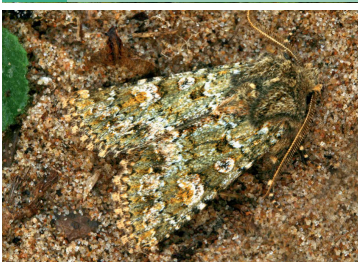
73.234 ♀ CMM



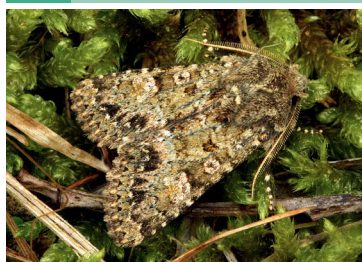
73.233 With detail CMM



73.235 CMM



73.235 CMM



73.235 CMM



73.235 ssp. *scillonia* DAG



73.236 NS



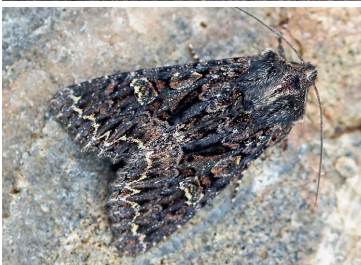
73.236 NS



73.237 CMM



73.237 CMM



73.238 NV



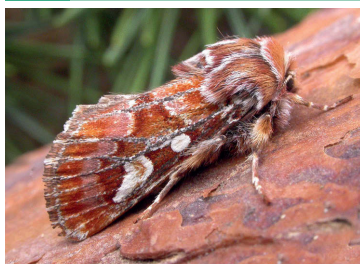
73.239 SWR



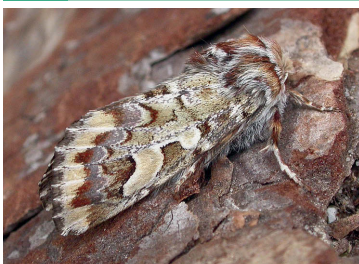
73.240 DGG



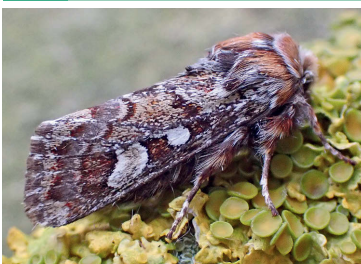
73.238 CMM



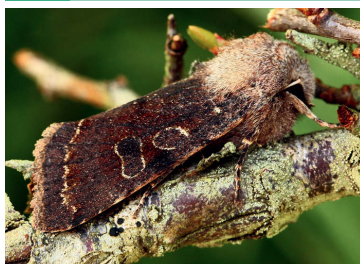
73.241 NS



73.241 PK



73.241 NV



73.242 CMM



73.242 CMM



73.242 CMM



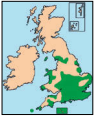
73.242 CMM



73.242 CMM



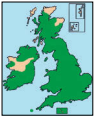
73.242 NV



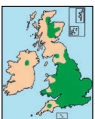
73.243 (183) Blossom Underwing *Orthosia miniosa* 16mm Local. Mar–May. Hindwing is tinged pink. In woods and hedgerows with mature oaks, particularly in damp areas. Adult feeds on willow catkins at dusk. Sometimes occurs as migrant on south-east coasts. **FP** Oaks.



73.244 (187) Common Quaker *Orthosia cerasi* 16mm Common. Mar–May. Usually large, well-defined oval and kidney marks and outer cross-line. Frequent in lowland woods. **FP** Broadleaved trees.



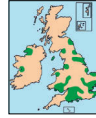
73.245 (182) Small Quaker *Orthosia cruda* 14mm Common. Feb–May. Widespread, very frequent in south, in woods, hedgerows, gardens, wet heaths. **FP** Oaks and other trees.



73.246 (185) Lead-coloured Drab *Orthosia populeti* 16mm Local. Mar–Apr. Similar to grey forms of Clouded Drab but wing tips rounded, oval and kidney marks always clear, male has feathered antennae. Throughout but local, in woods and parks with Aspen or poplars. **FP** Catkins, then leaves of Aspen and Black Poplar, occasionally other poplars.



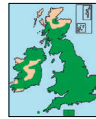
73.247 (186) Powdered Quaker *Orthosia gracilis* 18mm Common. Apr–May. Ground colour variable, but fairly plain with curved row of dark dots between kidney mark and outer cross-line. Reddish forms occur on Bog Myrtle. In damp woods, marshes and heaths throughout. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including Bog Myrtle, Blackthorn, willows, Meadowsweet, Purple Loosetrife.



73.248 (184) Northern Drab *Orthosia opima* 16mm Local. Apr–May. Variable ground colour. Furry thorax, straight forewing costa. Found in damp open areas, on marshes, dunes, river valleys, downs. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including Common Ragwort, Common Sea-lavender, Mugwort, birches, willows.



73.249 (190) Hebrew Character *Orthosia gothica* 17mm Common. Mar–May. Variable but always with dark saddle mark, named after nun, the 14th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Common absolutely anywhere. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including oaks, Hawthorn, Bilberry, Common Nettle, etc.



73.250 (189) Twin-spotted Quaker *Anorthia munda* 20mm Common. Mar–Apr. Variable but usually unmistakable, with pair of dark spots near outer edge, but these are absent in form *immaculata*. In woodland throughout. **FP** Many trees and woody plants, including oaks, Ash, willows, Aspen, Honeysuckle, Hop, etc.



73.243 CMM



73.243 NS



73.243 Hindwing CL



73.244 CMM



73.244 CMM



73.244 CMM



73.244 GB



73.245 CMM



73.246 ♀ NS



73.246 ♀ DT



73.246 ♂ antennae NS



73.247 NV



73.248 NS



73.247 CMM



73.247 Bog Myrtle form RL



73.248 CMM



73.248 Coastal form NS



73.249 CMM



73.249 NS



73.249 NS



73.249 CMM



73.249 f. *gothicina* NS



73.249 f. *obsoleta* DAG



73.250 CMM



73.250 CMM



73.250 NV



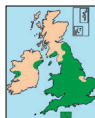
73.250 f. *immaculata* CMM



73.251 (2181) Silver Cloud *Egira conspiciaris*
19mm Na. Apr–May. Two forms. Very local, in Severn Valley and north Somerset only. Found in old orchards, scrub, hedges, open woods.
FP Unknown in the wild.



73.252 (2177) Hedge Rustic *Tholera cespitis*
18mm Common. Aug–Sep. In open areas of rough grass, including suburban gardens.
FP Hard grasses, including Mat-grass and Wavy Hair-grass.



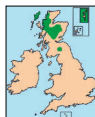
73.253 (2178) Feathered Gothic *Tholera decimalis* ♂ 17mm, ♀ 21mm Common. Aug–Sep. Flies later than Gothic or Bordered Gothic. Throughout in rough grassland, downs, parks, woodland rides. **FP** Hard grasses, including Mat-grass and Sheep's Fescue.



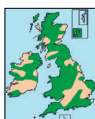
73.254 (2176) Antler Moth *Cerapteryx graminis*
♂ 12mm, ♀ 17mm Common. Jul–Sep. Throughout, particularly in northern acid uplands, moors and downs. Flies on warm days and at night. Female larger than male, with plain antennae. **FP** Hard grasses, including Mat-grass, Purple Moor-grass and Sheep's Fescue.



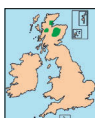
73.255 (2145) Nutmeg *Anarta trifolii* 18mm Common. Apr–Sep. Two overlapping generations. Interior of large kidney mark is dark towards termen. Inhabits open places such as downs, waste ground, fens, open woods, especially on light soils. **FP** Herbaceous plants, especially Common Orache and goosefoots.



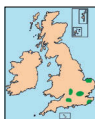
73.256 (2144) Broad-bordered White Underwing *Anarta melanopa* 12mm RDB3. May–Jun. Variable but with black-and-white hindwing. Flies in sunshine just above vegetation visiting flowers. Inhabits high moors above 650m in central Highlands of Scotland, at sea level in Shetland.
FP Crowberry, Bearberry, Cowberry, Bilberry.



73.257 (2142) Beautiful Yellow Underwing *Anarta myrtilli* 12mm Common. Apr–Aug. Two overlapping generations. Throughout on heaths and moors. Flies in sunshine, feeds at flowers and comes to light. **FP** Tips of Heather and Bell Heather.



73.258 (2143) Small Dark Yellow Underwing *Coranarta cordigera* 12mm Na. Apr–May. Flies rapidly in sunshine on high, stony moors at 200–650m altitude in central Highlands of Scotland. **FP** Bearberry.



73.259 (2148) Pale Shining Brown Polia *bombycina* 23mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Pale brown with shiny sheen. Formerly widespread, now mainly confined to Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire. On scrubby chalk downland. Adults come to light and sugar, as well as visiting flowers. Immigrants, which are a greyer form, occur occasionally in east. **FP** Only found in the wild once on Broad-leaved Dock, but eats a variety of plants in captivity.



73.260 (2149) Silvery Arches *Polia hepatica* 23mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Southern forms darker, northern pale silvery. On heaths, moors, mosses, river valleys and open woods. **FP** Bog Myrtle, birches and willows.



73.251 CMM



73.253 ♂ CMM



73.252 HMB



73.251 CMM



73.253 ♀ CMM



73.254 ♂ CMM



73.254 ♂ NGJR



73.254 ♂ PK



73.254 ♀ CMM



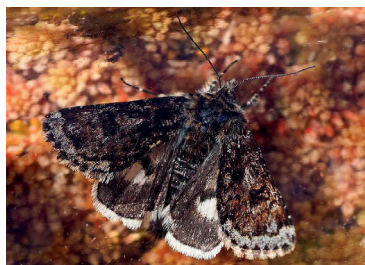
73.255 CMM



73.256 NS



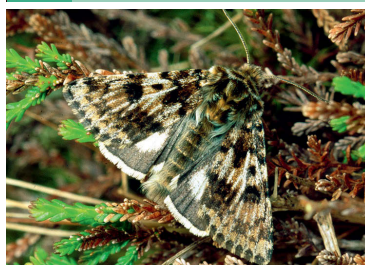
73.256 NS



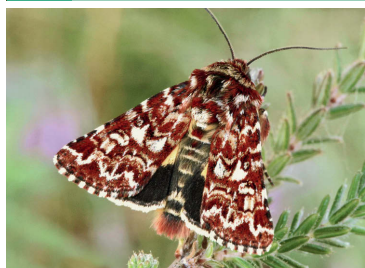
73.256 PP



73.256 Habitat in Aberdeenshire, Scotland NS



73.256 RL



73.257 GB



73.258 NS



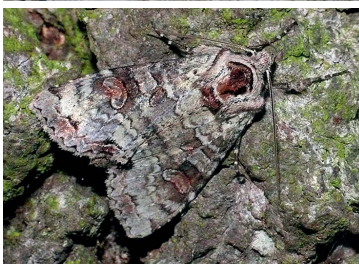
73.258 Pair SR



73.257 Hindwing CL



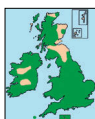
73.259 CMM



73.260 DAG



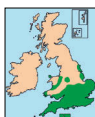
73.260 Scottish RL



73.261 (2150) **Grey Arches** *Polia nebulosa* 23mm Common. Jun–Jul. Ground colour variable, including an almost plain melanic form; oval and kidney marks large, pale with dark outlines. Mostly in well-wooded country. **FP** Woody shrubs and plants, including birches, Hazel, Honeysuckle, Bramble, docks.



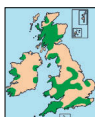
73.262 (2151) **Feathered Ear** *Pachetra sagittigera* 18mm Extinct. May–Jun. Formerly on chalk downs of south-east England, last seen in Kent in 1963. **FP** Grasses.



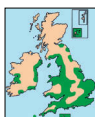
73.263 (2157) **Light Brocade** *Lacanobia w-latinum* 20mm Local. May–Jul. Inhabits open ground on heaths and calcareous downs, more frequent in south. **FP** Woody and herbaceous plants such as Broom, Dyer's Greenweed, Redshank and Bramble.



73.264 (2158) **Pale-shouldered Brocade** *Lacanobia thalassina* 19mm Common. May–Jul. Throughout in woods, gardens, scrub, heaths, moors. **FP** Woody trees and shrubs, including oaks, Hawthorn, Apple, Honeysuckle, sallows. Aspen.



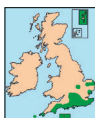
73.265 (2156) **Beautiful Brocade** *Lacanobia contigua* 18mm Local. May–Jul. Diagonal pale bar from central oval mark is distinctive. Inhabits heaths, moors and acid woodland. **FP** Woody trees and shrubs, including oaks, birches, Broom, Bog Myrtle, Heather, Bracken.



73.266 (2159) **Dog's Tooth** *Lacanobia suasa* 18mm Local. May–Sep. Two generations in the south, Jun–Jul in Scotland. Usually on saltmarshes, coasts, damp heaths, river valleys. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including Common Sea-lavender, Greater Plantain, goosefoots.



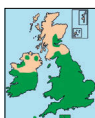
73.267 (2160) **Bright-line Brown-eye** *Lacanobia oleracea* 18mm Common. May–Sep. Second brood occurs in south only. Kidney mark is 'brown eye'. Common in most habitats, including gardens, woods, heaths, farmland. **FP** Huge range of wild and cultivated herbaceous and woody plants.



73.268 (2160a) **Splendid Brocade** *Lacanobia splendens* 18mm Migrant. May–Jul. First recorded in 2003 from Portland, Dorset, previously overlooked, possibly mistaken for a form of Bright-line Brown-eye. From damp woods in Europe. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



73.269 (2161) **Stranger** *Lacanobia blenna* 16mm Migrant. May–Sep. Last seen on the Isle of Wight in 1879. From sandy coastal north-west Spain and Mediterranean habitats. **FP** Sea Beet, Prickly Saltwort, oraches.



73.270 (2155) **Dot Moth** *Melanchra persicariae* 20mm Common. Jun–Aug. Unmistakable, although Black Rustic is also dark but with only small pale mark in kidney. Frequent in gardens, hedges, woods and open areas. **FP** Huge range of wild and cultivated herbaceous and woody plants.



73.271 (2163) **Broom Moth** *Ceramica pisi* 18mm Common. May–Jul. Variable colour and markings, but irregular creamy outer cross-line is striking and diagnostic. Throughout, particularly on heaths and moorland. **FP** Many herbaceous and woody plants, including Broom, Heather, Bracken, Sea Buckthorn, Bramble.



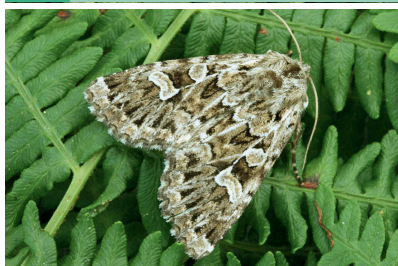
73.272 (2162) **Glaucous Shears** *Papestra biren* 18mm Local. May–Jun. Creamy-yellow tooth mark and outer cross-line. On moorland. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including Bog Myrtle, Bilberry, Heather, Creeping Willow.



73.261 CMM



73.267 CMM



73.268 CMM



73.263 NS



73.264 CMM



73.264 CMM



73.265 CMM



73.265 CMM



73.266 SR



73.267 CMM



73.266 CMM



73.266 f. dissimilis IU



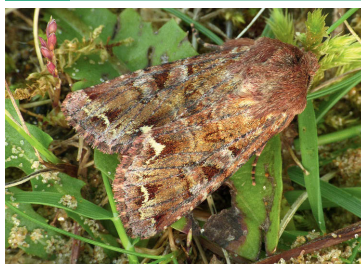
73.268 NS



73.269 DM



73.270 CL



73.271 CMM



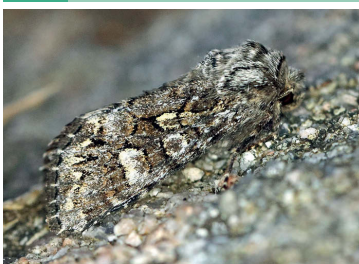
73.271 CMM



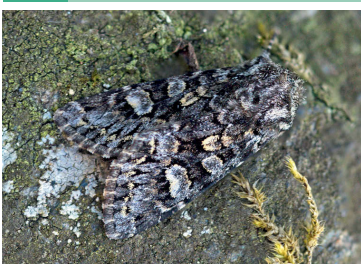
73.271 CMM



73.271 NS



73.272 NV



73.272 NV



73.273 (2147) **Shears** *Hada plebeja* 17mm Common. May–Sep. Two broods in south. White or pale double-pointed mark like open scissors (shears) in centre of forewing is distinctive. Throughout on heaths, downs, dunes, open woodland. **FP** Herbaceous plants, including Mouse-ear Hawkweed and Smooth Hawk's-beard.



73.274 (2154) **Cabbage Moth** *Mamestra brassicae* 22mm Common. May–Oct. Up to three generations. In many lowland situations, especially cultivated land. White outline of kidney mark is noticeable, and middle leg has a spine. Similar to much scarcer White Colon but different habitats. **FP** Loves Cabbage but will eat almost anything else.



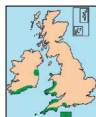
73.275 (2152) **White Colon** *Sideridis turbida* 20mm Nb. May–Jun. Two white marks (colon) in corner of kidney mark are distinctive. Mainly coastal on dunes and saltmarshes, also brecks of East Anglia. Visits flowers by day, comes to sugar and light. **FP** Many coastal plants, including Sea Rocket, Common Restharrow, Sea Bindweed.



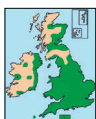
73.276 (2166) **Campion** *Sideridis rivularis* 16mm Common. May–Jun, Jul–Sep. Purple tint when fresh but fades. Similar to Lychnis but oval and kidney mark either joined or pointing together. Widespread in meadows, verges, cliff tops, moors and open land. **FP** Ripening seeds of campions and Ragged Robin.



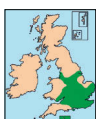
73.277 (2153) **Bordered Gothic** *Sideridis reticulata* 19mm pRDB. May–Jul. Declining. Smaller and with narrower wings than Gothic. Feathered Gothic is paler, slightly larger and flies later in year. Ssp. *hibernica* is found in Ireland. On chalk downs, quarries and cliffs, breckland heaths. **FP** Seeds of Soapwort and campions.



73.278 (2169) **Barrett's Marbled Coronet** *Conisania andalusica* 19mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Dark brown overall, more yellowish in Channel Islands. Pale area runs towards trailing edge from oval mark. Found only on coastal cliffs and shingle beaches. **FP** Sea Campion, Rock Sea-spurrey, Sand Spurrey.



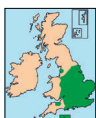
73.279 (2164) **Broad-barred White** *Hecatera bicolorata* 15mm Common. May–Jul. On vegetated coastal dunes and shingle, chalk downs. **FP** Hawkweeds, hawk's-beards, sow-thistles.



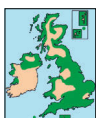
73.280 (2165) **Small Ranunculus** *Hecatera dysodea* 15mm RDBK. Apr–Oct. Thought extinct for 50 years before reappearing in Kent, Essex, and south Wales. Similar to Feathered and Large Ranunculus but smaller. Found in chalk pits, rough ground, road verges. **FP** Prickly, Great or Wall Lettuce.



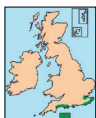
73.281 (2173) **Lychnis** *Hadena bicruris* 17mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Sep. Similar to Campion but without purple. Oval and kidney marks well separated. Gardens, verges, hedgerows, woods, dunes. **FP** Ripening seeds of Red and White Campion, Sweet William.



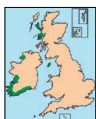
73.282 (2170) **Varied Coronet** *Hadena compta* 15mm Common. Jun–Jul. Central white bar is complete across forewing. In gardens and downland. **FP** Ripening seeds of Sweet William, Bladder Campion.



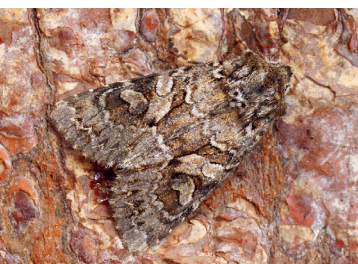
73.283 (2171) **Marbled Coronet** *Hadena confusa* 17mm Local. May–Jul. White blotch near wing tip, central band incomplete. Throughout on calcareous coasts, downs and gardens. **FP** Ripening seeds of Sea and Bladder Campion, Rock Sea-spurrey, etc.



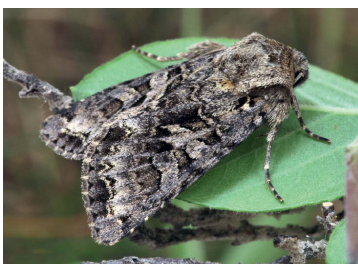
73.284 (2172) **White Spot** *Hadena albimacula* 17mm RDB2. May–Jul. Scarce, on scarce foodplant, usually found growing just over the edge of chalk cliffs in southern England. Also on shingle at Dungeness, Kent. **FP** Seeds of Nottingham Catchfly.



73.285 (2174) **Grey** *Hadena caesia* 17mm RDB3. May–Aug. Breeds on plants close to the strandline. On rocky coasts and shingle beaches. **FP** Seeds and leaves of Sea Campion.



73.273 BAS



73.273 GB



73.273 NS



73.274 With detail CL



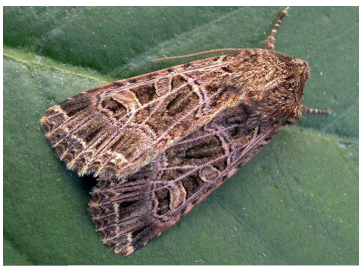
73.275 GB



73.275 CMM



73.276 CMM



73.277 NS



73.277 ssp. hibernica SR



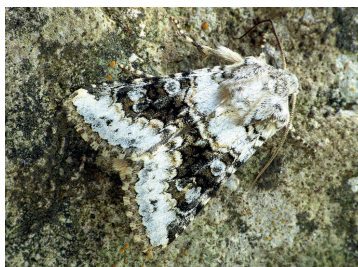
73.278 BAS



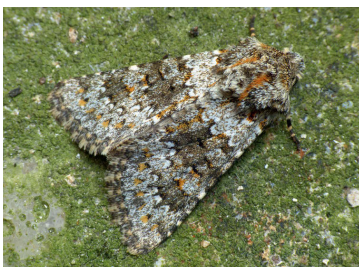
73.278 NS



73.278 NS



73.279 CMM



73.280 CMM



73.281 CMM



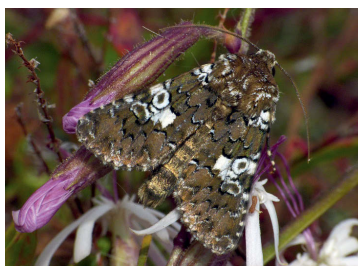
73.282 BAS



73.283 CMM



73.283 NS



73.284 CMM



73.284 CMM



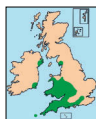
73.285 NS



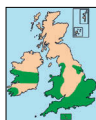
73.286 (2167) **Tawny Shears** *Hadena perplexa* 15mm Common. May–Jul. Very variable, but usually with outlined oval, kidney and tooth marks. The Pod Lover is ssp. *H. p. capsophila*, a dark moth with white markings, mostly found on western coasts, Isle of Man, Skokholm and around the coast of Ireland. On dry open downs, shingle beaches, rocky coastal cliff tops, brecks. **FP** Ripening seeds of Sea Campion, Bladder Campion, White Campion, Nottingham Catchfly, Rock Sea-spurrey.



73.287 (2168) **Viper's-bugloss** *Hadena irregularis* 15mm Presumed extinct. May–Jul. Formerly on brecks of East Anglia, not seen since 1968. **FP** Spanish Catchfly.



73.288 (2191) **Double Line** *Mythimna turca* 21mm Nb. Jun–Jul. In damp open woodland and rough, wet, acid grassland, known as rhos pasture in Wales and culm in England. **FP** A wide range of grasses, including Cock's-foot, Wood Meadow-grass, Field Wood-rush, Carnation Sedge.



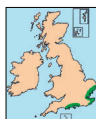
73.289 (2196) **Striped Wainscot** *Mythimna pudorina* 18mm Local. Jun–Jul. Pink-tinged forewing is broad, dusted with scattered black scales that form streaks. On marshes and wet, acid heaths. **FP** Grasses, including Common Reed, Purple Moor-grass, Reed Canary-grass.



73.290 (2192) **Brown-line Bright-eye** *Mythimna conigera* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. Bright 'eye' is distinctive, with V-shaped inner cross-line. Widespread in rough grassland, heaths, coastal slopes, woodland edges, gardens. **FP** Grasses such as Common Couch and Cock's-foot.



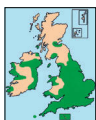
73.291 (2199) **Common Wainscot** *Mythimna pallens* 17mm Common. May–Oct. Two overlapping generations. Plain, with pale veins and white hindwing. Throughout in grassy urban or rural areas. **FP** Grasses such as Common Couch, Tufted Hair-grass, Annual Meadow-grass, Cock's-foot.



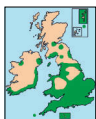
73.292 (2200) **Mathew's Wainscot** *Mythimna favicolor* 17mm Nb. May–Sep. Now considered to be a coastal form of Common Wainscot. Very similar to Common Wainscot but often with pale thorax, less prominent veins and a silky sheen. On coastal saltmarshes in south and east England. **FP** Common Saltmarsh-grass.



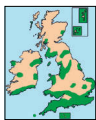
73.293 (2198) **Smoky Wainscot** *Mythimna impura* 17mm Common. Jun–Aug. Similar to Southern Wainscot but outer forewing edge is rounded and hindwing is smoky grey. Throughout in grassland, open woods, gardens. **FP** Grasses, including Cock's-foot, Hairy Wood-rush, Common Reed.



73.294 (2197) **Southern Wainscot** *Mythimna straminea* 17mm Local. Jun–Aug. Straight costa with concave termen produces pointed apex; 'coronet' at front of thorax is diagnostic. Marshes, fens, wet ditches. **FP** Common Reed and Reed Canary-grass.



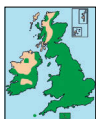
73.295 (2195) **Delicate** *Mythimna vitellina* 18mm Migrant. Apr–Nov. Variable ground colour but three wavy cross-lines generally visible. Regular immigrant, but can breed in hot summers; resident in Channel Islands. **FP** Grasses.



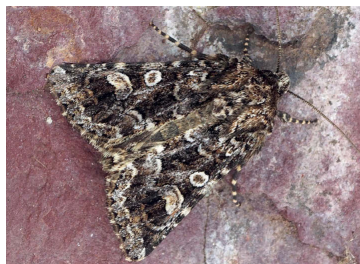
73.296 (2203) **White-speck** *Mythimna unipuncta* 20mm Migrant. All year. Regular immigrant, usually on south coasts, resident in Scilly and Channel Islands. Similar to Clay but larger and narrower, with dark streak pointing into apex. **FP** Grasses.



73.297 (2194) **White-point** *Mythimna albipuncta* 18mm Nb. May–Jul, Aug–Oct. Formerly seen only as immigrant but now resident on south coasts and open grassy areas. Darker orange-brown than Clay, with bright, clear white mark. **FP** Grasses, including Cock's-foot, Common Couch.



73.298 (2193) **Clay** *Mythimna ferrago* 18mm Common. Jun–Aug. Rather plain, with irregular, indistinct pale mark. Found in open woods, gardens, grassland. **FP** Grasses, including Cock's-foot and meadow-grasses.



73.286 ssp. *capsophila* BD



73.286 CMM



73.286 CMM



73.286 NS



73.286 CMM



73.286 NV



73.287 DGG



73.288 CMM



73.289 CMM



73.290 NS



73.291 CMM



73.292 CMM



73.292 PK



73.293 CMM



73.294 With detail CMM



73.295 NV



73.297 CMM



73.296 CMM



73.295 NS



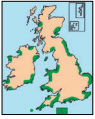
73.297 CMM



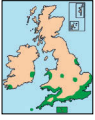
73.298 CMM



73.298 CMM



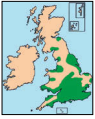
73.299 (2201) Shore Wainscot *Mythimna litoralis* 18mm Nb. Jun–Aug. Striking and impossible to confuse with anything else. On coastal dunes and sandy beaches very close to the strandline. **FP** Marram.



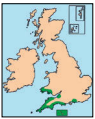
73.300 (2202) L-album Wainscot *Mythimna l-album* 18mm Nb. May–Jul, Aug–Oct. Unmistakable, with prominent white (album) 'L' on forewing. Found on coasts and rocky cliffs with rough grass. **FP** Marram and other grasses.



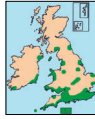
73.301 (2205) Shoulder-striped Wainscot *Leucania comma* 18mm Common. May–Jul. Widespread and unmistakable, with long black basal streak. In marshes and damp woods. **FP** Grasses, including Cock's-foot.



73.302 (2204) Obscure Wainscot *Leucania obsoleta* 17mm Local. May–Jul. Looks greyish. Similar to Smoky Wainscot but there is a central white dot at end of main vein and brown streak along vein is much less prominent. In reed-beds on marshes, estuaries, ponds, riverbanks. **FP** Common Reed.



73.303 (2206) Devonshire Wainscot *Leucania putrescens* 17mm Na. May–Jul. Squat, dark wainscot with central white dot. Found on warm, rocky coastal cliffs of Devon, Cornwall, Glamorgan and Pembrokeshire only. **FP** Rough grasses.



73.304 (2208) Cosmopolitan *Leucania loreyi* 17mm Migrant. May–Nov. Similar to White-speck but dark streak down centre of wing contrasts with pale either side. Regular immigrant, usually on south coast. **FP** Grasses, including Cock's-foot.



73.305 (2209) Flame Wainscot *Senta flammea* 17mm Na. May–Jul. A very local moth found in fairly open reed-beds in East Anglia, Sussex, Kent and around Poole Harbour in Dorset. **FP** Common Reed.



73.306 (2175) Silurian *Eriopygodes imbecilla* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 11mm RDB2. May–Jul. On moors above 500m in Black Mountains of Monmouthshire and Brecon, Wales. First discovered in 1972. Flies on sunny afternoons and at night. **FP** On early shoots and flowers of Bilberry and Crowberry in Apr, even on frosty nights.



73.307 (2119) Pearly Underwing *Peridroma saucia* 22mm Migrant. All year. Can appear throughout the year, most commonly in autumn, especially near coasts. Pale greyish crest on thorax. **FP** Low plants.



73.308 (2099) Portland Moth *Actebia praecox* 21mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Unmistakable. Found on coastal sand dunes but seems to be decreasing. Comes to light after midnight, flying low over sand. **FP** Creeping Willow, low plants on vegetated dunes.



73.299 CMM



73.300 CMM



73.301 CMM



73.302 CMM



73.303 CMM



73.303 Habitat at Gower cliff, Glamorgan, Wales DT



73.304 MC



73.305 CMM



73.305 CMM



73.306 ♂ CMM



73.306 ♂ CMM



73.306 ♀ CMM



73.307 BAS



73.307 PK



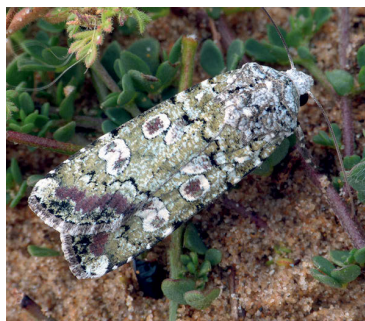
73.307 KB



73.308 Habitat at Formby dunes, Lancashire CMM



73.308 NV



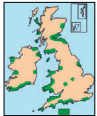
73.308 CMM

73.309 (2100) Eversmann's Rustic *Actebia fennica* ♂ 19mm, ♀ 21mm Migrant. Jul–Aug. Very rare immigrant from northern snow forests of Scandinavian taiga. Last seen in 1983. **FP** Bilberry.

73.310 (2101) Black Collar *Dichagyris flammatra* 21mm Migrant. May–Sep. Five records, latest in 1997 in Shetland. Very scarce migrant from central and southern Europe, Asia and North Africa. **FP** Low plants.



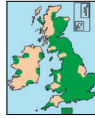
73.311 (2083) Coast Dart *Euxoa cursoria* 17mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Very variable, darker in north. On stable coastal sandhills. Earlier flight period than Square-spot Dart, without arrowhead marks of White-line Dart. **FP** Various sand-dune plants such as Sea Spurge, Sea Sandwort, Sand Couch, early Hair-grass.



73.312 (2080) Square-spot Dart *Euxoa obelisca* 17mm Nb. Aug–Oct. Very similar to other *Euxoa* species but flight period is later. Ground colour solid, dark red-brown without marks at outer cross-line. On rocky coasts (not sandy) and some inland rocky sites. **FP** Low-growing plants such as Common Rock-rose and Lady's Bedstraw.



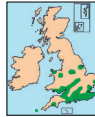
73.313 (2081) White-line Dart *Euxoa tritici* 17mm Common. Jul–Aug. Extremely variable in size and colour but usually has dark arrowhead marks at outer edge of forewing. Throughout on coastal dunes, downs, heaths, moors, open woods. **FP** Low herbaceous plants such as Hedge and Lady's Bedstraw, mouse-ears.



73.314 (2082) Garden Dart *Euxoa nigricans* 16mm Common. Jul–Sep. Generally plainer and browner than other *Euxoa* species, without white lines. Inhabits commons, sandhills, marshes, gardens, allotments, downland, but declining rapidly. **FP** Herbaceous plants such as clovers, plantains and docks.



73.315 (2094) Great Dart *Agrotis bigramma* 21mm Rare migrant. Jul–Sep. The inner of two pale cross-lines has deep outward-pointing notch at trailing edge. Found on open ground in Channel Islands and Europe. **FP** Roots and low stems of grasses and other plants, including vines.



73.316 (2084) Light Feathered Rustic *Agrotis cinerea* 17mm Nb. May–Jun. Jagged cross-lines distinctive, ground colour varies. On chalk downs, sea cliffs, quarries, shingle beaches. **FP** Wild Thyme, possibly other low-growing plants.



73.317 (2089) Heart and Dart *Agrotis exclamatoris* 19mm Common. May–Aug. Variable, but always has dark collar. Abundant almost anywhere. **FP** Many wild and cultivated herbaceous plants.



73.309 ♂ MK



73.309 ♀ MK



73.310 BenS



73.311 NS



73.311 NV



73.311 PK



73.311 DT



73.311 Scottish RL



73.312 NS



73.313 CMM



73.313 NV



73.313 CMM



73.313 BenS



73.313 NV



73.313 PGC



73.314 NV



73.314 NS



73.314 NS



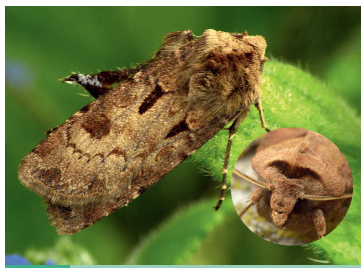
73.315 BAS



73.316 DT



73.316 PGC



73.317 With detail CMM



73.316 OW



73.316 NV



73.317 CMM



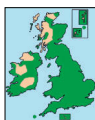
73.317 CMM



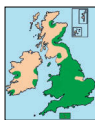
73.317 BAS



73.318 (2083a) Woods's Dart *Agrotis graslini*
19mm Channel Islands only. Aug–Oct. Similar to pale Archer's Dart but pure white hindwing. Resident in Jersey and coastal sand dunes of west Europe. **FP** Scabious, plantains, docks.



73.319 (2087) Turnip Moth *Agrotis segetum*
20mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Oct. Larger and narrower than Heart and Club. Kidney, oval and tooth marks usually outlined. Male antennae have basal half feathered. In gardens, farmland, parks, woods, fens, dunes. **FP** Roots and lower leaves of many herbaceous plants, including cultivated crops such as Turnip, Carrot, Swede and Cabbage.



73.320 (2088) Heart and Club *Agrotis clavis*
17mm Common. Jun–Aug. Can be similar to Turnip Moth but smaller, and male antennae $\frac{2}{3}$ feathered. Coastal dunes, chalk downs, rough ground, sometimes gardens. **FP** Many herbaceous plants, including Wild Carrot, Fat-hen and docks.



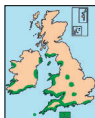
73.321 (2091a) Spalding's Dart *Agrotis herzogii*
17mm Migrant. Oct–Apr. Two records only, in Cornwall in Nov 1995 and Dorset in Dec 2015. Resident from Canary Islands across Africa to the Middle East.



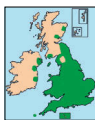
73.322 (2085) Archer's Dart *Agrotis vestigialis*
17mm Local. Jul–Sep. Very distinctive, ground colour varies. Mainly coastal dunes but also inland heaths and limestone grassland. **FP** Plants and grasses, including bedstraws, stitchworts and Sea Sandwort.



73.323 (2093) Sand Dart *Agrotis ripae* 17mm Nb. Jun–Jul. Variable. Flight period earlier than Coast Dart. Common locally on coastal sand dunes, especially very close to high-tide mark. Larvae easily found by running your hand through dry sand below vegetation. **FP** Many strandline plants such as Sea Rocket, Prickly Saltwort, Sea Purslane, Annual Sea-blite, Sea Holly, etc.



73.324 (2090) Crescent Dart *Agrotis trux* 18mm Local. Jul–Aug. Distinct white central spot. Coastal cliffs and rocky shorelines. **FP** Thrift and Rock Sea-spurrey.



73.325 (2092) Shuttle-shaped Dart *Agrotis puta*
15mm Common. Apr–Oct. Two generations. Pale oval 'shuttle' is distinctive. Female darker than male. Ssp. *insula* on Scilly is smaller, 13mm, with stronger markings and distinctive chevron on thorax. Open woods, farms, gardens, grassland, heaths. **FP** Herbaceous plants, but rarely seen.



73.326 (2092a) Grouville Dart *Agrotis catalaunensis* 16mm Migrant. Sep–Nov. Very similar to Shuttle-shaped Dart ssp. *insula*. A single record in Grouville, Jersey, in Sep 2002. Would need gen. det. for ID. From Mediterranean. **FP** Unknown.



73.318 EM



73.319 NS



73.319 NS



73.319 BAS

Turnip Moth



Heart and Club



73.320 PK



73.320 GB

73.319 Antennae CL



73.320 CMM



73.320 NS



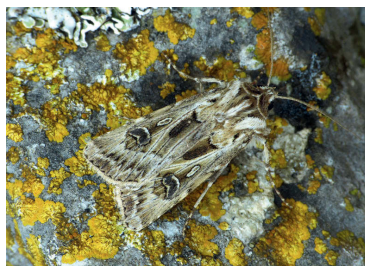
73.320 NV



73.321 EM



73.322 NV



73.322 CMM



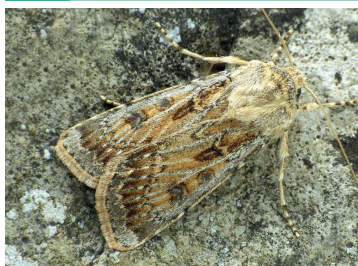
73.323 CMM



73.323 CMM



73.322 CMM



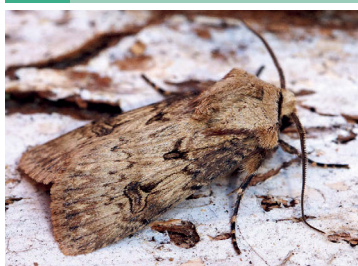
73.323 CMM



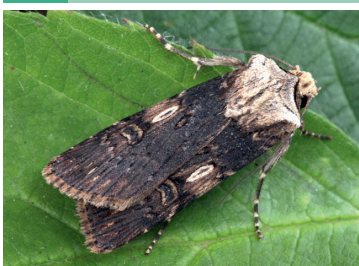
73.324 CMM



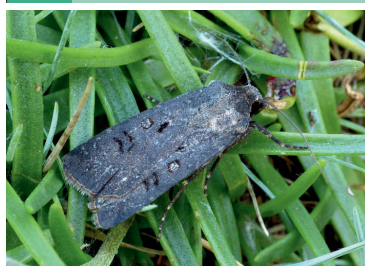
73.324 CMM



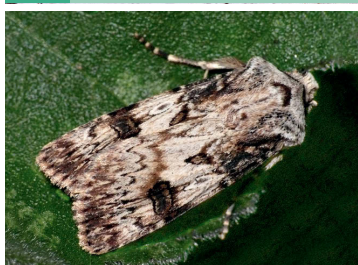
73.325 ♂ BAS



73.325 ♀ GB



73.324 CMM



73.325 ssp. insula DAG



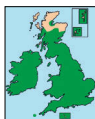
73.326 ♂ SWR



73.326 ♀ SWR



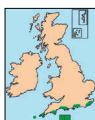
73.327 (2091) Dark Sword-grass *Agrotis ipsilon* 23mm Migrant. All year. Peak flight in autumn, possibly partly due to local breeding in warm summers. Larger than other similar moths, ground colour varies, but dark arrow mark beyond kidney points towards two arrows from outer cross-band. **FP** Herbaceous plants.



73.328 (2098) Flame *Axylia putris* 16mm Common. Jun–Jul. Partial second generation in Sep. Rests with wings wrapped around body, resembling a piece of twig. In gardens, woods, heaths, hedges, downs. **FP** Many herbaceous plants, including Common Nettle, White Dead-nettle, Hedge Bedstraw, Hound's-tongue.



73.329 (2102) Flame Shoulder *Ochrolepleura plecta* 15mm Common. Apr–Sep. Two generations in the south. Found in almost any habitat, including gardens, farms, heath and moorland, grassland, hedges, woods and wetlands. **FP** Wide range of herbaceous plants.



73.330 (2102a) Radford's Flame Shoulder *Ochrolepleura leucogaster* 17mm Migrant. Sep–Nov. Similar to Flame Shoulder but larger, with longer, narrower wings, less red. Scarce migrant from southern Europe. **FP** Range of herbaceous plants.



73.331 (2121) Barred Chestnut *Diarsia dahlia* ♂ 15mm, ♀ 17mm Local. Aug–Sep. Male deep orange-brown, well barred with hints of purple. Female slightly less well defined, reddish. Broad forewing, curved leading edge. Mostly northern on acid heaths, moors, in broadleaved woods. **FP** Woody and herbaceous plants such as Bramble, Bilberry, birches, willows, docks.



73.332 (2122) Purple Clay *Diarsia brunnea* 18mm Common. Jun–Aug. Purple sheen is distinctive. Woodland and wooded heaths throughout. **FP** Wide range of herbaceous plants and shrubs.



73.333 (2120) Ingrailed Clay *Diarsia mendica* 15mm Common. May–Aug. Very variable, darker in north. Usually with small black spot in centre of forewing between oval and trailing edge, also outer edge bordered with dark crescents. In woodland, gardens, heathland, open moors. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including primroses, violets, Bramble, Heather, Bilberry, willows, Hawthorn.



73.334 (2123) Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi* 15mm Common. May–Jun, Aug–Sep. Has dark dot in centre of forewing between oval and trailing edge, like Ingrailed Clay. Summer brood generally smaller. Found anywhere throughout, especially in damp woods, damp pasture, gardens. **FP** Herbaceous plants such as Foxglove, docks and Dandelion, also Heather.



73.327 NS



73.331 CMM



73.328 CMM



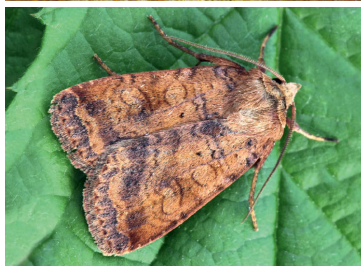
73.329 PK



73.329 CMM



73.330 SD



73.331 ♂ GB



73.331 ♀ GB



73.332 NS



73.333 CMM



73.333 CMM



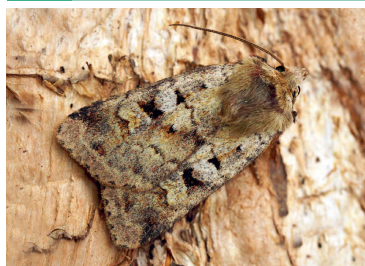
73.333 NV



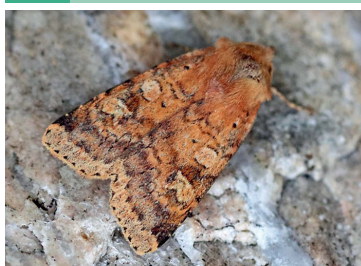
73.333 CMM



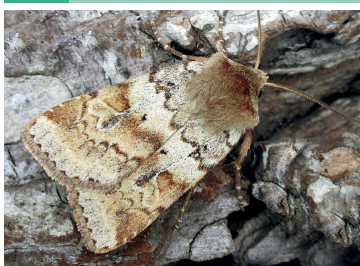
73.333 CMM



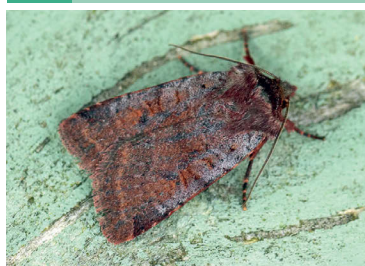
73.333 BAS



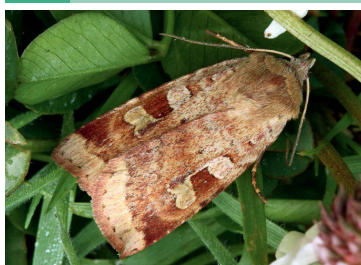
73.333 NV



73.333 SR



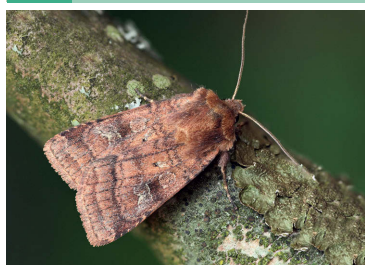
73.333 Scottish NV



73.333 CMM



73.334 GB



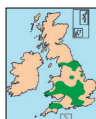
73.334 PGC



73.335 (2124) **Fen Square-spot** *Diarsia florida*
17mm Local. Jun–Jul. Very similar to Small Square-spot, although tends to be larger and paler. Needs gen. det. for ID. In fens and acid bogs. Distribution uncertain owing to similarity to Small Square-spot, but including East Anglia, northern England and Wales. **FP** Probably herbaceous plants.



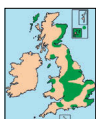
73.336 (2139) **Red Chestnut** *Cerastis rubricosa*
17mm Common. Mar–May. Variable ground colour. Found in woods, scrub, gardens and boggy heaths and moors. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including bedstraws, willows and Bilberry.



73.337 (2140) **White-marked** *Cerastis leucographa* 16mm Local. Mar–Apr. Similar to Red Chestnut but oval and kidney marks pale and distinct. In open woods, scrub, hedges. **FP** Probably herbaceous and woody plants.



73.338 (2118) **True Lover's Knot** *Lycophotia porphyrea* 15mm Common. Jun–Aug. Common on heaths and moors throughout. **FP** Heather, Bell Heather, Bilberry.



73.339 (2105) **Dotted Rustic** *Rhyacia simulans*
20mm Local. Jun–Jul, Aug–Oct. One generation, which emerges briefly in summer, then dormant until autumn. Forewing has row of dark dots beyond kidney mark. Form *suffusa* in Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland is smaller and darker. In open country and woods, moors, mountain scree, hedges, limestone cliffs. Numbers and distribution fluctuate. **FP** Unknown, but probably herbaceous plants.



73.340 (2106) **Southern Rustic** *Rhyacia lucipeta*
26mm Migrant. Jun–Sep. Single record from Sussex in Jul 1968. From high mountains of southern Europe up to 2,800m. **FP** Chickweeds, Lemon Thyme, Colt's-foot, Harebell.



73.341 (2104) **Northern Rustic** *Standfussiana lucerneae* 21mm Local. Jun–Sep. On rocky coastal cliffs, rocky mountains and quarries. Flies by day or night, visits flowers. **FP** Harebell, Biting Stonecrop, saxifrages, etc.

73.342 (2107) **Large Yellow Underwing** *Noctua pronuba* 25mm Common. May–Oct. Very variable. Well-defined black dots near apex. Usually males dark, females pale. Can be abundant almost anywhere throughout Britain. **FP** A wide range of wild or cultivated herbaceous plants and grasses.



73.335 CL



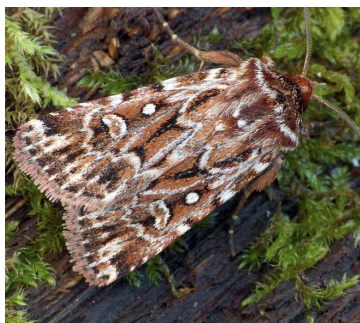
73.336 CMM



73.339 NGJR



73.337 NS



73.338 CMM



73.342 CMM



73.339 NV



73.339 f. *suffusa* Hebrides JBK



73.339 Scotland NV



73.339 RL



73.340 DM



73.341 CMM



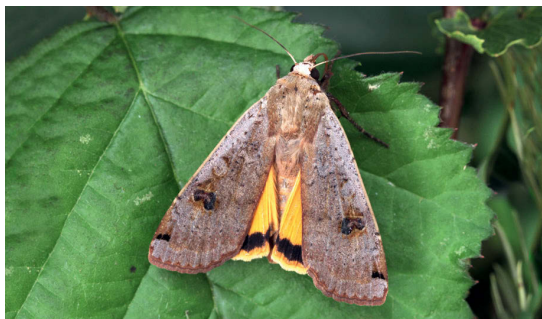
73.342 CMM



73.342 Hindwing CL



73.341 CMM



73.342 GB



73.342 NV



73.342 BAS



73.342 PK



73.342 BAS



73.343 (2110) Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing *Noctua fimbriata* 27mm Common. Jul–Sep. Female pale sandy colour, male dark olive. Mostly in woodland and wooded heaths. **FP** A wide range of herbaceous plants such as Common Nettle, Primrose, Broad-leaved Dock, Bramble.



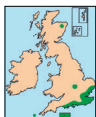
73.344 (2108) Lunar Yellow Underwing *Noctua orbona* 20mm Nb. Jun–Sep. Hatches in Jun, then aestivates until late Aug. Scattered but mainly in Brecklands of East Anglia. Smaller than Large Yellow Underwing, also has well-defined black mark near wing tip but additional dark 'lunar' crescent on hindwing. **FP** Grasses such as Wavy Hair-grass and Sheep's Fescue, herbaceous plants such as Cowslip and Chickweed.



73.345 (2109) Lesser Yellow Underwing *Noctua comes* 20mm Common. Jun–Sep. Geographical variations. Similar to Lunar Yellow Underwing with dark crescent on hindwing, but without well-defined dark mark at wing tip. Found almost anywhere on downs, heaths, farms, woods, moors. **FP** Wide range of herbaceous plants and shrubs.



73.346 (2112) Least Yellow Underwing *Noctua interjecta* 16mm Common. Jul–Sep. In fens, sandhills, hedges, gardens, coastal cliffs and open ground. **FP** Meadowsweet, Common Mallow, grasses, etc.



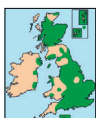
73.347 (2110a) Langmaid's Yellow Underwing *Noctua janthina* 16mm Migrant. Jul–Sep. Looks similar to Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing but smaller and upperside of hindwing nearly all black with yellow centre. Immigrant, now also resident in Channel Islands and Kent. **FP** Wide range of herbaceous plants and shrubs.



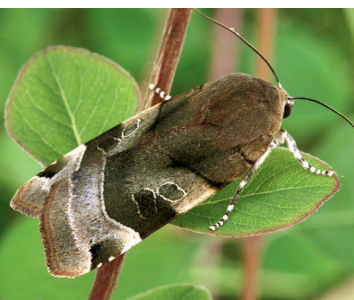
73.348 (2111) Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing *Noctua janthe* 18mm Common. Jul–Sep. Looks similar to Langmaid's Yellow Underwing but common almost anywhere. Hindwing has yellow band. **FP** Wide range of herbaceous plants and shrubs.



73.349 (2113) Stout Dart *Spaelotis ravida* 20mm Possibly extinct. Jun–Sep. Last seen in Norfolk in 2007 after rapid decline. Numbers also declining in Europe. In damp meadows. **FP** Unknown in the wild but will eat leaves and roots of Dandelion.



73.350 (2137) Great Brocade *Eurois occulta* 26mm Na. Jul–Sep. A large moth with significant pale oval in centre of forewing. Scottish form darker than immigrants. Resident in Scottish Highlands in boggy areas of moor and forest, migrant elsewhere from northern Europe. **FP** Bog Myrtle, birches, willows.



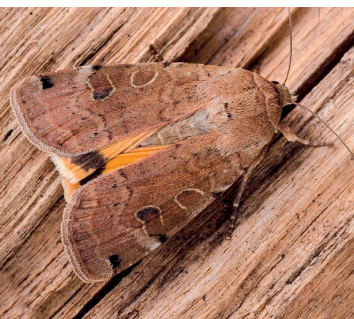
73.343 ♂ GB



73.343 ♀ GB



73.343 Hindwing CL



73.344 DT



73.345 BAS



73.345 Scilly GMT



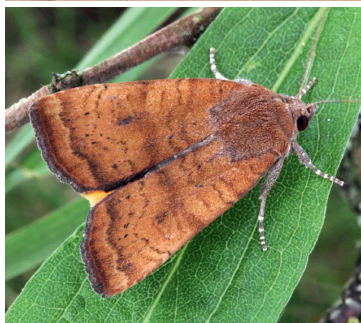
73.345 Hebrides JBK



73.345 Hebrides JBK



73.345 Scotland NGJR



73.346 GB



73.345 Hindwing CL



73.345 Scotland NV



73.346 Hindwing CL



73.347 MC



73.347 Hindwing CL



73.348 BAS



73.348 Hindwing CL



73.349 SWR



73.350 Resident NS



73.350 Immigrant CMM



73.349 SWR



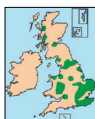
73.351 (2114) Double Dart *Graphiphora augur* 20mm Common. Jun–Aug. Rather plain but diagnostic black outlines to dart, oval and kidney marks. Scattered in broadleaved woods, parks, gardens, hedges, marshes. **FP** Sallows, birches, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, herbaceous plants.



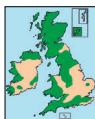
73.352 (2138) Green Arches *Anaplectoides prasina* 24mm Common. Jun–Jul. Unmistakable when fresh, green can fade. Widespread in broadleaved woodland. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including Primrose, Bramble, Bilberry, Honeysuckle.



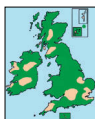
73.353 (2130) Dotted Clay *Xestia baja* 20mm Common. Jul–Aug. Pair of black dots near outer tip of forewing give this moth its name, plus usually a single small dark spot near base. In woods, heaths, damp grasslands, wetlands, scrubby downland. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants, including Common Nettle, Willow, Blackthorn, Bog Myrtle, etc.



73.354 (2131) Square-spotted Clay *Xestia stigmatica* 20mm Nb. Jul–Aug. Scattered in old mature woods, especially around clearings and rides. **FP** Common Nettle, Dog's Mercury, Oxlip, Ribwort Plantain.



73.355 (2132) Neglected Rustic *Xestia castanea* 18mm Local. Aug–Sep. Ground colour varies. Indistinct markings but dark in corner of kidney mark is constant. Widespread on heaths and moorland, including acid overlay on limestone cliffs of Gower, south Wales. **FP** Heather, Bell Heather, Cross-leaved Heath.



73.356 (2135) Heath Rustic *Xestia agathina* 16mm Local. Aug–Sep. Later flight period and more colourful than True Lover's Knot. On acid heaths and moorland with tall Heather. **FP** Heather.



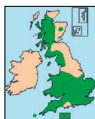
73.357 (2134) Square-spot Rustic *Xestia xanthographa* 17mm Common. Jul–Oct. Roughly square kidney mark is diagnostic, ground colour varies. Common to abundant throughout. **FP** Grasses and some herbaceous plants such as plantains.



73.358 (2133) Six-striped Rustic *Xestia sexstrigata* 17mm Common. Jul–Sep. Common throughout on damp ground, water meadows, marshes, damp woods, also gardens and hedges. **FP** Hedge Bedstraw, Ribwort Plantain, Bramble, Bluebell, Water Figwort.



73.359 (2126) Setaceous Hebrew Character *Xestia c-nigrum* 18mm Common. May–Jul, Aug–Oct. Pale, shallow V-shaped mark in centre of forewing is diagnostic. Throughout, can be abundant in south, including in gardens. **FP** Wide range of herbaceous plants, including nettles, willowherbs and burdocks.



73.360 (2127) Triple-spotted Clay *Xestia ditrapezium* 18mm Local. Jun–Aug. Variable. Similar to Double Square-spot but richer red-brown. Requires gen. det. for certain ID. Local but widespread in damp woods, bushy fens and parkland. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants.



73.361 (2128) Double Square-spot *Xestia triangulum* 18mm Common. Jun–Aug. Variable. Similar to Triple-spotted Clay but paler and greyer. Requires gen. det. for certain ID. Local but widespread in woods, hedgerows and gardens. **FP** Herbaceous and woody plants.



73.351 NV



73.352 CMM



73.353 CMM



73.353 CMM



73.353 NV



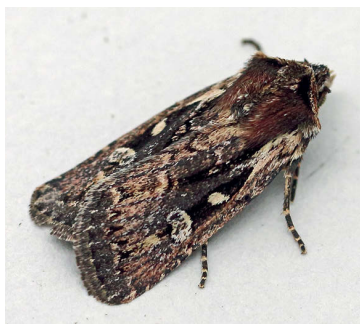
73.354 NS



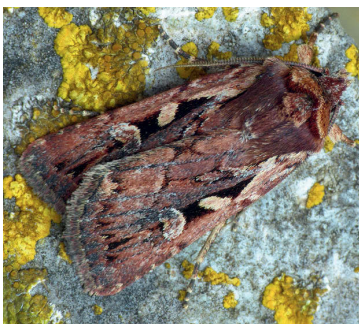
73.355 CMM



73.355 NV



73.356 NV



73.356 CMM



73.355 SR



73.357 CMM



73.357 CMM



73.358 CMM



73.359 CMM



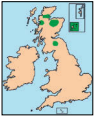
73.360 CMM



73.361 GB



73.362 (2129) Ashworth's Rustic *Xestia ashworthii* 20mm Na. Jun–Aug. Rocky areas with exposed bedrock, scree slopes, cliffs, and quarries in north Wales. **FP** Low plants such as Lady's Bedstraw, Wild Thyme, Heather, Bell Heather, Creeping Willow, Harebell.



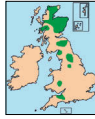
73.363 (2125) Northern Dart *Xestia alpicola* 18mm Na. Jun–Aug. Found mostly on mountain tops in northern England and Scotland above 450m, lower on Shetland. Most populations hatch together in alternate, mainly even, years, so numbers vary annually. **FP** Crowberry, perhaps other 'berries' and Heather.



73.364 (2115) Rosy Marsh Moth *Coenophila subrosea* ♂ 18mm, ♀ 20mm RDB2. Jul–Aug. Extremely scarce, from west Wales and Cumbria only, in acid bogs. **FP** Bog Myrtle, Bog-rosemary, Bilberry.



73.365 (2117) Autumnal Rustic *Eugnorisma glareosa* 16mm Common. Aug–Oct. Widespread on heaths, moors, downs, open ground, vegetated shingle beaches. **FP** Low plants such as bedstraws, heathers, Bluebell, sallow scrub.



73.366 (2103) Plain Clay *Eugnorisma depuncta* 19mm Nb. Jul–Sep. Broadleaved woodland, particularly in river valleys. **FP** Low plants such as Common Nettle, Dead-nettle, Common Sorrel, Primrose, stitchworts.



73.367 (2116) Cousin German *Protolampra sobrina* 17mm RDB3. Jul–Aug. Very scarce, in Highlands of central Scotland, especially along the Spey and Dee valleys and Loch Rannoch. In birch woods with Bilberry and Heather. **FP** Bilberry, Heather, birch seedlings, Eared Willow.



73.368 (2136) Gothic *Naenia typica* 22mm Local. Jun–Jul. Has broader forewings than scarce Bordered Gothic. In damp lowland areas of riverbanks, wet meadows, marshes, woods, hedgerows and gardens. **FP** Wild and cultivated herbaceous and woody plants.



73.362 CMM



73.362 CMM



73.362 JEG



73.362 Habitat at Glaslyn, Powys, Wales CMM



73.363 NS



73.363 NS



73.363 RL



73.364 ♂ DGG



73.365 CMM



73.364 ♀ DGG



73.365 CMM



73.366 NV



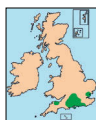
73.367 NV



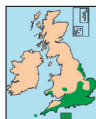
73.368 BAS

74 NOLIDAE Small arches and silver-lines

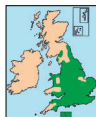
There are now 17 species in this family, including the Chloephorinae (silver-lines and nycteolines) which were formerly included in the noctuids, and five that are probably adventives but have been seen in the wild.



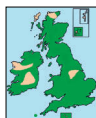
74.001 (2075) Small Black Arches *Meganola strigula* 10mm Na. Jun–Aug. More brown on wings than Least Black Arches. Decreasing. In mature oak woods. **FP** Pedunculate Oak.



74.002 (2076) Kent Black Arches *Meganola albula* 11mm Nb. Jun–Aug. On heaths, saltmarshes, shingle and sandy beaches, chalk downs, open woods. **FP** Dewberry, Bramble, Raspberry, Wild Strawberry.



74.003 (2077) Short-cloaked Moth *Nola cucullatella* 10mm Common. Jun–Jul. Widespread in hedges, gardens, woods, scrub. **FP** Hawthorns, Blackthorn, Apple, Pear, Plum.



74.004 (2078) Least Black Arches *Nola confusalis* 10mm Common. May–Jun. In woods, parks, hedges, gardens. **FP** Various broadleaved trees.



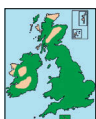
74.005 (2079) Scarce Black Arches *Nola aerugula* 9mm Extinct. Jun–Aug. Cross-lines much straighter than Least Black Arches. Resident on sand dunes in Kent up to 1898. Now immigrants and transitory residents. **FP** Common Bird's-foot Trefoil and clovers.



74.006 (2079a) Jersey Black Arches *Nola chlamitulalis* 9mm Migrant. Apr–Aug. First recorded in Jersey in 1963; two mainland Britain records, from Essex in 2004 and Dorset in 2005. From southern Europe. **FP** Various herbaceous plants such as scabiouses and germanders.



74.007 (2421) Scarce Silver-lines *Bena bicolorana* 22mm Local. Jun–Jul. Unmistakable. Occurs in parks and woodland. **FP** Buds and leaves of oaks and birches.



74.008 (2422) Green Silver-lines *Pseudoips prasinana* 18mm Common. May–Jul. Male brighter than female and with pink fringe to termen and trailing edge. Mixed broadleaved woodland. **FP** Oaks, birches, Beech, Hazel, Sweet Chestnut, Aspen, elms.



74.001 CMM



74.002 CMM



74.003 CMM



74.004 CMM



74.005 CMM



74.005 FG



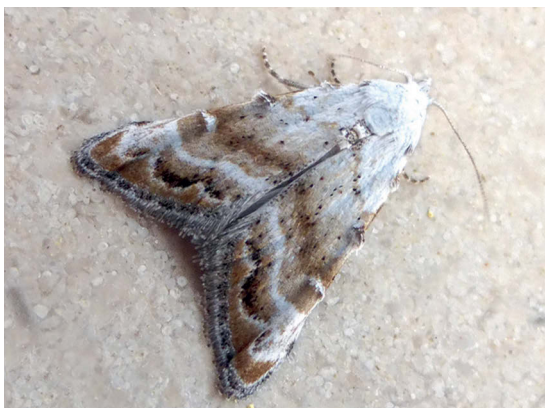
74.005 TS



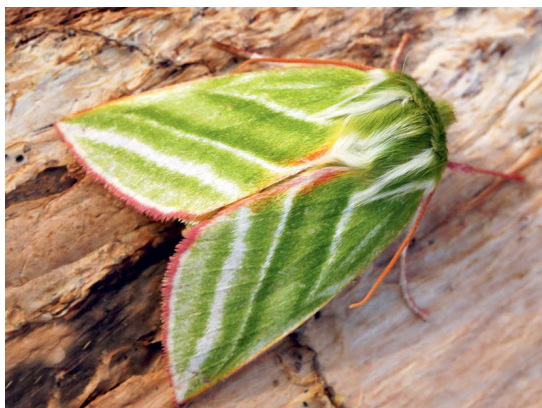
74.006 DM



74.007 NS



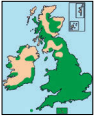
74.006 SAR



74.008 ♂ BAS



74.008 ♀ CMM



74.009 (2423) Oak Nycteoline *Nycteola revayana* 11mm Local. Aug–May. Spring flight is after hibernation. Extremely variable, but shape and long palps are distinctive. Can be common in oak woodland in southern England, more local elsewhere. **FP** Pedunculate Oak, probably Sessile Oak.

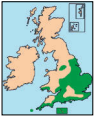
74.0091 (–) Sallow Nycteoline *Nycteola degenerana* 12mm Migrant. Three old records, including a 1905 specimen from the New Forest in the Natural History Museum. European. **FP** Sallows.



74.0095 (2423b) Banded Nycteoline *Nycteola siculana* 12mm Migrant. Sep. First recorded 27 Sep 2018 at St Mary's, Isles of Scilly. From central and southern Europe. **FP** Poplars and sallows.



74.010 (2423a) Eastern Nycteoline *Nycteola asiatica* 10mm Migrant. Aug–May. Very similar to some forms of Oak Nycteoline; needs gen. det. for certain ID. Scarce European immigrant, first recorded in 1993. **FP** Poplars and sallows.



74.011 (2418) Cream-bordered Green Pea *Earias clorana* 11mm Nb. May–Jul. In fens, marshes, damp woods, riversides, damp heaths, vegetated shingle. **FP** Terminal shoots of willows, including Creeping Willow.



74.012 (2420) Egyptian Bollworm *Earias insulana* 11mm Migrant/Adventive. Jul–Oct. The nine records, which came to light, could be immigrants or imports. **FP** Stem, flowers and fruits of produce.

74.0121 (2419) Spiny Bollworm *Earias biplaga* 11mm Migrant/Adventive. Jul–Oct. The four records, which came to light, could be immigrants or imports. **FP** In produce such as okra.



74.0122 (2420a) Eastern Bollworm *Earias vittella* 11mm Migrant/Adventive. From Asia. The one shown came to light in 2003 at Swanage, Dorset, during a period of high migrant activity. Could be immigrant or import. **FP** In produce such as okra.



74.0123 (2424a) Grey Square *Pardasena virgulana* 9mm Adventive. One to light in Essex in 1992. **FP** In okra from Cyprus, peas from East Africa.



74.009 NV



74.009 CMM



74.009 CMM



74.009 CMM



74.009 CMM



74.009 CMM



73.009 BAS



74.009 GB



74.009 NS



74.0091 BAS



74.0091 BAS



74.0095 DAG



74.0095 FG



74.0095 FG



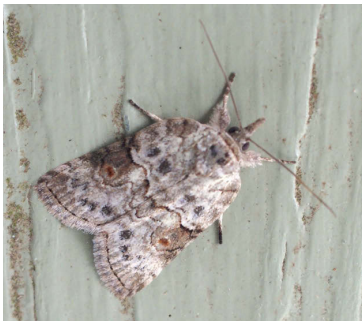
74.010 PeB



74.011 CMM



74.012 SD



74.010 DBS



74.0121 JMK



74.0122 SN



74.0123 NHMUK 010916828 PhK

APPENDIX: ADVENTIVES

Adventives listed in this appendix are records of moths that have not been found in the wild in Britain and Ireland. They have usually been found in imported produce, so in many cases details are sketchy. Although these are records of

moths seen in Britain and Ireland, they cannot be considered as part of the main list and, in most cases, are probably unlikely to be seen again. This is not a complete list of every adventive ever recorded.

3 HEPIALIDAE

3.0001 (–) *Palpifer sexnotatus* 15mm India. One reared from *Arum* tubers in 1981.

12 TINEIDAE

12.0011 (208) *Ateliotum insularis* 6mm Mediterranean, Canary Islands, etc. Seen in a London warehouse in 1936.

12.0271 (247b) *Tinea murariella* 6mm Tropics. Two British records: Glasgow in 1946 among hooves from Argentina; London in 1978 in a carpet.

12.0442 (210) *Lindera tessellatella* 12mm Pantropical. In a mill in Lancashire and a warehouse in London in 1943.

12.0451 (278) *Opogona sacchari* 12mm Adventive. Probably imported with fruit or vegetables from Madeira or Canary Isles. **FP** Fruits and vegetables.

34 COSMOPERIGIDAE

34.0112 (897b) *Anatrachyntis simplex* 5mm Mostly tropical but has been reported from the UK, Spain and Portugal. The single British record was reared from a pomegranate in Devon in 2001. **FP** In cotton and palm trees.

42 STATHMOPODIDAE

42.0021 (877a) *Stathmopoda diplaspis* 4.5mm Asia. A single record, an individual reared from a pomegranate in Devon in 2000.

43 SCYTHRIDIDAE

43.0061 (920b) *Scythris sinensis* 6mm Asia. Two found in a shop in Margate, Kent, in 1980.

49 TORTRICIDAE

49.0161 (981a) *Archips argyrospila* 10mm Nearctic. One in a florist's shop in Matlock, Derbyshire, in 1984.

49.0162 (981b) **Oak Leafroller** *Archips semiferanus* 10mm Nearctic. Several among Asparagus Fern in Covent Garden flower market, London, in 1984. Can completely defoliate oak trees.

49.0201 (975) **Camellia Tortrix** *Homona coffearia* 9mm Asia. Three reared from imported camellias in Sussex in 1964.

49.0381 (997) **African Carnation Tortrix** *Epichoristodes acerbella* 9mm Southern Africa. Sometimes imported in flowers.

49.0411 (999a) *Adoxophyes privatanana* 8mm Asia. A single record of an individual reared from an orchid in Devon in 1986. The photograph shown is the first publication of an image of the only British specimen.

49.0412 (1012a) *Platynota rostrana* 8mm Neotropics. Numerous in the Palm House, Stapeley, Cheshire, in 1987.

49.0413 (–) **Omnivorous Leafroller** *Platynota stultana* 10mm Southern USA. A commercial pest, now also resident in Spain. First noted among nursery plants in Kent imported from USA in 2004 and destroyed.

49.0571 (1017) *Cnephasia gueneana* 9mm Europe, Canary Islands, Malta, etc. Reared from anemones in London, 1960.

49.3411 (1262a) **Jumping Bean Moth** *Cydia deshaisiana* 9mm Central America. Imported in 'jumping beans'. **FP** In seeds of *Sebastiania* shrubs.

49.3421 (1269a) *Cydia injectiva* 8mm North America. Imported twice with pine cones, to Yorkshire in 1982 and Aberdeen in 1992.

49.3431 (1215) **False Codling Moth** *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* 8mm Afrotropics. Frequently imported with fruit such as oranges or chillies.



03.0001 PrP



12.0011 MK



12.0271 MK



12.0442 CS



12.0451 RB



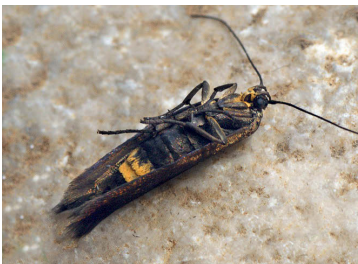
34.0112 SDB & RJH



42.0021 SDB & RJH



43.0061 IU



43.0061 Underside IU



49.0161 RW



49.0162 R&MC



49.0201 HHL



49.0381 SN



49.0411 SDB & RJH



49.0412 DH



49.0413 FG



49.0571 MK



49.3411 CMM



49.3421 FG



49.3431 BAS



49.3431 AJM

49.3541 (1248) **Oriental Fruit Moth** *Grapholita molesta* 5mm
Widespread throughout the world in fruits.

55 THYRIDIDAE

55.0001 (–) *Telchines vialis* 18mm Asia. One at light in Southampton, Hampshire, in 1994.

62 PYRALIDAE

62.0071 (1434) *Cryptoblabes gnidiella* 6mm Cosmopolitan.
Has been found in pomegranate.

63 CRAMBIDAE

63.0421 (1402a) *Diasemia accalis* 7mm Asia. One record in 2004 from Gravesend in Kent.

63.0491 (1409) **Cucumber Moth** *Diaphania indica* 18mm
Tropics. A rare import, with three reported from Devon in the 19th and 20th centuries.

63.0561 (1359b) *Eustixia pupula* 9mm North America. A single record from Hampshire in 1997.

63.1144 (1355) **Waterlily Leafcutter Moth** *Elophila oblitalis* 10mm Nearctic. Imported in American waterlilies for heated greenhouses.

63.1171 (1351) *Parapoynx diminutalis* 9mm Old World tropics. Occasionally imported with aquatic plants for heated greenhouses.

63.1172 (1351a) *Parapoynx fluctuosalis* 10mm Pantropical. Occasionally imported with aquatic plants for heated greenhouses.

63.1173 (1351b) *Parapoynx crisonalis* 7mm Indo-Asia. Occasionally imported with aquatic plants for heated greenhouses.

63.1175 (1353) *Parapoynx bilinealis* 7mm Asia. Occasionally imported with aquatic plants for heated greenhouses.

64 MIMALLONIDAE

64.0001 (1630) *Lacosoma chiridota* 15mm USA. One in Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 2006.

69 SPHINGIDAE

69.0041 (1971) **Pink-spotted Hawk-moth** *Agrius cingulata* 50mm Neotropics. Imported with sweet potatoes in 1778 and 1826. Similar to *Convolvulus* Hawk-moth but hindwings have pink markings.

69.0051 (1974) **Five-spotted Hawk-moth** *Manduca quinquemaculatus* 55mm North America. A 19th-century import in potatoes from America.

69.0052 (1975a) **Rustic Sphinx** *Manduca rustica* 60mm Nearctic. Recorded at Aberdeen docks in 1983.

69.0053 (1975) **Tomato Sphinx** *Manduca sexta* 50mm Nearctic. Two recorded on Isle of Wight in 1796. Possible deception.

69.0061 (1977) **Wild Cherry Sphinx** *Sphinx drupiferarum* 50mm Nearctic. Recorded in Somerset in 1965.

69.0111 (–) **Jade Hawk-moth** *Daphnis hypothous* 55mm Asia. Recorded in Perthshire in 1873.

69.0141 (1988) **Mediterranean Hawk-moth** *Hyles nicaea* 45mm Southern Palearctic. Two larvae, moths bred in south Devon in 1954.

69.0142 (1989) **Seathorn Hawk-moth** *Hyles hippophaes* 35mm Eurasia. A single 19th-century record labelled 'Devonshire'.

69.0151 (1990a) **White-lined Hawk-moth** *Hyles lineata* 40mm Central and North America. Two records, in 1897 and 1997. Similar to Striped Hawk-moth but thorax has six white stripes.



49.3541 PeB



55.0001 YA



62.0071 FG



63.0421 MK



63.0491 BAS



63.0561 RW



63.1144 R&MC



63.1171 BD



63.1172 AY



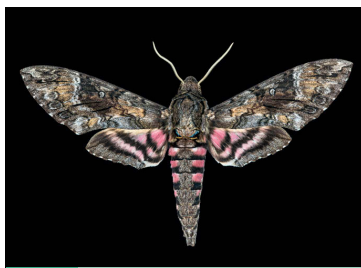
63.1173 LCS



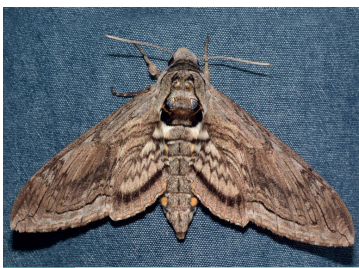
63.1175 SuK



64.0001 ♂ R&MC



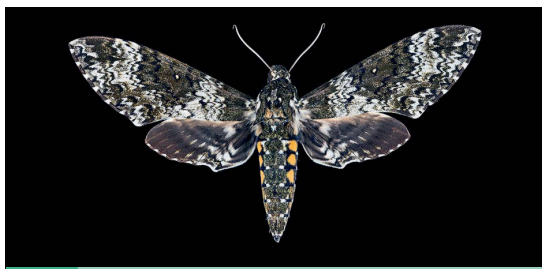
69.0041 DD



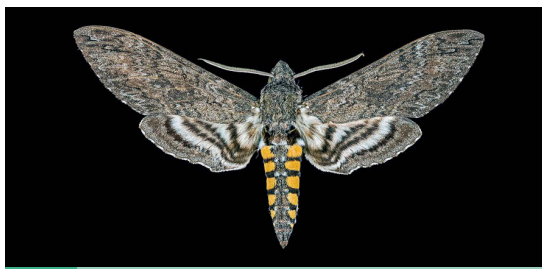
69.0051 R&MC



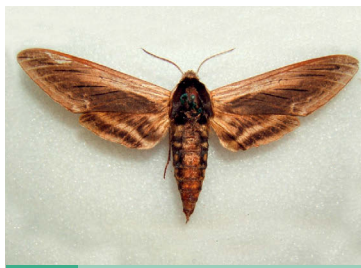
64.0001 ♀ R&MC



69.0052 DD



69.0053 DD



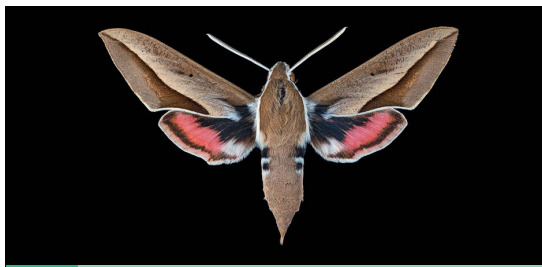
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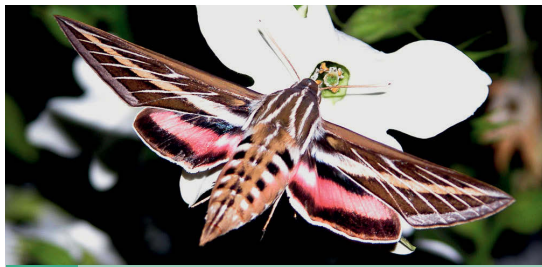
69.0111 KEF



69.0141 DD



69.0142 DD



69.0151 CMM

70 GEOMETRIDAE

70.0042 (1703) **Rusty Wave** *Idaea inquinata* 7mm Europe and North Africa. Found in south Wales in 2013.

70.0043 (1700) **Strange Wave** *Idaea laevigata* 7mm Europe. Single record of one reared from imported coconut fibre in 1927.

70.0201 (1685) **Streaked Wave** *Scopula virgulata* 10mm Europe. One record in Kent in 1870.

70.0281 (–) *Calothyranis minorata* 9mm Import. Found in Yorkshire in 2013 in cabbages imported from Spain.
FP Polyphagous on low plants.

70.0375 (–) **Common Tan Wave** *Pleuroprucha insulsaria* 10mm USA. Added to the British list in 2019.

70.1561 (1852a) **Epping Pug** *Eupithecia massiliata* 9mm Europe. Two were found in imported timber from Europe in Epping, Essex, in 2002.

70.2361 (1916a) **Elm Spanworm** *Ennomos subsignaria* 18mm North America. Reared from a pupa among Asparagus Fern in Covent Garden flower market, London, in 1984.

70.3051 (1671) **Blackberry Looper** *Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria* 10mm Vagrant/Accidental. North America. One in the Natural History Museum, London, dates from the 19th century. **FP** Blackberry.

72 EREBIDAE

72.0011 (2471) **Angled Gem** *Anomis sabulifera* 18mm North Africa, India and Australia. One in Kent in 1935.

72.0012 (2471a) **Landguard Curved-ribbon** *Dinumma deponens* 20mm Asia. One at Landguard, Suffolk, in 2009.

72.0021 (2475a) *Orodesma apicina* 35mm South America. Lancashire and London, 19th century.

72.0071 (2481) **Black Snout** *Plathypena scabra* 15mm North America. One found in Kent in 1956.

72.0251 (–) **Spotted Oleander Wasp Moth** *Empyreuma affinis* 22mm North America. Imported from Florida with beer kegs in 1990. **FP** Oleander.

72.0252 (2073) **Satin Stowaway** *Antichloris viridis* 16mm Neotropics. Regularly imported with bananas.

72.027 (2065) **Isabelline Tiger** *Pyrrharctia isabella* 25mm North America. Larvae can survive being frozen solid in Arctic areas. Imported with oak. Recorded in Lancashire in 1906 and Scotland in 1970.

72.0273 (2066) *Halysidota moeschleri* 25mm Caribbean. Shown here is a 1925 illustration of this rare Jamaican moth. Seen once in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, in 1961.

72.0274 (–) **Harnessed Tiger** *Apantesis phalerata* 20mm North America. One found dead in Margam, West Glamorgan, in 2005.

72.0285 (–) **Great Leopard** *Hypercompe scribonia* 30mm North America. Imported with timber in Edinburgh in 1969 and Aberdeen in 1994.

72.0341 (2055) **Beautiful Utetheisa** *Utetheisa bella* 20mm Central America. One record from Skokholm Island, offshore from Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, in 1948.

72.0342 (–) **Heliotrope Moth** *Utetheisa pulchelloides* 20mm Indo-Australia. One, dead, in Cardiff, 2008.

72.0502 (2071) **Handmaid** *Dysauxes ancilla* 12mm Southern Europe. One British record only, from Worthing, Sussex, in 1867. **FP** Moss.



70.0042 PeB



70.0043 JLK



70.0201 PeB



70.0281 DM



70.0375 R&MC



70.1561 DAG



70.2361 RH



70.3051 R&MC



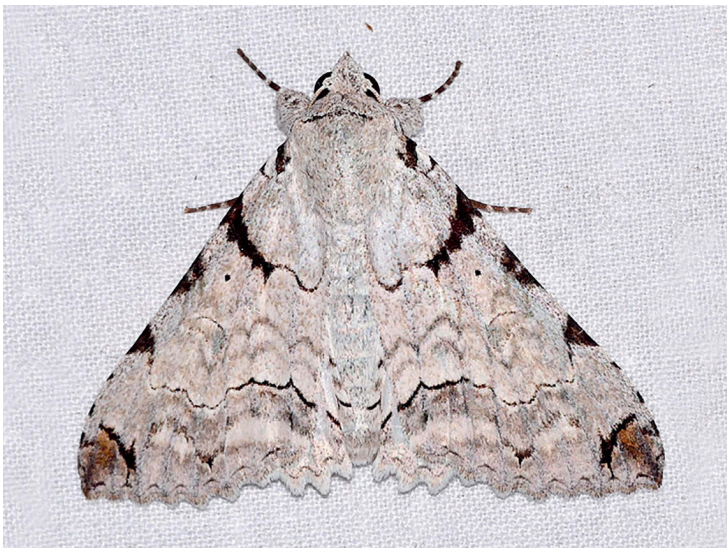
72.0011 AY



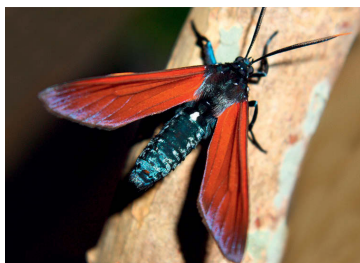
72.0012 HHL



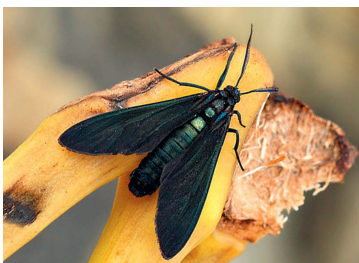
72.0071 DenC



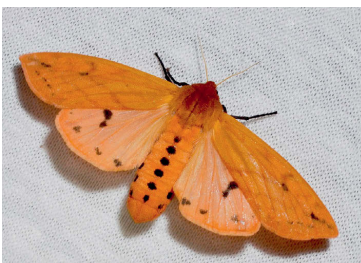
72.0021 BeD



72.0251 ShN



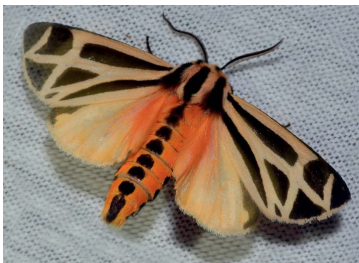
72.0252 TT



72.0272 R&MC



72.0273 Seitz



72.0274 R&MC



72.0285 JJ



72.0341 TJN



72.0342 Ven



72.0502 CMM

72.0503 (–) *Ciseps fulvicollis* 16mm North America. Imported with watercress from Florida, USA, in 1996.

72.0811 (2457a) **Castor Semi-looper** *Achaea janata* 30mm Indo-Australia. A pest on Castor Oil Plant. One reared from pomegranate in Sussex, 2010.

72.0812 (–) *Trigonodes lucasii* 17mm Caribbean. Shown here is a 1913 illustration of this Jamaican moth. One record in Suffolk in 1929.

72.0813 (2465a) **Hieroglyphic Moth** *Diphthera festiva* 20mm South and Central America. Can be a pest on Soybean. One record in London in 1867.

72.0815 (–) **Black Witch** *Ascalpha odorata* 80mm Central America. One found Kew Gardens, London, in 1899.

72.0821 (–) **Sweetheart Underwing** *Catocala amatrix* 40mm North America. One in Margam, West Glamorgan, in 2006.

72.0871 (2455) **Robust Tabby** *Pandesma robusta* 18mm Africa, Mediterranean, Asia Minor and India. Occasionally imported in produce from southern Europe or North Africa.

72.0872 (2457) **Trent Double-stripe** *Clytie illunaris* 18mm Southern France, Spain, North Africa and Arabian Peninsula. One bred from larva found on Horseradish in Lincolnshire, 1964.

73 NOCTUIDAE

73.0211 (2435a) **Soybean Looper** *Pseudoplusia includens* 18mm Inhabits North, Central and South America. One on asparagus imported from Florida in London, 1978.

73.0271 (2416) **Nun** *Acontia aprica* 12mm Unconfirmed. North America. One record only, but pre-1809.

73.0321 (2426) **Marbled Tuffet** *Charadra deridens* 20mm North America. One in Kent in 1952. Possibly escaped from imported insects. **FP** Beech.

73.0331 (2427) **Brother** *Raphia frater* 16mm North America. One came to light at Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, in 1949.

73.0891 (2386b) **Southern Army Worm** *Spodoptera eridania* 17mm North, Central and South America. A pest species. Larvae and adults at a plant nursery in Essex, 1977.

73.0892 (2386a) **Asian Cotton Leaf Worm** *Spodoptera litura* 17mm Asia. A polyphagous pest. Imported from Singapore to Manchester on aquatic plants in 1978.

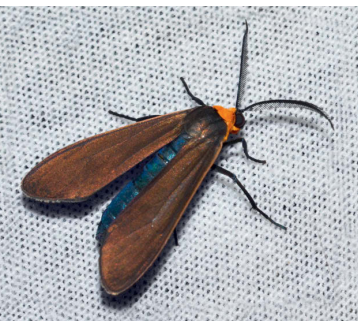
73.0911 (–) **Agrotina Midget** *Elaphria agrotina* 7mm North, Central and South America. One in Kent, 2008.

73.2611 (2146a) *Lacinipolia laudabilis* 12mm North America. Hoyle, Cheshire, 1936.

73.3061 (2179a) **Spanish Moth** *Xanthopastis timais* 20mm Central America. One in London in 1945.

73.3062 (2180) **Kew Arches** *Brithys crini* 15mm Mediterranean and North Africa. Larvae on bulbs at Kew Gardens, London, 1933. **FP** Sea Daffodil.

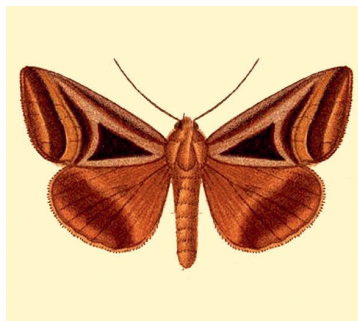
73.3141 (2095) **Gothic Dart** *Feltia subgothica* 15mm North America. Recorded several times in southern England in the 19th century.



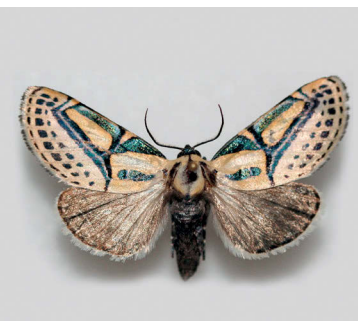
72.0503 R&MC



72.0811 RV



72.0812 Hampson



72.0813 MMC



72.0815 ChJS



72.0821 Kipd



72.0871 DAG



72.0872 NS



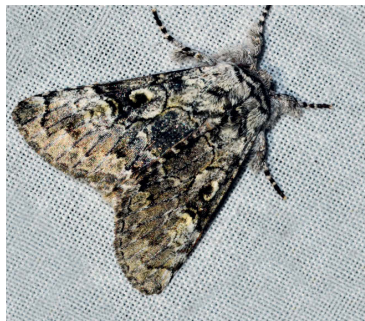
73.0211 R0



73.0271 ♂ JDL



73.0271 ♀ JDL



73.0321 R&MC



73.0331 R&MC



73.0891 DH



73.0892 BAS



73.0911 JS



73.2611 R&MC



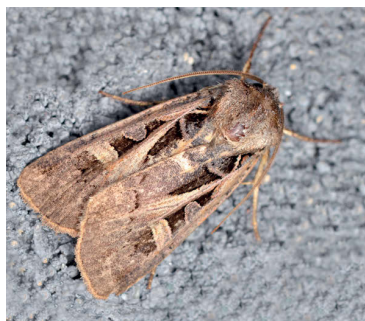
73.0892 Vai



73.3061 BeD



73.3062 MK



73.3141 RH

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FURTHER READING

This is not a complete list of books, websites or organisations, and in no way implies that only these would be useful. Many county moth groups and individuals have published books and/or run their own websites packed with information. Your own county site is often the place to start if you would like to attend a moth-watching evening, have found a moth that you cannot identify or just want to tell someone about your exciting find! Each county has its own (volunteer) recorder, who will be pleased to check identifications and receive records. County recorders are listed on Butterfly Conservation's National Moth Recording Scheme website (see opposite).

The next time you see a moth sitting on a window pane, identify it. It is bound to be interesting. If you find a caterpillar in your exotic fruit, don't complain; keep it. It might turn out to be a new record for Britain and Ireland!

PUBLICATIONS

Agassiz, D.J.L., Beavan, S.D. & Heckford, R.J. 2013. *Checklist of the Lepidoptera of the British Isles*. Royal Entomological Society
Known as ABH, this is the complete British list, including Ireland and the Channel Islands. All known immigrants and adventives are included, with scientific and vernacular names. The taxonomy reflects the Fauna Europaea database (see opposite).

Berkshire Moth Group 2013. *Common Micro-moths of Berkshire: A Guide to Identification of Some Common Micro-moths*. Berkshire Moth Group Publishing.
Beautifully describes 103 species of common micros, alongside comparative and annotated photographs.

Blamey, M., Fitter, R. & Fitter, A. 2013. *Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland*. Bloomsbury.
Extensive coverage, beautifully illustrated and with distribution maps, and very useful for identifying foodplants. Marjorie Blamey completed the illustrations for this book in 2003 when she was 85, received an MBE for her illustration work in 2007, and died at home in Cornwall in 2019, aged 101.

Bradley, J.D. 2000. *Checklist of Lepidoptera Recorded from the British Isles*. D.J. Bradley & M.J. Bradley.
The complete systematic arrangement of British species, with Log Book numbers, now superseded by ABH.

Clifton, J. & Wheeler, J. 2012. *Conifer Moths of the British Isles: A Field Guide to Coniferous-feeding Lepidoptera*. Clifton & Wheeler.
This book covers 108 species of both micro and macro moths.

Clifton, J. & Wheeler, J. 2015. *Bird-dropping Tortrix Moths of the British Isles: A Field Guide to Bird-dropping Mimics*. 2nd edn. Clifton & Wheeler.

Fifty-nine species of these confusing moths are briefly described and illustrated with live and set specimens.

Goater, B. 1986. *British Pyralid Moths: A Guide to their Identification*. Harley Books.
Covers all British pyralid moths, with life-size set specimens.

Hart, C. 2011. *British Plume Moths: A Guide to their Identification and Biology*. British Entomological and Natural History Society.
The first new work on these moths for 60 years. Includes species descriptions, genitalia drawings, and set specimens at life size and enlarged.

Heath, J., Maitland Emmet, A., Langmaid, J.R. & Bland, K.P. (eds) 1983–. *The Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland. Vols 1–11*. Harley Books, Apollo Books, Brill Publishers.
Known as MOGBI, this multi-volume work ultimately aims to cover all Lepidoptera in Britain and Ireland. The 11 books (three volumes are split into two books each) available cover most British species and include illustrations, descriptions, distribution maps, genitalia drawings, and lifestyle and habitat details. Three volumes – Volume 6, covering Pyralidae and Pterophoridae; Volume 8, covering Geometridae; and Volume 11, showing larvae – are still to be published.

Henwood, B., Sterling, P. & Lewington, R. 2020. *Field Guide to the Caterpillars of Great Britain and Ireland*. Bloomsbury.
Describes and superbly illustrates 832 species of macro moth final-instar larvae. Also includes a list of foodplants and species known to feed on them.

Langmaid, J.R., Palmer, S.M. & Young, M.R. 2018. *A Field Guide to the Smaller Moths of Great Britain and Ireland*.

3rd edn. British Entomological and Natural History Society.

Inspired by the earlier work of A. Maitland Emmet, this book includes descriptions of all life cycle stages of micros to aid field searches, along with a list of foodplants and all species known to feed on them.

Lees, D.C. & Zilli, A. 2019. *Moths: Their Biology, Diversity and Evolution*. Natural History Museum.
Absolutely fascinating look at moths worldwide, and full of easy-to-read information on all aspects of their lives, history, habits, mimicry, research and development, and uses. Superb illustrations throughout, and an absorbing and informative read for anyone.

Leraut, P. 2006–19. *Moths of Europe*. NAP Editions.
Available in English and French. The six volumes cover all the macro-moth families across Europe.

Leverton, R. 2001. *Enjoying Moths*. Poyser.
The fascinating text is lavishly illustrated with stunning photographs. A book that lives up to its title.

Manley, C. 2006. *Moths of Trigon: Observations on a Dorset Country Estate*. Pavonia.
An introduction to moths and mothing on a Dorset country estate, with 500 species illustrated. The precursor to the first edition of this book.

Manley, W.B.L. 1973. *A Guide to Acleris cristana [Denis & Shiffermüller, 1775] (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in Britain*. E.W. Classey.
Reprinted from *Entomologist's Gazette*, this paperback illustrates and describes 119 forms.

Randle, Z., Evans-Hill, L.J., Parsons, M.S., Tyner, A., Bourn, N.A.D., Davis, T., Dennis, E.B. et al. 2019. *Atlas of Britain and Ireland's Larger Moths*. Pisces Publications.

All data from the National Moth Recording Scheme and MothsIreland are shown as detailed dot distribution maps, alongside descriptions, photographs, distribution trends, status, abundance and flight period charts.

Razowski, J. (2002–03). *Tortricidae of Europe. Vols 1 and 2*. Frantisek Slamka. Provides very clear photographs of set adult tortrix moths, description and distribution details, and genitalia drawings.

Robineau, R. 2011. *Guide des papillons nocturnes de France*. 2nd edn. Delachaux et Niestle.

Presents 1,620 larger moth species of France, including many seen in Britain, potential migrants and others seen only on a trip to Europe.

Skinner, B. 2009. *Colour Identification Guide to Moths of the British Isles*. 3rd edn. Apollo Books. Standard textbook covering all known resident and migrant macro moths. Life-size set specimens.

Smart, B. 2017. *Micro-moth Field Tips: A Guide to Finding Early Stages in Lancashire and Cheshire*. Lancashire and Cheshire Fauna Society. A chronological guide through the whole year, illustrating mines and signs, larvae, pupae and adults, and how to find them.

Sterling, P., Parsons, M. & Lewington, R. 2012. *Field Guide to the Micro Moths of Great Britain and Ireland*. Bloomsbury. Includes 927 species, stunningly illustrated in resting positions.

Waring, P., Townsend, M. & Lewington, R. 2017. *Field Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland*. 3rd edn. Bloomsbury. Comprehensive information on the larger (macro) moths, including 1,600 superb illustrations of moths in resting positions.

Waring, P., Townsend, M. & Lewington, R. 2019. *Concise Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland*. Bloomsbury. This book includes the same illustrations as in the above, but with shorter text on the page facing the image, making for simple use. Waterproof paper and spiral binding make this convenient to use in the field.

WEBSITES

amentsoc.org

Amateur Entomologists' Society, PO Box 8774, London SW7 5ZG
Publishes four issues of the *Bulletin of the Amateur Entomologists' Society* annually on insects and the environment, and hosts an annual autumn exhibition at Kempton Park Racecourse.

angleps.btinternet.co.uk

Anglian Lepidopterist Supplies, Station Road, Hindolveston, Norfolk NR20 5DE
Entomological supplies, moth light traps, etc. A very informative website.

atropos.info

Editor: Mark Tunmore, The Boathouse, Church Cove, The Lizard, Cornwall TR12 7PH
Atropos is the only independent journal devoted to the Lepidoptera and Odonata of the British Isles. Four issues per annum, including the Migration Review.

benhs.org.uk

British Entomological and Natural History Society, Dinton Pastures Country Park, Davis Street, Hurst, Reading RG10 0TH
Founded in 1872, BENHS publishes four issues of its journal annually to promote and advance research in entomology, and arranges field meetings and an annual meeting in London in November.

britishlepidoptera.weebly.com

Includes thumbnails for members of each family and in-depth studies of each species, showing comparisons in variable species, then dissections with individual wings (both uppersides and undersides),

antennae, heads, legs, etc., and genitalia preparations. Site run by Chris Lewis.

butterfly-conservation.org

Butterfly Conservation, Manor Yard, East Lulworth, Wareham, Dorset BH20 5QP, tel. 0870 774 4309
Working for the interests of Britain's moths and butterflies.

entrecord.com

Editor: Colin Plant
Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation publishes peer-reviewed papers and updates to the ABH checklist.

fauna-eu.org

Fauna Europaea is an online database including all European animal species. Run by Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

gelechiid.co.uk

The Gelechiid Recording Scheme covers the 165 species in the Gelechiidae family in the British Isles. Site run by Steve Palmer.

leafmines.co.uk

Essential viewing for study of all British leaf miners, including Lepidoptera.

lepiforum.de

Very comprehensive coverage of all stages of European moths and butterflies.

leps.it

Moths and butterflies of Europe and North Africa. Useful reference for unusual migrants.

mothnight.info

Provides details of the annual nationwide moth-recording event.

mothscount.org

Butterfly Conservation's National Moth Recording Scheme aims to increase public awareness of moths and create a national database of all moth records. Also maintains a register of all the dedicated volunteer county moth recorders.

mothsireland.com

Macro and micro moths of Ireland, with distribution maps. Site run by Angus Tyner.

portlandbirdobs.btinternet.co.uk

Martin Cade runs moth lights on Portland on most nights and posts photographs of migrant moths and birds on most days.

royensoc.co.uk

Royal Entomological Society, The Mansion House, Chiswell Green Lane, St Albans AL2 3NS

Founded in 1833, the RES is devoted to the promotion and development of entomological science.

ukmoths.org.uk

Comprehensive site that aims to show photographs of all the moths of Britain and Ireland. As of June 2020 it features 2,260. Site run by Ian Kimber.

watdon.com

Watkins & Doncaster, PO Box 5, Cranbrook, Kent TN18 5EZ
Entomological equipment, traps, books, etc. Established in 1874 and founder of London Zoo's insect house.

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